Education- 1938
Money for.

Alabama

NEW YORK N Y TIMES
WED. AUGUST 24 1938

BEQUESTS TO NEEDY BY BUTTENWIESER

Realty Man Left $100,000 to Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies

NINE INSTITUTIONS AIDED

Residuary Estate Goes to His Four Children—Walter Lewisohn Will Filed

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies receives a legacy of $100,000 in the will of Joseph L. Buttenwieser, real estate operator and philanthropist, offered for probate in Surrogate Court yesterday. Mr. Buttenwieser, who was 73 years old, died a week ago at South Poland, Me. His will named also eight other charitable, religious or educational institutions as legatees.

He left his residuary estate in trust to four children, and upon their deaths the income is to be shared by his grandchildren, who also share in large trusts set up for their benefit, the principal of the trusts eventually going to the testator's great-grandchildren.

In his bequest to the federation, of which he was a former president, Mr. Buttenwieser directed that the $100,000 legacy be divided into four trusts of $25,000 each as memorials to his father, Laemmlein Buttenwieser; his mother, Leah Buttenwieser; his wife, Lena Buttenwieser, and his daughter, Clara Buttenwieser. He directed that the trusts bear their names.

The Hebrew Technical Institute receives a trust of $10,000, from which an annual prize to be known as the Clara Buttenwieser Unger prize is to be awarded, similar to an annual prize given by the decedent, for new work or activity. The College of the City of New York receives $5,000 in trust to aid poor worthy students.

The Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital also receives $5,000 in trust, the income to pay for bed and nursing for any nurses who may be sick and require hospitalization. Vassar and Dartmouth Colleges receive trusts of $2,500 each for such uses as their faculties may designate.

Bequests of $1,000 each are left to the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, the St. John's Guild of the City of New York and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. Buttenwieser's will, drawn on June 7 last, and filed by Henry W. Unger, names his four children as executors of the estate and directs that the residuary estate be held in trust for their benefit. The children are Clarence Buttenwieser, 885 Park Avenue; Mrs. Florence Klingenstein, 1,120 Park Avenue; Gertrude B. Prins, 1,160 Park Avenue, who receive two-sevenths of the residue in trust each, and Benjamin Buttenwieser, 885 Park Avenue, who receives a trust of one-seventh.

NEW YORK N Y HERALD TRIBUNE
WED. AUGUST 24 1938

Buttenwieser Left $100,000 to Jewish Societies

Realty Operator's Will Sets Aside $23,000 for Other Charities and Establishes Trust Funds for Family

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies receives $100,000 and other charities $23,000 in the will of Joseph L. Buttenwieser, real estate operator, philanthropist and former president of the federation, who died on August 17 at South Poland, Me. The will was filed for probate in Surrogates' Court yesterday.

Mr. Buttenwieser directed that the bequest to the federation be used to establish four equal trust funds in memory of his father, his mother, his wife and his daughter, the income from each trust to be used for the purposes of the federation. He further bequeathed $10,000 to the Hebrew Technical Institute, ?4 Stuyvesant Street; $5,000 to the City College to aid poor and worthy students; $5,000 to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 East Sixty-fourth Street, to provide beds and nursing for nurses there; $2,500 to Vassar College for its art department; $2,500 to Dartmouth College for needy students, and $1,000 each to the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, St. John's Guild, 1 East Forty-second Street, and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama.

A trust fund of $100,000 was set up for Lawrence, Carol, Peter and Paul Buttenwieser, of 17 East Seventy-third Street, children of Mr. Buttenwieser's son, Benjamin Buttenwieser. They share equally in the income until they reach the age of twenty-five, when each receives the whole or part of his share of the principal. A similar $100,000 trust is established for Bernard and Lee Paul Klingenstein, sons of Mr. Buttenwieser's daughter, Mrs. Florence Klingenstein, of 1120 Park Avenue.

Benjamin Buttenwieser gets a life estate in one-seventh of the residue, and life estates in trusts of two-sevenths of the residue are established for other children, Mrs. Klingenstein, Clarence Buttenwieser, of 885 Park Avenue, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Prins, of 1160 Park Avenue.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 28, 1938

COURT TEST SET FOR PWA FUNDS

Legal Obstructions To Be Removed To Enable Schools To Get $2,000,000

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Legal obstructions preventing Alabama institutions of higher learning from obtaining approximately $2,000,000 of PWA projects were removed partially Saturday by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who held the colleges could pledge student fees and rentals to amortize federal loans.

Lawrence H. Lee, legal adviser to Gov. Graves, said the case would be appealed to the State Supreme Court for a final ruling.

PWA attorneys have advised the State Board of Education a Supreme Court ruling would be required before applications for projects would be approved.

May Call Special Session

While a majority of Supreme Court justices were reported out of the city, during the Summer recess, informed sources at the capitol said a special session probably would be called to act on the case, due to the fact the time for filing PWA applications expires Sept. 30.

Judge Jones, in a test case involving a Florence State Teachers College project, held that institutions could assess student fees and fix rentals on buildings and pledge them to amortize bonds issued to retire PWA loans.

Such bonds, he held, would not constitute a debt of the state, and the holders could mandamus officials of the institutions and the State Board of Education requiring them to carry out their contracts with the government.

Projects involved in the test litigation, totaling over $800,000, already have been approved by the State Board of Education. Dr. R. L Johns, director of administration and finance for the Education Department, said other projects for which applications had been prepared, contingent upon a favorable Supreme Court decision, would total approximately $2,000,000.

Included In Projects

The projects include buildings at the state teachers' colleges at Florence, Livingston, Troy, Jacksonville and Montgomery, Negro A. & M., Madison County, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. University of Alabama projects were not involved.

Atty. Gen. A. A. Carmichael said "all questions concerning the legality of the proposed contracts between these state institutions and the federal government were raised in this suit and all of them were decided in favor of the right, power and authority of the institutions to enter into such contracts."

The case was handled for the State Board of Education, in whose favor Judge Jones decided by Asst. Attys. Gen. Silas C. Garrett III and William H. Loeb.

Wills $500 to Tuskegee

A bequest of $500 to Tuskegee Institute was included in the will of Morris Wall, 65-year-old retired shoe jobber who died Saturday. Mr. Wall, who lived at Warwick Hotel, 1428 Locust St., left an estate valued at close to $100,000.

11-4-38

Mobile, Ala., Press
November 7, 1938

PWA Approves Loans For State Colleges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(U.P.)—The public works administration has approved the following loans and grants for Alabama colleges:

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, three additional dormitories loan $129,000, grant $105,545, total estimated construction cost $234,545.

Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., building, loan $175,000, grant $141,362, cost $316,363. Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., addition to library, grant $12,240, cost $27,500.

State Teachers' College for Negroes, Montgomery, Ala., buildings, loan $49,000, grant $40,091, cost $89.091.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
December 30, 1938

147 PROJECTS IN ALABAMA STARTED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30—(AP)—H. S. Geismer, personal representative of Governor Bibb Graves, said today Alabama received 147 projects to cost $23,212,970 under the 1938 PWA program under which construction must be started by tomorrow.

Geismer said construction on the last three on which action was completed—a town hall at Aliceville, a school building in Lawrence County, and a science building at the Negro State Teachers' College, Montgomery—would begin today.

Of the $23,212,970, he added, $3,628,000 was covered by loans made by the PWA; $10,148,673 by federal grants, and the balance by funds raised by project sponsors.

Geismer said the accumulated amount spent on all PWA projects in Alabama, starting in 1933, had reached approximately $20,000,000 on Nov. 1, 1938.

The two largest projects in the 1938 program are a vehicular tunnel at Mobile, estimated to cost $4,000,000, and a Jefferson County Hospital, Birmingham, to cost about $2,000,000.

Education - 1938

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$5,535,000 IS WILLED INSTITUTES BY PUTNAM

NEW YORK, April 7.—(AP)—Henry W. Putnam, 73, New York wire and glass manufacturer, who died March 30 in Miami, Fla., bequeathed $5,535,000 to individuals and institutions, including $3,000,000 to the Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital, Bennington, Vt., in a will filed today.

Other bequests included: Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal Industrial Institute, $25,000.

Institute Gets $10,000 By 'Bird Woman's' Will

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., April 9.—(AP)—A will disposing of the wealth left by Mrs. Hegula W. Albertus, 'bird woman'' of San Anselmo, was filed with the Marin County clerk today.

The widow, who lived in a secluded house surrounded by gardens, and populated by hordes of birds, bequeathed $250,000 to the Audubon Society of New York, to be used for the betterment of birds.

The will left $40,000 to the municipality of Greifensee, Switzerland, her birthplace, and $10,000 to the Tuskegee Institute for negroes in Alabama. It cut off without a cent, a sister, Mrs. Emma Baer, of York, Neb., and a nephew, Dr. Hans Walder, San Anselmo.

Advertiser

4-8-38

NEW YORK N Y HERALD TRIBUNE
FRIDAY APRIL 8 1938

Hospital Gets $3,000,000 of Putnam Estate

Bennington Institution, Colleges and Churches Aided by Bequests; 4 Cousins to Receive $300,000 Each

The will of Henry W. Putnam, philanthropist, filed yesterday in Surrogates' Court, bequeathed $3,000,000 to the Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital, Bennington, Vt., the annual operating deficit of which, amounting to from $30,000 to $50,000, he had paid from 1915 until his death on March 30 at Miami Beach, Fla. The will directed that the money be added to the institution's endowment fund.

Jessie S. Foot, described as no relation to Mr. Putnam, who lives in Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn., received $500,000. Four cousins of Mr. Putnam received $300,000 each and a life interest in one-fourth of the residue. They are Anne R. Putnam and Amy Putnam, both of 328 Walnut Avenue, San Diego; Helen C. Putnam, of 312 Laurel Avenue, Providence, and Cora Putnam Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Cecil A. Lennan, of 20 Park Street, Tenafly, N. J., Mr. Putnam's confidential secretary for thirty years, was left $200,000, and Richard Merrifield, of 116 East Fifty-third Street, also an employee, got $100,000. Other employees received smaller amounts.

Mr. Putnam, son of the late Henry W. Putnam, who made a fortune from the manufacture of carpet tacks, bottle stoppers and other metal articles, formerly lived in New York and had offices at 109 Chambers Street. His bequests also included $100,000 to the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, Bennington, Va., for use of the Bennington Historical Museum and $50,000 to Bennington College, North Bennington, Vt.

The following hospitals here received $50,000 each: Presbyterian St. Luke's, Mount Sinai and New York Post-Graduate. Each of the following received $25,000 each: New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, New York Association for the Blind, Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the New York Exchange for Women's Work.

The president and fellows of Harvard University were each bequeathed one-third remainder interest in the residuary trust. The bequests were for the general endowment of each institution.

MIAMI FLA HERALD
SUNDAY APRIL 10 1938

$250,000 WILLED TO BIRD LOVERS

Mrs. Albertus Also Left $40,000 To Tuskegee Institute

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., April 9. (AP) A will disposing of the wealth left by Mrs. Hegula W. Albertus, "bird woman" of San Anselmo, was filed here.

The widow, who lived in a secluded house surrounded by gardens, and populated by hordes of birds, bequeathed $250,000 to the Audubon Society of New York, to be used for the betterment of birds.

The will left $40,000 to the municipality of Greifensee. Switzerland, her birthplace, and $10,000 to the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in Alabama. It cut off without a cent, a sister, Mrs. Emma Baer of York, Neb., and a nephew, Dr. Hans Walder. San Anselmo.

SCOTTSBLUFF, NEB. STAR-HER
APRIL, 9, 1938 A20

Nebraskan Left Out as Will Bequeathes a Fortune to Birds

San Rafael, Calif., April 8. (AP)—A will disposing of the wealth left by Mrs. Hegula W. Albertus, the Anchorite "bird woman" of San Anselmo, was filed with the Marin county clerk today.

It cut off relatives without a cent, but "remembered" birds, negroes, and the home town of Mrs. Albertus' birth.

Mrs. Albertus, widow of Gustava Albertus who made his fortune in real estate, died last Monday. During her last years she lived in a secluded house surrounded by gardens, and populated by hordes of birds.

The widow's will dated October, 1938, left $250,000 to the Audubon society of New York to be used for the betterment of birds; $40,000 to the municipality of Greigensee, Switzerland, her birthplace, "for the poor or for civic betterment;" and $10,000 to the Tuskegee institute for negroes in Alabama.

Specifically, it cut off without a cent, a sister, Mrs. Emma Baer of York, Nebr., and a nephew, Dr. Hans Walder, retired San Anselmo dentist.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
July 23, 1938

Tuskegee And S. I. I. Given $5,000 Each

BOSTON, MASS., July 22.—(AP)—The will of Mrs. Ella P. Adams, of Boston, widow of Charles H. Adams, wholesale grocer, probated today disclosed bequests of $5,000 each to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Ala., Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss. The amount of the estate was not estimated.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 20, 1938

PROJECTS GIVEN TENTATIVE OKEH

College Building Plans Win Approval Pending Court Ruling

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19—(AP)—The State Board of Education gave its tentative approval Tuesday to an $846,000 college building program which various institutions of higher learning propose to carry out under the federal spending-lending program.

All projects were approved conditioned upon the State Supreme Court's upholding validity of a 1935 act authorizing educational institutions to issue bonds and pledge students fees for their amortization.

At least one poposed project was withdrawn when Gov. Bibb Graves objected to increasing student fees An education department executive said after the meeting that while allocations of present fees were revised to certain extent, "in the aggregate" they remained the same as they have been since 1935.

Decision Awaited

Of the total building program, four projects totaling $495.000 have been pending since 1935 and funds allocated by federal agencies. Tuesday's action of the board was final approval of bond issues, contingent upon a favorable Supreme Court decision.

These projects, all to be carried out under a PWA loan-grant basis, include $100.000 for a physical education building and swimming pool and $65,000 for a dormitory at Florence Teachers College; dormitory at Jacksonville, $56,000; physical education building at Jacksonville, $110,000, and a dormitory and physical education building at Troy, $165,000.

Projects Listed

Institutions were authorized to submit PWA applications for the following projects:

Livingston Teachers College, library, $50,000, and girls' dormitory $30,000; Jacksonville, library, $69,000; Montgomery Teachers College (Negro), dining hall and dormitory additions, $121,000; Huntsville A. & M. for Negroes, physical education building, $80,000. Dr. N. F. Greenhill, president of Livingston, withdrew a proposal for a men's dormitory when Graves said it would mean an increase in student fees

Test Case Set

Resolutions approving each project provided that bonds be authorized by student fees and rentals.

One of the Florence projects, yet to be determined, will be the center of a test case to determine the validity of the state act involved. PWA attorneys have notified the education department approval of all such projects will hinge on the question.

The board approved the 1938-39 budget submitted by Dr. A. H. Collins, based on the same amount of money received last year by the state's school system.

Dr. A. F. Harman, president of Alabama College, Montevallo, and Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn, sat in on the PWA application discussions. Graves said applications for projects of those colleges would be submitted by their respective boards.

Members attending in addition to Graves and Collins were D. M. Maxwell, Monroeville; N. D. Denson Opelika; W. Carvil Woodall, Tallassee; L. H. Ellis, Columbiana, and Mrs. W. A. Gresham Russellville

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Advertiser

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7-23-38

Montgomery Ala.

NEGRO SCHOOL WILL GET ATHLETIC FIELD

HUNTSVILLE, Sept. 3—(Special).—A Works Progress Administration project to provide an athletic field and necessary buildings at a cost of about $80,000 for the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal has been approved at Washington, according to information received by Congressman John Sparkman's office here.

President J. F. Drake, of the institute, said the field would be made in bowl shape. The institute will provide materials and transportation and the work will be done by WPA labor.

Post

9-3-38

Birmingham Ala.

Florence, Alabama—Times
August 29, 1938

FSTC PROJECTS GIVEN GO AHEAD SIGNAL BY COURT

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 29—(AP)—Legal obstructions preventing Alabama institutions of higher learning from obtaining approximately $2,000,000 of PWA projects were removed partially late Saturday by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who held the colleges could pledge student fees and rentals to amortize federal loans.

Lawrence H. Lee, legal adviser to Gov. Graves, said the case would be appealed to the state supreme court for a final ruling.

PWA attorney have advised the State Board of Education a supreme court ruling would be required before applications for projects would be approved.

While a majority of supreme court justices were reported out of the city, during the summer recess, informed sources at the capitol said a special session probably would be called to act on the case, due to the fact the time for filing PWA applications expires Sept. 30.

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Such bonds, he held, would not constitute a debt of the state, and the holders could mandamus officials of the institutions and the State Board of Education requiring them to carry out their contracts with the government.

Projects involved in the test litigation, totaling over $800,000, already have been approved by the State Board of Education. Dr. R. L. Johns, directors of administration and finance for the Education Department, said other projects for which applications had been prepared contingent upon a favorable supreme court decision, would total approximately $2,000,000.

The projects include buildings at the state teachers' colleges at Florence, Livingston, Troy, Jacksonville and Montgomery, Negro A. & M., Madison county, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. University of Alabama projects were not involved.

Atty. Gen. A. A. Carmichael said "all questions concerning the legality of the proposed contracts between these state institutions and the federal government were raised in this suit and all of them were decided in favor of the right, power and authority of the institutions to enter into such contracts."

The case was handled for the State Board of Education, in whose favor Judge Jones decided by Asst. Attys. Gen. Silas C. Garrett III and William H. Loeb.

Education - 1938
Money for.

D.C.

Freedmen's To Get $400,080 For Upkeep

Virgin Islands Fund Is Set At $240,250

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House last week passed and sent to the Senate the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1939, carrying funds for Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital, and the Virgin Islands.

The bill provides an appropriation of $728,000 for Howard University. This sum represents $23,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is the exact amount recommended by the Budget Bureau.

$540,000 FOR SALARIES

The university funds are divided into two items. One provides $540,000 for salaries, which represents an increase of $10,000, and the other provides $183,000 for general expenses, an increase of $13,000.

The bill provides $400,080 for salaries, subsistence, and other expenses for Freedmen's Hospital. This sum is $70,670 more than the current appropriation, and the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Of the increase provided, $6,720 will provide additional personnel and $63,950 is allowed for equipment, repairs, and replacements.

Fla. A. And M. Given $100,000

Announcement Is Made By Sen. Pepper

Daily World
12-24-38
Atla. Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(S N S)—Hon. Claude M. Pepper, U. S. Senator from the First District of Florida spoke to the student body of the Florida A. and M. College at their regular chapel assembly Wednesday, December 21. Coincidental with the visit of the senator came the announcement from his secretary, Mr. Oscar Johnson, at Washington, D. C., that President Roosevelt had signed and authorized WPA Project No. 30,745 allotting $83,785 for the building of a science hall at the A. and M. College.

This gift came a few days after the allotment of $12,079 from the same source for the improvement of the athletic field and the grounds of the institution.

Much of the responsibility for presenting the requests for this money and carrying these requests through proper procedures in order that they might be recognized and honored goes to the untiring efforts of Senator Pepper. President Lee accorded him this credit in his introductory remarks.

Senator Pepper was accompanied by his wife, who was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the young women of the student body; the daughter of Att'y. Waller; his secretary, Mrs. Speed; and a friend, Mr. Cooper.

President J. R. E. Lee announced that through another grant from the WPA in the amount of $83,785 the erection of a science building on the Florida A. and M. College campus would be a reality before the next school year. The contract for this building which will be, when completed, a $150,000 structure as a result of an additional amount being added to this original grant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has already been signed.

This grant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation along with another in the amount of $12,079 with additions from the same organization to make approximately $20,000 has poured into the building program of the Florida A. and M. College approximtaely $170,000 in the last few days for the science building and for the improvement of the athletic field and the grounds of the institution.

The $170,000, added to $286,000 which was recently received for the erection of a boys' and a girls' dormitory, which were occupied this year for the first time, brought the money grants to this institution for the past eighteen months to nearly a half million.

These grants and improvements are but part of the expansion program that was launched by President Lee recently and the administration hopes that within the next six months all the units in the expansion program will have been approved. Construction of the science building and improvement of the athletic field will be inaugurated within the next few weeks.

Education- 1938
Money for

General

State Schools of South Get $6,500,000 from PWA

Largest Portion of 1938 Grants Goes To North Carolina

Journal and Guide
10-1-38 Norfolk, Va.

Funds Construct Dormitories, Other Buildings In 13 States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State supported Negro colleges in the South have constructed, or are in the process of constructing, over six and one half million dollars worth of buildings made possible by grants from the Public Works Administration, according to a report to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes by W. J. Trent, Jr., advisor on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior.

This amount covers grants from the beginning of the PWA program to the present time. Since a complete report has been made on this phase of PWA from its beginning to the end of 1937, the grants can be divided into two parts—those prior to 1938 and those under the 1938 PWA Act.

Before the June 1938 PWA Act, the estimated cost of PWA construction amounted to $4,147,613, and was distributed over thirteen southern states and nineteen different state supported Negro colleges. While the majority of the buildings constructed were dormitories, these colleges also erected several libraries, classroom buildings, and numerous faculty cottages. It has been estimated that these building increased the value of the plants of these colleges by approximatel 25 per cent.

PWA GIVES 45 PER CENT

Since the 1938 PWA Act went into effect in June, grants hav been made to twelve state supported Negro colleges for the purpose o erecting buildings at a total cost of approximately two and one hal million dollars. The Public Works Administration has given 45 pe cent of the cost of these projects, or $1,149,601. The sponsoring agencies have financed the other 55 per cent.

This construction consists of eleven dormitories, five classroom buildings, three libraries, one heating plant, one dining hall, an auditorium, and additions to several other buildings.

A list by states of grants for construction of buildings for Negro state supported colleges since June 1938 follows. North Carolina colleges got the largest amount, $416,655.

(Howard University, also eligible for PWA funds, has received $121,000 during 1938 as an additional outlay on a men's dormitory Previous PWA grants to Howard have exceeded two million dollars.)

1938 PROGRAM
NEGRO STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH

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Arkansas: A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, The dormitories and library	$91,636	$208,636
Kentucky: Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, Kentucky, Dormitory, dining hall, and central heating plant	131,175	291,500
Louisiana: Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Three dormitories, and combination dormitory and stadium	247,076	549,058
Missouri: Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, Library and women's dormitory	117,000	260,000
North Carolina: North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina, General Science Building, laundry, and Home Economics Building	103,500	230,000
Negro A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, Vocational Trades Building and auditorium	106,650	237,000
Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Library-Administration Building and General Science Building	96,795	215,100
Fayetteville State Normal School, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Boys' Dormitory, classroom building, and repairs to other buildings	70,560	156,800
Elizabeth City State Normal School, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Additions to to dormitory and administration building	39,150	87,000
South Carolina: A. and M. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, Boys' Dormitory	31,309	69,575
Texas: Prairie View State College, Prairie Texas, Dining Hall	45,000	100,000
Virginia: Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, Men's Dormitory	69,750	155,000
TOTAL	$1,149,601	$2,554,669

Education-1938
Money for

Georgia
6

Sandersville Negro School Start Set

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)

SANDERSVILLE, Nov. 2.—Work will begin within the next two weeks on the building of four additional classrooms at the T. J. Elder High and Industrial school for Negroes.

The addition to the Elder school will cost an approximate $10,000, according to W. A. Bell, member of the Sandersville district school board. This sum will be part of $150,000 to be furnished jointly by Works Progress Administration grant and city of Sandersville bonds to build a new district school for white children and the addition to the Negro school.

District trustees purchased 17½ acres of land from Mr. and Mrs. Tom W. Gilmore several weeks ago, for $6,000, as a site for the new white school. The lot offers opportunity for an athletic field, Mr. Bell said Wednesday, and is far removed from heavy traffic.

11-3-38
Macon Ga.

Show Financial Status of Three Southern Colleges

ATLANTA, Nov. 24 — (ANP) — A report recently submitted by Zach Arnold, state auditor concerning the financial status of three Negro colleges subsidized by the Georgia Board of Regents, indicated that the State Teachers and Agricultural college at Forsyth had receipts of $44,741. This amount the Regents contributed $18,993 and expenses of $30,966, leaving a balance of $7,505.

Georgia State college, Savannah, showed receipts of $128,788, of which the Regents paid $46,317. Expenses were $126,313, with a balance of $370. Georgia Normal and Agricultural college, Albany, had receipts of $60,759, of which the Regents paid $30,728. Operating expenses were $52,101 ,and $9,019 was paid for improvements.

11-27-38

Financial Status Of 3 Ga. Colleges Listed By Auditor

A report submitted by Zach Arnold, state auditor, concerning the financial status of three Negro colleges subsidized by the Georgia Board of Regents, indicated that the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth had receipts of $44,741. This amount the Regents contributed $18,993 and expenses of $30,966, leaving a balance of $7,505.

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MORRIS BROWN BENEFICIARY IN LARGE BEQUEST

A.M.E. College Gets Sum Towards Permanent Endowment Fund

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9—A $50,000 gift to Morris Brown college, one of the largest grants made to a Race institution in the past year, and the largest grant ever made to a school of the A. M. E. church, was announced this week by Bishop William A. Fountain, chairman of the board of trustees and presiding prelate of Georgia.

"That the Rosenwald Fund should undertake the task of helping the building of an adequate, permanent endowment fund to be held in trust for Morris Brown college should be quite significant and encouraging to the constituency of the A. M. E. church, which has been supporting this institution for the last 56 years," the bishop said. The grant was made on the condition that the school match the gift, dollar for dollar.

The largest portion of the funds for maintenance of the college has been derived from contributions made by members of the A. M. E. church. Through the efforts of Bishop Fountain and President Fountain within the past 10 years, the institution has attracted the support of many prominent white friends in Atlanta, and of leading northern philanthropic foundations.

In a letter to President Fountain of Morris Brown college, President Embree of the Rosenwald Fund expressed the pleasure of the foundation in being able to cooperate in creating the beginning of an endowment fund for Morris Brown.

The Presiding Elders' Council and the board of trustees of Morris Brown college on being informed of this gift expressed deepest appreciation to the Rosenwald Fund and to Dr. Embree in giving such stimulus to a permanent endowment and thus helping to make secure the future of the institution.

Defender
12-10-38
Chicago

Education - 1938

Money for

Kentucky

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE TO GET MODERN NEW BUILDINGS.

Frankfort, Ky., -Aug. 25-(Special*) Funds available for the construction of needed buildings at the Kentucky State College here were increased to a total of $291,500, when advice was received of final approval in Washington, D. C. of a grant of $131, 175 from the PWA to be expended for building purposes.

Already, $60,[illegible] has been raised by the College through a bond issue, and the appropriation of $100, 000 made by the Legisature when Negro College work in Kentucky was centered in the State College for Negroes, has just been realized.

Courier--8-27-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KY. STATE TO GET 'DORM' FOR GIRLS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10 (Special)—Contract has been let by the State Board of Education, for the construction here, at the Kentucky State College, of a new dormitory for women, to cost approximately $106,000.

The building which is financed by a $50,000 State appropriation and a Federal grant of $46,000, the remainder consisting of city and county funds, will be of fireproof brick and stone construction, with 60 bedrooms, an auditorium, gymnasium, and other facilities.

Courier
11-13-37
Pittsburgh
Pa.

Louisiana

Education - 1938
Money for.

General Education Board Gives Dillard U. $30,700

Age
2-14-38
New York

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Dillard University announces a grant to the institution by the General Education Board of New York of $30,700 to be spent in approximately three years for the development of work in the fine arts and in home making. In art the appropriation will provide for an addition to the faculty, for instructional equipment including reproductions of paintings and slides, for books, and for bringing art exhibitions to the University.

In home making provision is made for the construction of a model home, for laboratory equipment and books, and for the development of a home making institute. The gift will greatly strengthen in these fields the work at Dillard which has already made a significant beginning.

DILLARD GETS $1,000 GIFT

Courier
12-31-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29— A $1,000 gift to Dillard University, the interest from which is to be used for student prizes, was announced by President William Stuart Nelson, early last week. The gift was made by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom the university is named, and provides for three prizes for the freshmen and sophomores who show greatest proficiency in written English.

The prizes have been designated as follows: The Robert E. Jones prize, after Bishop Robert E. Jones formerly of the New Orleans area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now of the Columbus area, to be awarded to the sophomore man or woman who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English; the Benjamin G. Brawley prize, to be awarded to the freshman man who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English; and the Channing H. Tobias prize, to be awarded to the freshman woman who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English. The first awards will be made at the June, 1939 commencement.

SOUTHERN GIVEN $1,238,000 FOR BUILDING PLAN

Daily World
8-8-38
Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—Dr. Felton G .Clark, the new president of Southern university, will begin his administrative career upon a foundation which his father, Dr. J. S. Clark, has solidly laid.

Before retiring, Dr. J. S. Clark succeeded in securing for the next biennium through the legislature and the federal government, $1,238,000 for buildings, support and maintenance. This is the largest single appropriation ever received by any Negro Land Grant college.

An appropriation of $500,000 from the state and $410,000 from the federal government will be used in the construction of new buildings and improvement of the general physical plant. The new buildings proposed are two dormitories, a dormitory-stadium, an administration-library building, a hospital, a high school, training school building, a laundry and enlargement of the cafeteria and home economics building.

Exactly $320,000 of the appropriation is assigned for support and maintenance to take care of the administration and teaching staff of 85 persons and such other expenses as may be included in the operation of the institution.

The state legislature for the first time, appropriated an $8,000 scholarship fund to Southern university to aid worthy students who are unable to meet the financial demands of the institution. This is a new step forward in the history of Louisiana. This scholarship fund is equal in every way to that given to each of the five white colleges supported by the state.

Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus, upon request of the president of the college and state officials, expressed willingness to cooperate in an unofficial way with the architect and president in helping to carry out the entire program that he has so carefully and successfully planned. When this program is finished, within the next two years, Southern University and A. and M. College should be one of the most modern and best equipped Negro Land Grant Colleges in the south.

The new physical plant, when completed, will amply accommodate 2,000 students. The new president Dr. Felton G. Clark, is very optimistic about the future of the school. He is making every effort to offer to the people of the state a type of education that will qualify them to meet in every way the demands of the state.

LOUISIANA FARES WELL IN WPA

California Voice
9-23-38

San Francisco Calif.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 21. (ANP)—A vast sum of educational improvements throughout the state was allotted by the Works Progress Administration. The WPA contributed over two million dollars of the four and a half million dollar total.

Negro educational improvements included in the allotment will be distributed throughout the state and will comprise nearly a million dollars.

Southern University of Scotlandville will get $549,058 for a stadium and dormitory combined and freshmen dormitory for men and women. In Crowley there will be an addition to a Negro school, home and economics cottage for another Negro school, and a toilet room building together with many other repairs to existing school buildings.

Additional allottment to Southern University include: One one-story brick building with complete equipment for a modern laundry; additions on first floor of one wing on north side and one wing on south side of present Parker Hall two story brick building.

Negroes in New Orleans were not included in this educational allottment but it has been reported that the Orleans Parish School Board has authorized application for funds to be used in the construction of a Negro High School and improvements of other facilities. Other sections of the state where educational facilities are very poor were not included because local officials made no application.

West Monroe, La., Citizen
December 9, 1938

Construction Will Start This Year On 36 New Buildings

Total of $9,000,000 Will Be Spent at Educational Institutions

Thirty-six new buildings will be placed under construction at state colleges before January 1 under Governor Richard W. Leche's $9,000,000 building program at institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Education, it is stated by Superintendent T. H. Harris.

The announcement followed a conference of college presidents, architects, and PWA representatives at which it was ruled that all projects having grants and loans from the Public Works Administration must be placed under construction as soon as possible.

The buildings are located as follows: Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond, seven; Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, seven; Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, four; Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, 12; State School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge, one; and the Louisiana Negro Normal College, Grambling, five.

The board this week awarded contracts for a new sewer system at the State Normal College, and a gymnasium auditorium and class-room building, while they rejected offers for trades schools at Winnfield and Crowley because they were too high.

Maryland

Education - 1938
Money for.

Morgan College Gets $25,000 for Endowment

Afro-American
1-15-38

WILMINGTON, Del.—Payment of $25,000 to Morgan college under the will of Melville Gambrill, white millionaire cotton manufacturer, was approved in Orphan's Court on request of the Equitable Trust Company, Friday. Baltimore, Md.

The college is one of forty-five legatees to share a half million. Gambrill, who died in 1925, stipulated that the bequests were to be made after death of his wife, Mary, who died December 11.

The bequest, which will be invested in endowment bonds, boosts the college's endowment fund to $105,000.

Education - 1938

Money for

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., News
September 20, 1938

Woman Bequeaths $2000 for Utica Negro Institute

◆

The late Anna Spooner of Plymouth, Mass., left the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes $2,000, according to her will. William H. Hotzclaw, principal at the Institute, has been informed.

The will is now up for probate, the return day for citation being September 26.

UTICA INSTITUTE $2,000 BEQUEST

UTICA, Miss., Sept. 29—(ANP)—Utica Normal and Industrial Institute will get $2,000 from the estate left by the late Anna Spooner, white, of Plymouth, Mass., it was announced by Principal William H. Hotzclaw.

Negro Graduate Aid Fund of the National Youth Administration (N.Y.A.)

Education-1938

Money for

$70,000 Special NYA Fund Aids Negro Students

Planet 1-22-38

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 350 colored students are receiving assistance to pursue graduate and special studies through the Negro Graduate Aid Fund of the National Youth Administration, according to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the NYA's Division of Negro Affairs.

The students are enrolled in 35 colleges and universities. They are in addition to the 6,000 Negro college and graduate students who are receiving aid from the regular NYA student-aid allotments in schools all over the nation, and the 30,000 Negro high school students who hold NYA part-time jobs.

The Negro Graduate Aid Fund of approximately $70,000 was set up to make it possible for the National Youth Administration to offer graduate aid to colored students in states which offer them no graduate study facilities. A portion of this fund has been used to develop special training projects.

Among the most significant of these are library training courses organized and administered for the purpose of increasing the number of trained workers available for employment in a number of high school libraries that cannot now be accredited because they lack a trained librarian. Through the Negro Graduate Aid Fund, 150 students are receiving this training, which will lead not only to prompt employment but will contribute to the accrediting of a number of four-year high schools.

Another type of training course being carried on with the assistance of the Graduate Aid Fund is exemplified by the Hotel Workers Training Course at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. In this course, as instituted and carried out by Tuskegee in cooperation with a number of hotel managers, a group of selected students is receiving expert instruction in the technique of hotel work. Competent graduates of this course are practically assured of employment.

The larger number of students receiving aid from the Special Funda are pursuing standard graduate and professional courses at universities in various sections of the country. Some are preparing for the ministry, law and medicine; others are pursuing courses in sociology and practical social work. A considerable number are preparing to teach at the various levels, others are pursuing advanced work in science, economics and business management, art and music, voice culture, home economics, agriculture and farm management and library science. In this manner, the National Youth Administration is contributing to the development of Negro leadership for the various fields and levels of both professional and non-professional training.

All the students in training who receive this special NYA assistance must earn it through work assigned by college officials. This work is often in the nature of research or other activities closely allied to the field of study purused. There are no scholarships or direct loans, as NYA aid is given only in the form of wages for the performance of useful work.

Assistance from the Special Fund can be obtained by applying for it directly to the college or university the student plans to enter, as the selection of the students to be aided is the responsibility of the school officials. The fund has been entirely allocated for the present school year but at some institutions replacements are being made at the mid-term.

Education - 1938

Money for.

New York.

COLUMBIA PROGRAM SEEKS $50,000,000

Dr. Butler Asks 10 Buildings, $20,000,000 Endowment for Current Needs

Plans to erect ten or more new buildings and develop existing facilities at Columbia University, requiring in all an endowment of $50,000,000, were made public yesterday by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler president of the university.

The chief immediate need, Dr. Butler said, is an endowment of $20,000,000 to yield annual interest of about $800,000 which must be added to present budget expenditures for education, buildings and grounds and the university library.

The remaining $30,000,000, he declared, would finance an expansion program of "very definite and easily demonstrated needs," including construction of a law center, engineering laboratories, a fine arts building, a political science building, a new infirmary, a new academic theatre, a faculty residence hall and two new student dormitories, completion of University Hall, which houses administrative offices and the Columbia gymnasium; acquisition of a new athletic field; support for the graduate medical plan, and an increase in pension funds.

Debt Amortization Assured

In outlining his plans in a letter to Clarence E. Lovejoy, alumni secretary, Dr. Butler disclosed that amortization of Columbia's $9,000,000 corporate debt already was assured by provisions in the wills of friends of the institution.

Pointing out that "the reduced rate of income now earned by capital investments of the highest class has very considerably increased our capital needs," Dr. Butler said the university budget must be swelled by $800,000 a year for the following reasons:

"We are not able at present to keep up our physical equipment in a way which would make it possible for our outstanding scientific investigators to do their best work. We are not able to provide for the cost of research undertakings in various fields, including the humanities and the social sciences.

"We are not able to add to our library as we should like to do, or to increase the effectiveness of its administration. We are not able to keep our buildings in full repair, or to renew roofs which have for years past been defective."

With the additional income required, he continued, these matters could be cared for, and the university could also increase the compensation of the junior members of the academic staff as well as those members of the non-academic staff longest in service and most efficient.

Details of Expansion Plan

Qualifying the details of his $50,000,000 program as subject to the views of the board of trustees and the faculty, Dr. Butler presented the following plans for expansion:

"To provide at an estimated cost of $8,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of a law center, as outlined in my last annual report, which would do for law what the Medical Center has done so conspicuously for medicine. This law center will require the purchase of additional land, the erection of new and especially planned buildings and an endowment fund to meet the cost of upkeep and instruction.

"To provide additional laboratories and research equipment for the School of Engineering by the erection on the quadrangle at Broadway and 120th Street of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date building. The faculty also needs a testing laboratory on the banks of the Harlem River.

"To make provision for the support of the most significant work in graduate medicine which Dean Rappleeye and the medical faculty have so admirably planned and put in execution.

"To complete University Hall, which has been kept waiting forty years, and in so doing to solve the problem of an adequate and thoroughly modern gymnasium, as well as to make permanent and satisfactory provision for the business offices of administration.

"To acquire in our immediate vicinity and to develop a suitable playing field for our resident students so that South Quadrangle, now temporarily used for this purpose, could be developed as the charming park which its plan contemplates.

Political Science Building Needed

"To provide a building for the departments included in the Faculty of Political Science, to be placed on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Philosophy Hall.

"To provide a fine arts building so planned as to exhibit in acceptable fashion paintings and other works of art which may be the property of the university or loaned to it from time to time, and to accommodate the Department of Fine Arts itself.

"To provide an adequate and thoroughly modern infirmary where the university medical officer and his staff can care for those cases of illness, of minor surgery and of accident which do not require prolonged hospital treatment.

"To erect on the 117th Street side of East Quadrangle a hall of residence for members of the university staff, so planned and arranged as to offer accommodation both to unmarried men or women who desire but two or three rooms, and to families which need a larger apartment.

"To erect on East Quadrangle, at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, an academic theatre.

"To erect, when conditions so require, two residence halls on the southwest corner of South Quadrangle, at Broadway and 114th Street, to balance John Jay Hall and Livingston Hall.

"To make possible increase in the allowances now provided for retired members of the academic staff, for the widows of members of the academic staff who were retired or who died in active service, and for retired members of the non-academic staff."

Times 3-28-38 New York Times

Times 3-28-38 New York Times

Education - 1938

Money for

North Carolina

Race Man Bequeaths Thousands to Bennett

Journal and Guide 9-3-38 Norfolk, Va.

Largest Gift Made By Negro To Institution

Special to Journal and Guide

GRENSBORO N. C.—Peter Clark, a resident of Greensboro for over half a century, who died at L. Richardson Memorial Hospital last week, left the bulk of his estate of $20,000 to Bennett College for Women. It was the largest gift ever made by a Negro to that institution.

Mr. Clark was one of the early Negro business men of this community, having been associated with the Mendenhall family in brick-making before the turn of the century.

The deceased was 79 years of age. He was a member of St. Matthews M. E. Church and St. John's Lodge No. 12 F. A. M.

Mr. Clark is survived by nine nephews and ten nieces. These include Dr. H. C. Eccles and wife, Wilson Eccles and wife, D. L. Boger, Mrs. Alma Rouse, Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. L. Robbins.

Peter Clark, Pioneer Business Man, Succumbs

Funeral services were held at St. Matthews M. E. Church with Dist. Rev. W. T. Lomax officiating in the absence of Dr. R. T. Weatherby. Dr. R. W. Winchester, Dr. S. A. Peeler, and Dr. David D. Jones gave eulogies.

N. C. College to Get $150,136 from PWA

Amsterdam News 9-3-38 New York

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 31—The PWA authorized grant of $150,136 to equip and construct six buildings at the North Carolina College For Negroes here. The building program for the institution includes two three-story and basement dormitory and science buildings, a three-story and part basement home economics and senior building, two two-story and part basement faculty colleges, and one one-story laundry building.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
August 23, 1938

$200,000 Spent On Building Program; Want $300,000 More

85 Students Expect to Receive Bachelor Science Degree from President J. H. Bias Next May

600 ENROLLED

Complete 4-Year Course Brings Burdens; Library, and Science Equipment Needed

Offering for the first time this year a fourth year of college instruction and looking forward to a new $87,000 PWA construction program to top its almost completed $200,000 building expansion, the only Negro college east of Raleigh expects an enrollment of 600 students when it opens on Tuesday, September 6.

Among the hundreds of colored students who will gather from all over the eastern third of the State will be 85 who are looking forward to receiving the Bachelor of Science degree from the hands of snowy-haired President J. H. Bias next May.

In fact not only from the East but also from the Piedmont and western part of the State have come inquiries about enrolling at the State Teachers College for Negroes here, according to Dean S. D. Williams.

The jump, however, from a two-year normal school to a full-fledged four-year college in order to help its school teacher graduates meet State requirements has thrust new problems on the college administration.

Proud of Faculty

President Bias has always been proud of his faculty, the majority of whom hold a graduate Master's degree from universities of good reputation.

Now in order to maintain the scholarship of the college President Bias must staff his faculty with four department heads who have had two years of graduate work. The department heads will have charge of the instruction in the fields of English, of social science, of physical science and of education.

The handsome, newly built library with its loftly ceiling, its hardwood floors and its sound-absorbing ceiling stands almost completed. But State requirements exact the expansion of the library from 4,000 books to the minimum standard of 12,000 volumes and the addition of timely new books each year.

That is why President Bias has made an appeal to white and colored friends of the college to donate books in order to help the college meet requirements.

Need Science Equipment

The school also needs $2,500 minimum equipment for each of the sciences taught. At present it offers chemistry, biology, physics and general science—which means a needed appropriation of $10,000 adequately to equip laboratories.

One of President Bias' building projects seeks the construction of a fire-proof, brick, science, $40,000 building with laboratories large enough for 30 students, with the suggestion that courses could be given in the labs on scientific agriculture. The PWA project which the college administration asks also calls for the minimum laboratory equipment needed.

President Bias looks hopefully forward to the attainment of these goals because in 47 short years he has seen the college stride forward from a State Normal without any buildings of its own to today's plant, valued at one million dollars.

While the small normal school has now vaulted into the ranks of the Negro colleges, its faculty has grown from two to the present 27.

Peter Moore Founder

Founded by the late Peter W. Moore, Negro and gentleman, the school's constant aim has been the development of better citizenry among the Negroes.

To Moore's influence G. R. Little, chairman of the board of trustees, ascribes credit for the fact that Elizabeth City came through the tense situation that prevailed at the turn of the century without outbreaks such as occurred at Wilmington. And the work begun by the institution's founder has been ably carried on by his pupil and successor, President J. H. Bias.

The college has not only greatly expanded its physical equipment and curriculum, but it now offers a varied program of extra-curricular activities.

Both its young woman's and young man's glee club are in great demand throughout the Albemarle. Professor James A. Clark has organized a rousing college band which adds zest to the many athletic events in which the school participates.

Extra-curricular

A husky winning football squad, a flashy varsity boy's basketball team and a sharpshooting girl's sextet round out the three teams organized at the college. Participation in athletic events naturally equips the school teachers better to organize high school teams.

In addition the college participates in intercollegiate debating and sponsors oratorical contests. The frequent presentation of plays as part of the college dramatics rounds out the public speaking work.

On the social side the following clubs have been organized Beta Alpha Club, B Natural Club Debating League, Good House keeping Club, Imperial Nautilus Club, Library Club, Sigma Delta Omega Club, St. Paul's Guild, Toujours Amies, Varsity Club, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
August 24, 1938

NEGRO COLLEGE LOAN APPROVED

PWA Allocates $333,636 to N. C. Institution for Six New Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — A $333,636 building program for the North Carolina College for Negroes was today approved by the Public Works administration.

The PWA made a grant of $150,136 to construct and equip six buildings at the Durham institution.

The plans propose two three-story and basement dormitory and science buildings, a three-story and part basement home economics and senior building, two two-story and part basement faculty colleges, and one one-story laundry building.

Word has also been received that construction work has begun on the $300,000 dormitory building project at Raleigh, N. C., PWA announced.

The Durham allotment was Carolina's share in projects involving expenditure of more than $11,000,000 today given approval by the PWA. Grants of $5,508,637 were made for the 70 projects in 23 states.

This brings the total of approved non-Federal projects to 4,239, having loans of $37,264,500, grants of $483,154,714 and estimated costs of $1,073,426,677, since the present pump-priming drive was inaugurated. In addition 953 Federal projects with a total estimated construction value of $196,840,871 have been approved.

Shaw Receives $100 from Tennant Estate

Afro-American 10-1-38 Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Shaw University has received $100 provided in the will of Dr. A. E. Tennant of Richmond, Va., and 120 volumes for the library valued at more than $300.

The gifts were presented by Mrs. A. E. Tennant wife of the deceased physician, who was a graduate of Shaw University Medical School.

Abyssinian Raises $300 For Shaw U.

Amsterdam News

10-15-38

New York

President Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University was the principal speaker on an annual Shaw Day program held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church Sunday, October 2, where $300 was raised to be given the Raleigh, North Carolina, school.

The Shaw Day exercises at the church were followed by a meeting of the Shaw New York alumni at which the alumni contributed one hundred dollars to the University and pledged an additional five hundred dollars. Dr. L. B. Capehart, prominent Shaw alumnus and outstanding New York physician, was master of ceremonies.

During the day Police Sergeant Emmanuel Klein and Dr. Adrian Freeman contributed $100 each to Shaw University.

Among the prominent speakers on the Shaw Day program were James H. Hubert, secretary of the New York Urban League; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church; Judge James S. Watson of the municipal court; and other outstanding New Yorkers.

Shaw University Gets $103

Age 12-31-38

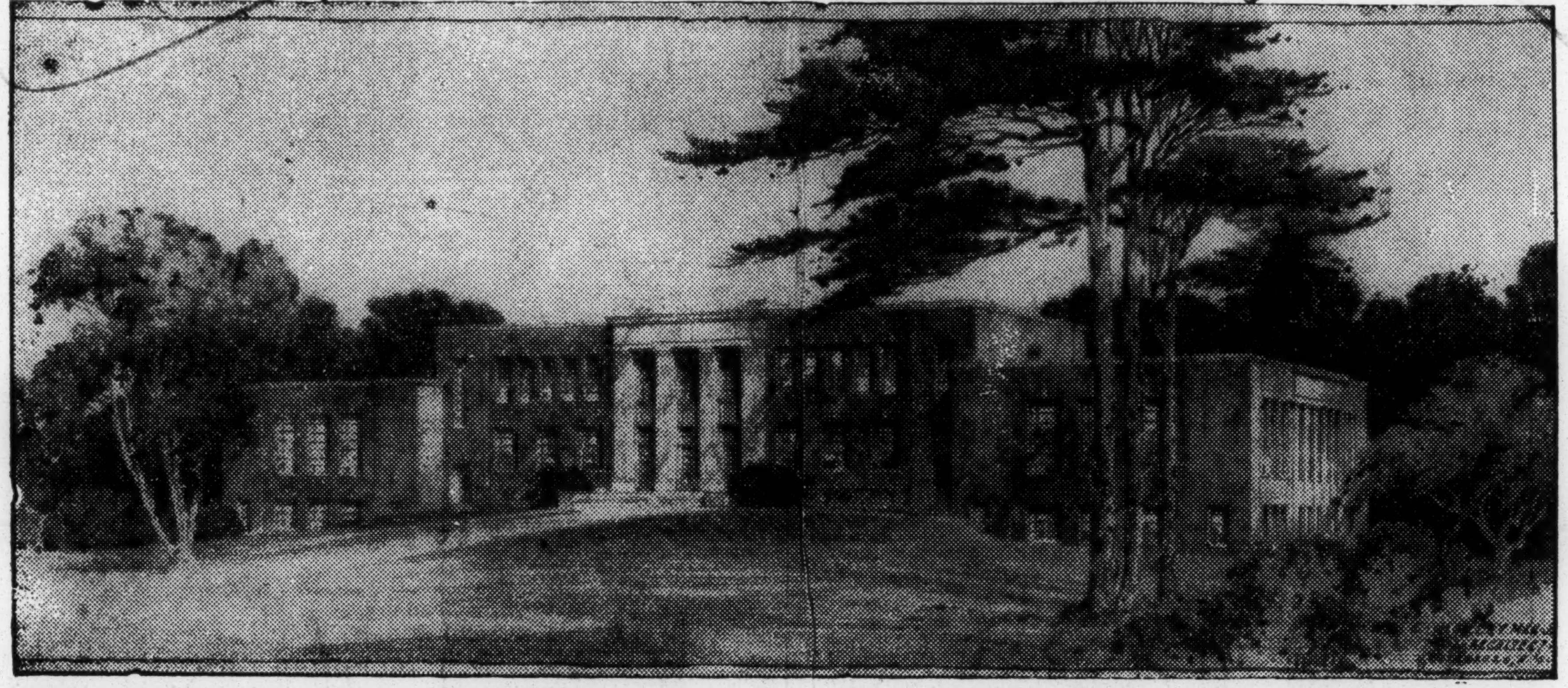
New York

RALEIGH, N. C. — A surprise Christmas gift of $103 was presented to Shaw University by the Raleigh-Estey Hall Club under the direction of Mrs. Julia A. Williams at an open meeting of the club held Tuesday, December 20, in Estey Hall.

Mrs. Williams informed the club members and more than a hundred guests present that the Raleigh-Estey Hall Club will make to the university a similar gift each year "with the only change in present to be an increase in the amount of money.

Where Students Will Learn Mechanical Arts

Daily World. 12-13-38 Atlanta, Ga.



This architect's drawing shows the mechanical building being erected at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., for the purpose of broadening the work in mechanical industries. This building and equipment will cost $127,000. Funds for the building were secured from a Federal grant and state appropriation, and is the first building to be erected in the new building program of the college.

Education - 1938

Money for.

South Carolina.

Benedict Dedicates $60,000 Library

Journal and Guide

2-5-38

Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A new library erected and equipped at a cost of $60,000 was recently dedicated at Benedict College. The Rev. Noble Y. Beall, home board of the Southern Baptist Convention, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

The name for the new structure was announced as Starks Library, a fitting monument to the untiring efforts and sacrifices made by President and Mrs. J. J. Starks in interest of such a necessary improvement on the college campus.

The structure is a two-story red brick building trimmed in Indiana limestone. Stack rooms are equipped with steel stacks for 60,000 to 75,000 volumes and ample room for double decks that can double this number.

RAISE $26,000 FOR ALLEN UNIVERSITY IN 6-MONTHS DRIVE

Globe

11-16-38

Nashville Tenn.

Columbia, S. C. (C)—One of the most outstanding achievements in the history of Allen university was revealed here Monday when Bishop J. Simon Flipper, presiding over the Seventh Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, reported that through the active co-operation of the presiding elders and ministers of South Carolina, $26,000 had been raised over the short period of six months for the endowment fund of the university.

After serving only three years in the state of South Carolina, the amiable Senior Bishop reported much progress to the leaders of the six conferences. He has served the race for more than 30 years in the highest office his denomination affords, and has gained the esteem of his followers everywhere. The distinguished religionist, who has had years of experience based on religious leadership in the state of Georgia for 16 years, Florida 8 year, and Oklahoma 4 years, has served without a blemished record.

As head of African Methodism, Bishop Flipper has done much in behalf of the more than twenty presiding elders, 700 ministers, and almost 80,000 members in the State of South Carolina, which gave to the world the beloved Bishop Turner and is famous for the historic Emanuel Church of Charleston.

Bishop Flipper is well known for his many accomplishments in the A.M.E. church. Having been identified with the denomination almost his entire lifetime, he not only believes in honesty and sincerity, but is, at all times, striving to better the economic situation for the good of his religious leaders with whom he is always constantly in touch.

As the central figure in a recent controversy in which the prelate was said to have been brossly misquoted, the churchman said "that his knowledge of truth enabled him to hold his old," and added further "that Bryant is the best BUSINESS MAN in the church."

Columbia, S. C. Record
November 15, 1938

State College Asks $231,200 For Next Year

Budget Commission Hears From Other Groups in Tuesday Session

The state negro college asked the budget commission today to increase its next year's appropriation $231,223 to allow a building program and additional funds for instruction and general plant expenses.

The college, located at Orangeburg, asked $321,223 from the state, to be used with $119,000 estimated to be derived from other sources. The current appropriation is $90,000.

Other net increases would be $16,000 for repairs, $4,000 for the library, $17,000 for personal service and $16,800 for salaries.

The total of $162,000 requested for 1939-40 for buildings would be used to erect a teachers' building a dormitory and a home economics structure.

The sinking fund commission, rural electrification authority and the industrial school for boys also presented requests.

The authority sought the same amount as for this year, $75,000. However, only $7,068 was asked for preliminary survey of new projects, compared with $35,000 now allowed. The difference would be utilized for additions to the engineering and office staffs and for travel and recording fees.

The industrial school, located at Florence, requested $102,100, compared with $87,311 now appropriated. The sum of $14,0[illegible] was asked for a gymnasium and office, $2,400 for medical equipment and $4,500 additional for salaries.

The sinking fund commission asked for $86,163, compared with $85,613 now allowed.

Groups to be heard this afternoon were the industrial school for girls, state hospital and forestry commission.

Other hearings were planned tomorrow, although the schedule was not announced. Governor Olin Johnston, budget commission chairman, was expected to return from Washington tmorrow.

Education - 1938
Money for

Southern Leadership Training School System for Negroes.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
April 2, 1938

$20,000 FUND SOUGHT

Campaign Is Begun By Southern Leadership Training School System

A fund of $20,000 is the objective of a campaign that has been started for the Southern Leadership Training School System for Negroes. The group conducts classes in Birmingham and Montgomery, and in Mississipji, Meridian and Quitman. The courses run for six months and diplomas are awarded upon completion of the work.

Education - 1938

Tennessee

Money for

Fisk's $500,000 Is High 1937 Gift

NEW YORK. — Included among the outstanding gifts of 1937 was the $500,000 to Fisk University from the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago to enable the university to claim another $500,000 offered unconditionally by the General Education Board.

Another outstanding gift of 1937 was the $350,000 to $400,000 bequest from Richard Greene to the City of Jackson, Tenn., for a free hospital for colored people of that city.

$150,000 Grant To Tenn. State College Made By Government

Age

3-5-38

New York Age

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—President William J. Hale announced last week that the federal government had allocated to Tennessee State College, Nashville, a grant of approximately $150,000. The school plant here, already valued at more than three million dollars, will be beautified and much additional equipment will be provided. Since the state will furnish much of the material used, the whole appropriation will amount to almost a quarter million dollars.

New teachers' residence to cost approximately $75,000 will be erected, garages will be constructed, a reservoir will be provided for the institution, several greenhouses will dot the campus and poultry houses and other improvements, including tennis courts, playgrounds and sidewalks will complete the intensive project.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 24, 1938

$325,000 May Be Given U-T By Proposal

An additional income of from 325,000 to $350,000 would be nade available to the University of Tennessee for teacher training ourposes, if the proposal made by ix Republican nominees for the egislature from Knox county to abolish all state normal schools, s carried out.

This was revealed yesterday in a check among Knoxvillians familiar with the state teacher coleges included under the term 'normal schools."

Four-year teacher training course are offered in the colleges at Johnson City, Cookeville, Murfreesboro, and Memphis; two-year terms are offered at the school at Clarksville; and at the schoo for Negro teachers at Nashville.

The state appropriations for these schools now are believed to total a little more than $325,000.

Dean J. A. Thackston of the U-T college of education said he was unaware of the total enrollment in these schools or the approximate number of teachers being graduated by them each year.

Nor could he estimate the number of U-T graduates entering the teaching profession. He said Tennessee gave employment to about 16,000 white teachers and 3,000 Negro teachers.

Neither Dean Thackston nor U-T President J. D. Hoskins would comment on the proposal of the Knox county nominees to abolish normal schools and give the work of teacher training over to the university.

Education - 1938

Money for.

Texas.

Asheville, N. C., Citizer
July 10, 1938

TEXAS SPENDING FOR EDUCATION OF NEGRO RISES

AUSTIN, Tex., (UP)--Negro education is on the upgrade in Texas, according to the state department of education. The cost of negro education last year was slightly more than $3,500,000.

Texas has 12 negro colleges, only one of which is state supported. Seven of the colleges are full-four year accredited schools and five are junior institutions. Two of the senior colleges were given an A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The state department reported a total of 244,180 negro students in state schools last year. The state has increased the number of principals in negro schools from 59 to 290.

But there is still a large number of negro students who have not been reached. Records show 25,000 negro children who did not enroll in schools last year and 83,000 who did not attend classes regularly.

Education - 1938

Virginia
6

Money for

$15,000 Is Raised To Build School

Journal and Guide
1-29-38

Dr. M. E. Norris Responsible For Financial Drive

Norfolk, Va.

KILMARNOCK, Va—"Necessity is the mother of invention" and in the case of a school situation in the town of Kilmarnock, in Lancaster County, Virginia, lack of adequate school facilities turned the Negro population to doing instead of the age old plan of petitioning. They have a brand new school plant constructed out of their own finances with the help of others.

Back in 1929 after repeated calls on the county school board, these weary citizens of color decided that it was high time that something should be done. The white citizens had turned a deaf ear to their pleas for modern facilities to care for the educational needs of the black folk.

Dr. Morgan E. Norris was the spearhead of this move that resulted in the construction of a modern four room elementary school, the dream of every Negro parent in the town. Dr. Norris' task was no small one, when one considers that such an outlay as they have, cost well over $15,000. Dr. Norris and the local committee of W. J. Wiggins, Robert Campbell, Travera Robins, and the Rev. H. R. Young, who served as secretary treasurer throughout the drive went to work.

Too much cannot be said for this committee, all of whom were busy people, who worked untiringly for the accomplishment of their goal. Months and months of contact work by these committee resulted in more than $12,000 coming in from individual contributions.

Dr. Norris served as chairman of the steering committee from the inception of the move in 1929, to the completion of the building and the payment of the debt in 1933.

At the completion of the school in 1933 there was an outstanding balance of $1,200 which was immediately collected and paid. The school now is an active community medium. It has a modern library and a spacious auditorium. In it two WPA projects, sewing and recreation work are being conducted in the plant.

There is one point yet for which hats are doffed to the Negro citizens of Kilmarnock. They are grateful in appreciation of the untiring and unselfish work of Dr. Norris. Today the Morgan E. Norris Elementary School stands as a monument of Negro cooperation, which should inspire Negro citizens of Kilmarnock yet unborn.

Union Gets $25,000 Of Colgate Estate

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia Union University will share in the estate left by the late Mary Colgate, philanthropist, and church worker, it was revealed in a tax appraisal filed in New York City last week.

7-9-38

Virginia Union University will receive $25,000 the same amount left to the Gordon College of Theology and Missions of Boston, Mass. The university is in the midst of a drive for $450,000 with which to build a library, and to increase its endowment fund.

Norfolk, Va.

HEIRESS DONATES $50,000

Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Backs Project for School In Williamsburg, Va.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 22—The Williamsburg School Board Saturday announced receipt of a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., toward the construction of the new Negro school for Williamsburg and surrounding areas. The total cost of th[illegible]45,000. In addition to Mrs. Rockefeller's gift, which makes the completion of the school possible, a PWA grant of $94,500 has already been allotted. The City of Williamsburg has loaned $55,000 to the School Board for the project, and $10,000 was realized by the School Board by the sale of school property. The General Education Board recently announced a gift of $72,000 to cover the cost of equipment and to provide an operating subsidy for five years.

12-24-38

In her letter to the School Board, Mrs. Rockefeller referred to a survey recently conducted in regards to the occupational problems and opportunities for Negroes in this area. She expressed her approval of the proposed training program to provide training to both adults and minors of such nature as to enable them to employ their time advantageously, increase their annual earnings, and to raise their standard of living.

"I sincerely hope that this comprehensive and well-conceived undertaking for the promotion of the well-being of the Negroes in this area will be carried through in its entirety," she also added.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier

Education – 1938 Alabama

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

6

Home Opened Here For Blind Negroes

Advertiser

10-15-38

The home for the blind negroes of he city has been opened at 15 Sheri-lan Avenue with Margie Williams in harge. On behalf of the new instiution, she expressed appreciation Saturday to the white citizens of the community who made contributions of umber and other materials. She particularly mentioned the Teague Hardware, Loeb Hardware Company, the Woman's Missionary Societies and Mrs. Clanton for their gifts. The white friends, it was said, have also promised to help furnish the home.

Slocomb Ala. News

Oct. 21. 1938

ontgomery "Opens Home n Behalf Of Blind Negroes

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FLORIDA

EDUCATION- 1938
ORPHANAGES AND OTHER BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
November 23, 1938

COLORED ORPHANS TO ENJOY DINNER

Annual Thanksgiving dinner fo inmates of the colored orphanage, corner of South Clara and Euclid Aves., will be served tomorrow, it was announced today by Eva Bradfield, manager.

"Dinner will be served promptly at 2 o'clock for our less fortunate children, old people and sick whom we know about," she said. "This is a Thanksgiving and not a thanks-selling dinner. May God bless each one who has helped make this dinner a success."

2

Thirty-six were served last year. Visitors and inspectors are welcome.

GEORGIA

EDUCATION- 1938
ORPHANAGES AND OTHER BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 20, 1938

$402,000 PROGRAM PLANNED AT SCHOOL FOR GEORGIA'S DEAF

Four Buildings To Be Erected on Campus of Cave Spring Institution.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 19.—C. H. Hollingsworth, superintendent of the Georgia School for the Deaf, at Cave Spring, today announced the first contract in a $402,000 state-PWA building program at the school will be awarded December 1. The program calls for erection of four modern new brick buildings on the present campus.

The first contract will be for construction of a new primary unit to accommodate 150 children. The building will be a complete school plant, including a dormitory and recreation hall, and costing about $185,000, Superintendent Hollingsworth said. It will be a two-story brick structure.

Unit for Negroes.

A second complete unit, similar to the first one, will be erected for the negro children at the school.

The third unit calls for a new white girls' dormitory for the advanced department, to house between 75 and 100 students. It will be a two-story brick building.

The fourth unit in the program will be a one-story brick structure, with basement, to be used as a combination auditorium and gymnasium for the advanced department.

All of the new buildings will be fire-proof and of the latest design, the superintendent said. Plans on the new buildings have already been approved both by state officials, and PWA officials, and construction work is scheduled to get under way by January 1.

An additional expenditure of $50,000 has been approved for remodeling work on existing buildings at the school, as a WPA project, Superintendent Hollingsworth stated. At present buildings will be semi-fireproofed and new lighting and ventilation systems will be installed.

Water System Changes.

The entire water supply system of the institution will be altered, so that the water will be taken from the town supply instead of from the spring on the campus.

During the next two years,
work will be done for the
gia School for the Deaf tha
been done in any 40-year p
in the school's history, Sup
tendent Hollingsworth decla

Judge Henderson L. Lan
Floyd legislator, pointed out
the big construction progra
the school means an end t
current fights to have the
tution removed from Cave S
and built in some other secti
the state.

Louisiana

Education — 1938
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.
6

Bossier City, La., Press
September 8, 1938

Negro Deaf-Mutes To Get Schooling in State

Representative George E. Beckcom reports that he has received information from Dr. Felton Clark, president of Southern University (for colored), in Baton Rouge, stating that a school for negro deaf-mute children is being opened.

Colored children so afflicted should inform Dr. Clark as to their ages, training and desires for an education, Mr. Beckcom stated yesterday afternoon.

Education - 1938

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutes.

New York.

Head Likes His "Uncle Toms"

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET
and
MARVEL COOKE

Astounding revelations, reeking with discrimination and segregation of Negro workers and blatant charges of inefficiency in the administration of the 100-year-old Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale—located at the northwestern tip of this city—were brought to light this week, when The Amsterdam News was reliably told that after a sweeping investigation by the state and municipal authorities a general reorganization of the asylum was demanded. The report of the investigators also suggested the retirement of Dr. Mason Pitman, white superintendent of the institution for twenty-four years, it was stated.

4-9-38

Dr. Pitman was described as unfair by one close to the institution and as "a man with an overdeveloped ego, very prejudiced, who likes Negroes of the 'Uncle Tom' type."

Slashing back at his critics, Dr. Pitman declared in an exclusive interview with The Amsterdam News last week that no one could find anything wrong with his administration.

New York N.Y.

Although the orphanage is a private institution, with an all-white board of directors, the state investigated it last fall and recommended the radical changes in administration, including the "retirement" of Dr. Pitman, it was stated. It was only because Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., chairman of the board, interfered that he was not "retired" the first of this month, according to reliable information.

List of Accusations.

Following are the accusations made against the administration of Dr. Pitman by a former employee of the asylum:

1. The orphan children, who range in ages from four to eighteen, are taught by white teachers that the Negro race is inferior. At graduation exercises they depict scenes of cotton-picking down South, stealing watermelons and singing spirituals.

2. Negro workers are not allowed to eat with the white workers. The former must eat with the children, while the latter have their own dining room.

3. The furnishings of the living quarters of the white workers are much better than those supplied to the Negro workers.

4. Thirteen Negro workers must use two sinks, one bathtub and two toilets, while the white workers either have private baths or one for two workers.

Amsterdam News.

5. White workers have steam tables to keep their food hot. Negro workers have none.

4-9-38

7. Orphan girls must clean the quarters of the white workers daily. The Negro workers must clean their own.

8. White workers are given all kinds of cereal daily. Negro workers get cereal only on Sunday mornings.

9. White workers receive more pay than the Negroes, who must work longer hours.

New York

10. The orphans are worked too hard.

FIVE LITTLE "orphans of the storm" smile at a cruel world at the Riverdale Asylum.

Number of Orphans

N.Y.

A white supervisor, a very old woman, is head of the sewing room. All Negro help work under her and some of them as little as $35 a month with maintenance. Other Negro employees are one painter, two janitors, six house mothers, six house relief workers, a night watchman, a boys' worker and his assistant. The superintendent, his assistant, the dietician, head nurse, matron and two office secretaries are white.

There are between 225 and 230 orphans on the grounds. In all, however, there are 900 children, some 675 being boarded out throughout the city. Although there is the normal amount of immorality among children in such an institution, sex conditions are good, it was asserted. There is little pregnancy among the girls. There are two girls' and five boys' cottages.

The orphans come mainly from the Court of Domestic Relations in New York City and Brooklyn, the human results of broken homes. Many of the teachers, white, are said to pay little, if any, attenion to their education.

Called Staff Members and Help.

The white employees are called staff members. The Negro ones just plain help. Last summer a vacancy occurred in the position of assistant superintendent. Two Negroes, both said to be thoroughly qualified, applied for the job. One of them is a graduate of Virginia State College and is now an assistant janitor at the orphanage. The job was given to a white man, because, it was declared, Pitman said he had to hire somenone who understood Negroes. He employed a young graduate of St. Lawrence College, who worked one summer with a few Negroes in a camp.

If an orphan does something to a white worker or teacher he is immediately taken to the Children's Court in New York City and sent to Warwick. On the other hand, nothing is done whatever if a child does something to a Negro worker, it was stated.

Although the findings of the investigating committee have never been made public, it has been stated by some of those who have read them that "a great deal is definitely wrong at Riverdale." This is borne out by Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., chairman of the board of directors, with whom the conditions at the asylum were discussed Tuesday.

Denies Investigation.

Mrs. Parker admitted that an investigation had been made and a report filed, but Dr. Pitman categorically denied that anything more than a routine checkup of the institution had been made. He told a reporter of The Amsterdam News at a luncheon held in his honor in the West 135th street Y. M. C. A. Saturday, that he had not seen the report, and so far as he knew nothing detrimental to the institution or any criticism of his administration had been made by the investigating committee.

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Called Disgruntled Members.

When told of the information in the posession of The Amsterdam News, Mrs. Parker shouted, "The trouble is that somebody has been talking to you about something of which they know nothing."

"If any member of the board has divulged the contents of the report, that person is a disgruntled member," she declared.

"Do you think the institution has been mismanaged?" Mrs. Parker was asked. "Not at all," she answered.

"Let me say to you, as I have said to others, in these last depression years, the institution has been forced to accept a large number of Harlem children, which was done to the neglect of additional buildings and repairs.

"There was a great demand for space in the institution during the depression, and we took in more children than the institution could accommodate. They have been running a private institution as best as is possible," she added.

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Board Member Resigned.

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On the other hand, it was evident that Dr. Pitman was being ousted, because the expressions at the luncheon in his honor on Saturday were such as could leave no other conviction.

A resolution was adopted informing the board of the desire of the twenty-one persons present that the services of Dr. Pitman as head of the institution should be retained.

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Among the many speakers at the luncheon who praised Dr. Pitman "as a humanitarian, devoid of any race prejudice; a great leader in social reconstruction, devoted to the welfare of the Negro," were the Rev. E. Elliott Duran, rector of St. Ambrose Church; the Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's Church; Mrs. Mamie E. Graves, of the South Jamaica branch of the Y. W. C. A.; Henry W. Pope, administrator of Precinct 28, of the Department of Social Welfare, and Henry K. Craft, executive secretary of the West 135th street Y. M. C.

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Education - 1938

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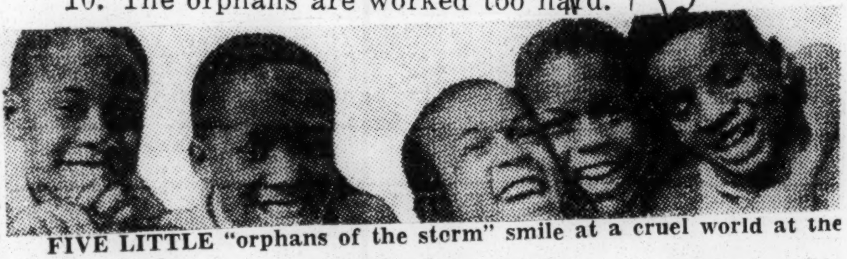

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"One of the greatest successes

his age. It is a pity to lose the services of Dr. Pitman now," the Rev. Mr. Durant said.

Mrs. Graves declared, "If it is one friend I have on earth, Dr. Pitman is that friend."

"All that I ever will be is what I gained at Riverdale from you," she assured the superintendent.

"I have learned to trust Dr. Pitman. Twenty-five years of consecrated service have proved his sincerity and love for our people," the Rev. Mr. Johnson said.

"I believe that those young ladies who trip around Riverdale will find it mighty difficult to replace Dr. Pitman. Already they are finding it difficult to replace him. I hope that the board of directors will recognize that he is the only man to keep them in line. With him I feel no sense of race. His resignation is a great tragedy," the Rev. Johnson added.

In a few plain sentences, Dr. Pitman told of his "devoted labors" in behalf of youth, not especially Negro youth. He told how he had hoped to do a greater job, but conditions and circumstances did not always permit the carrying out of his suggestions and plans. His speech was guarded defense of his administration at Riverdale.

But still The Amsterdam News was told "Don't believe a word he says. He professes a broad liberal attitude toward the Negro, but his prejudice against the Negro are hellish."

Report Unavilable.

The report of the committee of investigation, although an official document has not been available to The Amsterdam News. Mrs. Parker said it was a private document and no one had a copy.

An application to the local office of the Department of Social Welfare was ignored. Assemblyman Robert W. Justice, who said he wrote to Commissioner Adie requesting a copy of the report told The Amsterdam News that his letter had not even been acknowledged.

"This action on the part of the authorities in suppressing the report," said a friend of Dr. Pitman who was at the luncheon, "indicates to me that something must be radicaly wrong at Riverdale. Commissioner Adie should be compelled to produce a copy in the public interest."

Visits Asylum.

Asked about his impending retirement as superintendent of the institution, Dr. Pitman said in an interview at the asylum he was "talking about retiring."

"After twenty-four years of strenuous service," he said, "I think I am entitled to rest. This has been my life's work and I will have the same interest in the institution after I retire."

Declaring that there was nothing definite about the date that he will leave his post and that there had been no trouble whatever at the institution, financial or otherwise, he said:

"I couldn't very well retire if there had been trouble. Rather, I would have been dismissed. When I do retire, I will be made superintendent emeritus. Actually, I had hoped to leave here on April 1, but now I think it will be later because members of the board have prevailed upon me to delay my departure.

Explaining that there were no Negroes on the board of directors, because it was "self-perpetuating," many of the present members being descendants of the original board, he said that he knew "one or two Negroes who would be an asset to the group."

Dr. Pitman accompanied The Amsterdam News reporter on a tour of the school, which is P. S. 49 of the Bronx. All of the teachers are New York City appointees. Visiting several classrooms, he asked the students:

"You don't like me, do you?"

"Yes, sir," was the uniform reply.

Dr. Mason Pitman.

North Carolina

Education - 1938

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
October 14, 1938

Negro Orphans to Sing Here Friday

Entertainers from Colored Orphanage to Appear at Oxford Baptist Church

The chorus of the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina wil render a program at the First Baptist Church, Main street, this city Friday night, October 14, at 7:30.

The program which consists o spirituals rendered by the chorus boys quartet, girl's sextette, as wel as readings and harmonica selections, promises to be interesting entertaining, as well as wholesome

The group has rendered programs in schools and churches in Eastern and Western North Carolina and has received favorable and enthusiastic comments from its hearers. Part of this group sang before the Oxford Rotary Club, September 15th. Superintendent T. K. Borders will give a brief talk explaining conditions and needs of the Orphanage.

Lovers of music and friends of the unfortunate cannot afford to miss this program

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Kenansville, N. C. Times
November 3, 1938

Raise Funds For Colored Orphanage

Mamie Turner, Supervisor of Colored Schools for Duplin County, is sponsoring a drive in the county to raise funds for the Oxford Colored Orphanage. The goal for the county is $50. To date $15.67 has been raised. Anyone wishing to aid in this worthy cause may get in touch with Mamie Turner.

Education - 1938

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

South Carolina

Palmetto Leader

Jenkins Orphanage Gets New Headquarters At A Cost of $50.000.00

Charleston.—The Jenkins Orphanage of Charleston is coming into its own in this the 47th year of its existence. This institution was founded Dec. 16, 1891 and has become widely known throughout this section and other parts of the country. Thousands of children have been handled, trained and sent out through the untiring efforts of the founder, Rev. D. J Jenkins.

5-21-38

The work has outgrown its original headquarters at 20 Franklin St., Charleston, S. C. The City of Charleston is erecting a modern institution, consisting of four boys dormitories; one for girls; one administration building; laundry kitchen and workshop, all of brick at a cost of approximately $33.000. When this plant is complete and equipped, it will represent an outlay of $50,000. The new institution will be located at Lincoln Park on the Ashley River, a parcel of land belonging to the Orphanage, containing 150 acres, more or less. The city property belonging to the Orphanage is being deeded to the city in exchange for the new buildings. It has been decided by the officials to broaden the activities of the work and in their new location, the inmates will be taught various trades—carpentry, shoe-making, printing, cabinet making, domestic art, agriculture in its varied branches.

Columbia, S. C.

God has blessed us with a modern plant, but it will cost $10.000 to furnish it with standard equip. The president, Mrs. E. C. Jenkins hewidow of the late founder, Rev Jenkins, took up the work when he laid it down in July of last year She has been connected with the institution for more than thirty years, which fits her for carrying forward the work. She is a woman with a vision and does wonders in helping to mold the characters of unfortunate boys and girls, qualifying them for taking their places in the world and fitting them to carry on when she shall have passed from active service.

In January of this year Mrs. Jenkins secured the aid of Rev. R. H. Walker as executive manager. Rev. Walker is one of the best known preachers of this day and generation, known as one of the four horsemen. He has been broadcasting each Sunday for sixteen weeks over Station WCSC with a choir of fifty voices, popularizing the institution. He has been instrumental in bringing about this change for the benefit and future success of the institution. He is asking his many friends throughout the country to hear the plea of persons coming with the proper credentials signed by the president.

The campaign is on for raising $10,000 and Mrs. Jenkins and Rev Walker will tour the states in raising this amount to perpetuate this great institution. They are thanking all in advance for whatever might be contributed to this worthy effort. All donations can be sent to Jenkins Orphanage, Box 851, Charleston, S. C.

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
August 25, 1938

Negro Bishop Will Speak on Sunday

Bishop A. M. McEachern of Florence, will speak Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the corner of Hampton and Sanders streets, opposite the Armory, in the interest of raising funds for the McEachern ~~Orphan's home in Walterboro.~~ This will be a branch of the home in Florence, and will be located on a tract of 72 acres of land, 40 acres of which was given by the late John D. Glover for that purpose. The work of building this orphanage for negro children is soon to begin, the Bishop states. The public, white and colored, is invited to attend this meeting.

Tennessee

Education - 1938

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
September 19, 1938

ORPHANAGE PRESIDENT IS GIVEN PORTRAIT

Mrs. J. G. Beck, president of the Knoxville Colored Orphanage, was the proud possessor today of an oil portrait ~~of her~~self presented to her by friends of the orphanage in appreciation of the progress made by the orphanage under her guidance.

The portrait was presented as a surprise yesterday at an open-air program at the orphanage. Mrs. B. H. Netherland made the presentation and U. S. Clark, orphanage board member, received it.

Among the speakers were Dr. H. M. Green, C. W. Cansler, Mrs. H. Liston and Mrs. Agnes Battle. A musical program was presented by the orphanage children and Mrs. E. T. Chairs, Mrs. Arnetta Gravely and Modestine Young.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 10, 1938

NEGRO ~~WOMEN'S CLUBS~~ TO HELP ORPHANS' HOME

The Federation of Colored Women's clubs announced yesterday that it will combine efforts of its affiliates to provide small necessities for the Colored Orphans' home on Holly street.

According to Helen Taylor, president, colored churches, will be asked to set aside Sunday, Dec. 18, as the date for contributions and donations of food to be delivered to the home. All articles of food and donations from churches are to be left at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., the announcement stated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 3, 1938

WHERE CHEST FUNDS BRING COMFORT

—Times Staff Photo.

Nell Johnson (orphan No. 23) and her companion, Zelma, (with the pigtails) say how-d'y-do to a new arrival at the Colored Orphans' home. The home is one of the twenty-three agencies that receive financial support from the Community Chest. Nell, for all her original obscurity, is now the namesake of a gracious benefactor of the home, Mrs. J. W. Johnston.

ASKS AID FOR HOME OF NEGRO ORPHANS

Mrs. Johnson Tells of Hard Struggle to Care for 62 Destitute Children

In an appeal for subscriptions to the Community Chest, Mrs. Joseph W. Johnston, president of the Colored Orphans' home, yesterday wrote an article for The Times in which she outlined the financial difficulties of the institution.

The Community Chest, much to the satisfaction of the management of the orphanage, will increase the orphanage allowance this year, Mrs. Johnston said.

Mrs. Johnston's article follows:

If ever a worthy institution had a humble beginning and struggled through reverses to at least a tiny place in the sun it is the Colored Orphans' home. Based on a crying need—both literally and figuratively—with three foresaken, destitute little youngsters, with no funds for operation except the voluntary contributions of a few, the home has survived and now houses in comparatively comfort sixty-two children. These range from the tiniest mites, some prematurely born, through the stair-step sizes of toddlers up to larger girls and boys who go to school and help with chores. And the little help that they can give is greatly needed, for there are small funds available for service. Even faithful Marie, our matron, gives her life to this work with no compensation other than a place to live and the food her family eats, and that splendid satisfaction of knowing she is serving in a worthy cause.

Seven Years of Struggle

It is a story of seven years of struggle to get this institution as far along as we have. And there has been little help. Both the white and the colored population seem to take no thought of the need of an orphanage for Negro children; they're just supposed to grow. The funds we receive from the Community Chest are our salvation yet these are pitifully inadequate for our growing needs. Why, we have no heat on the upper floor and no electric wiring. The boys' dormitory is there and the only light they have comes from the street lamp on the corner. When the weather is too cold they bring the boys downstairs and let them sleep on pallets in the playroom.

The building used for the home was formerly the county insane asylum. It is pitifully inadequate and far from modern. Sixty-two little ones—and one bathroom. Just one toilet. One wash basin with running water. One can imagine the problem of getting sixty-two faces washed in time for breakfast with facilities like that. We have managed to keep things going, just pushing along from month to month with nothing ahead, always in the red. That's a lovely color for some things, but not so good in a bank account. When things get too cramped a few friends we've been able to interest pitch in and help. This winter we're going to try to squeeze out some of the downstairs radiators and manage to get them connected on the upper floor.

There is a constant need for toys and clothes, and practical things that are as essential for the care of babies. They especially need play pens. For with limited help the kiddies have to be penned up somehow while the matron goes from one to another. She generally makes use of packing boxes.

Furnace Is An Ogre

And with all these problems, the furnace we have, which is, fortunately splendid as a heater, has a capacity for coal consumption that it seems to us must rival the Hotel Patten. Or perhaps it's just the skimpiness of our pocketbook that makes this part so tragic But the coal bin's always gapping.

Under the watchful eye of Marie there is very little sickness. There are of course, such things as measles mumps and the usual run of children's ailments. But, all told, the children seem to thrive on hardships. What medical care they get is usually gratuitous.

To help out on the problem of feeding they have their summer garden And there are chickens and ducks and rabbits — which the youngsters frequently become so fond of that they hate to kill. There is one old gander who's about to die of old age because he has the faculty of making such a funny noise when he waddles around the fish pond. And there are several hogs that will be fine food this winter

We were all deeply gratified when we learned that the chest plans to try to extend its funds this year. For our monthly budget has been stretched to a point that there's not much stretching left. We receive $25 a month from the city. There is $33.33 from the county. Then our major income of $150 from the chest adds up to $208 a month for the maintenance of a home and sixty-two children—the matron, her assistants, food, repair, replacement and all the little unexpected items you can never plan for, but that eat holes in the budget. So we urge the people of Chattanooga to think most seriously of the needs of this home when they make their gifts to the chest this year. We know, of course, there are twenty-two other institutions, all needing more money. Yet we feel that there's a little special urge in the needs of this home. I can see so many things that should be done; not luxuries, but just to afford the barest comforts of almost primitive living. There are the mattresses, for example, that must be renovated constantly. And we need small chairs. And chairs for the dining room; they're eating as well as washing in relays. It would be difficult, in fact, to mention any serviceable item that would not fill a void at the home. And we need paint, and there isn't any—but this list would go on forever. The home is north of McCallie on Holly street. And they welcome visitors—white and colored. But bring along your heart. And, if we're not too bold, your pocketbook!

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
December 14, 1938

THE COLORED ORPHANAGE

Editor The News:

I want to thank everybody for their cooperation in helping me to start and maintain this orphanage from its infancy up through the seven years it has been operating, both black and white, rich and poor.

I have had a hard time from a hut to a home and am still having a hard time trying to keep things moving along as they should, keeping the children fed, paying some of the bills, trying to keep the children well with my meager way of filling a mother's and matron's place. During the year I have had twenty sick at one time. Night after night I walk the floors all night from one bed to another. I was without help, only Jesus, and I still have Him.

This year has been a very strenuous one. Sometimes with no help, sixty-seven children to care for, $208.33 to run on, light bills to pay, food to buy, medicine, some coal, a car to keep up and general expenses of the home and children out of the monthly allowance.

I have worked for seven years. I've given all the money that I have had and my time. Now I feel that my health is broken, yet I am trusting the Lord, hoping to find a matron before I pass that will be interested not in the "loaves and fishes," but for the benefit of the children, someone to see that the children are well cared for. I'm without lots of the necessities for the home, but am doing the best I can according to the circumstances.

I want the people of Chattanooga to know how much I appreciate their help, both great and small. Without it I could not have succeeded. I wish I had more friends like Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Dr. James L. Fowle, Mrs. Joe V. Williams, Bill Grossman, Levi Young, Rev. E. M. Griffin, colored grocer, and many other white and colored friends who have helped us. I hope the spirit that Mr. Paul Tatum has started will still exist among the colored.

I believe if they visit the home more and get acquainted with what is going on, there will be more interest. We need the cooperation from everybody and anything they want to give is very useful here from a pin on up. Most of our people give at holiday times. The Scripture says, "The poor you have with you always." We say, "The orphanage you have with you always." We need safety pins for the babies and bread for the older children every day. It seems that the missionaries have plenty of home work to do.

We have one baby ready for adoption.

The different clubs and auxiliaries are welcome to use the home at any time. There are only two things not allowed, whisky parties and card parties.

Again we thank all of the people who have given throughout the year. We thank each of the newspapers for their nice write-ups during the year.

MARIE INGRAM,
Matron, Colored Orphans' Home.
Holly Street, December 13.

Education - 1938

Virginia
6

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.
6

Roanoke, Va., World News
January 15, 1938

In Justice to the Negroes

Two recommendations in Governor Peery's budget having to do with justice to the colored race are especially to be commended to the Legislature and people of Virginia. In whatever changes found necessary in the schedule of appropriations, it is to be hoped that both of these will stand as recommended.

One relates to establishment on the Seward farm adjoining the Central State Hospital at Petersburg of an institution for feeble-minded colored children. The Governor recommends that $94,000 be expended for operation of such an institution with $50,000 for buildings, on land already belonging to the State. This farm of 900 acres with dormitory space for about 300, cottages and farm buildings, will be vacated by the Central State Hospital on completion of some improvements now under way at the institution. The proposal is endorsed by Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur W. James, who points out that many feeble-minded children are now in other institutions, where there is little provision for their care and treatment, and that a worse feature is that many remain at large, where they contribute to our high incidence of delinquency, crime and dependency. Within the last year several serious crimes have been committed by known dangerous, anti-social, feeble-minded Negroes, who should have been in custody.

The other instance relates to simple justice in a case where white trusteeship failed. Some years ago a loan of $100,000 was made from the endowment of the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg to Trinity Methodist Church, South, a white congregation in Petersburg, secured by a first mortgage on the church property. The congregation defaulted in payment of the loan, and under foreclosure in 1935, the State Board of Education acquired the property. It has offered it for sale, but the best offer received is only $35,000. Governor Peery rightly believes that the State is responsible for the acts of its agents, and recommends appropriation of $65,000 to restore the impaired endowment of this institution. The State was trustee for this fund, administered for the purpose of education. That it was unwisely invested by white trustees, and that the white congregation defaulted on its loan, make it an act of simple justice that the only State institution for higher education of colored people should not suffer the loss. A Legislature composed entirely of white people should take pride and satisfaction in two acts of justice to the Negro population of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 14, 1938

A Colony Against Crime

IN GOVERNOR PEERY'S budget, provision is made for the establishment of a State Colony for the Colored Feeble-Minded at Petersburg, with a capital outlay of $50,000; of this amount, $45,000 is for the construction of the building, and $5,000 for equipment. For the care and maintenance of patients and employees, the Governor has recommended an appropriation of $39,500 for the year ending June 30, 1939, and $73,450 for the year ending June 30, 1940.

"It is proposed to start the operation of a separate State colony for feeble-minded colored persons, at Petersburg, on January 1, 1939," says the Governor's comment on these items. "The appropriations recommended for this institution are based on an average daily population of 300 patients."

While the State has no separate colony for feeble-minded colored persons, some 350 of them are at present housed in a building on the old Seward Farm, which was purchased by the State for the Central State Hospital in 1934. It is proposed to construct another building on this farm, provide for an administration separate and distinct from the hospital, and begin a program of training for the feeble-minded patients that are admitted. The hospital will not object to providing custodial care for imbeciles and idiots, and it is planned to give the more hopeful among the feeble-minded, training at the colony that will enable them to perform useful tasks, with safety to the communities in which they live.

In considering this sound recommendation from GOVERNOR PEERY, it will simplify matters if members of the General Assembly will regard it chiefly as an economy measure, rather than as one imposing additional expense upon the State. For Virginia has been using its penal institutions to provide custodial care for feeble-minded Negroes—care far more expensive than will be both their maintenance and training at the Petersburg colony—and this after they have committed some crime that may have involved serious economic loss, and much human suffering. Some of the most horrible offenses in the recent history of crime in this State, have been committed by feeble-minded colored boys and men.

The proposed colony would not be in the nature of an experiment. It has been shown that certain feeble-minded persons can be trained to perform simple duties, and that, once taught, they stick to habits formed (they are taught largely by the habit method), often with more fidelity than persons of higher intelligence.

There is probably no project in the field of public welfare in Virginia to which COMMISSIONER ARTHUR W. JAMES of the Department of Public Welfare has given more time and thought in the past few years, than the proposal to establish the Petersburg colony for feeble-minded colored persons. Since 89 per cent of the Negroes given mental tests upon their admission to the Virginia State Penitentiary in 1935, had a mentality less than that of a 10-year-old child, COMMISSIONER JAMES clearly sees the relationship between the establishment of the proposed colony, and the reduction of crime. The colony has been sponsored by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and has received valuable support from executives of the Children's Home Society of Virginia. THE TIMES-DISPATCH has long given its support to this proposal of the PEERY budget, as an important means through which the humanities may be served.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
January 13, 1938

INSTITUTION FOR COLORED FEEBLE MINDED.

Quarter century efforts of social welfare leaders in Virginia will culminate in success soon if recommendations made by Gov. George C. Peery, for creation of a State institution for feeble-minded colored children in his budget for the 1938-1940 biennium, are approved by the General Assembly.

For twenty-five years a State institution for feeble-minded negro children has been sought. Governor Peery's recommendation that the sum of $94,95 be expended for operation of a separate colony for negroes at a dairy farm near Petersburg, with the sum of $50,000 for additional improvements should adequately take care of the situation.

This farm, under the plan recommended, including 900 acres, with dormitory space for about 300 patients, cottages and farm buildings, will be vacated by the Central State Hospital and operated as a separate institution for the negro feeble-minded children, beginning January 1, 1939.

At the present time a number of negro feeble-minded children are in State custody in scattered institutions. Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur W. James recently remarked that "a worse feature is large numbers have remained in society where they have contributed to our high incidences of delinquency, crime and dependency. Within the past year or two a number of the most horrible crimes in the State have been committed by known dangerous, anti-social, feeble-minded negroes, who should have been in custody."

The State Hospital Board, supported by other social agencies and interracial groups has sought the establishment of facilities for such children, realizing the great need that has existed in the past. It is hoped that Governor Peery's recommendation will meet with approval of the Legislature, for adequate care must be taken of these feeble-minded negro children, not only because it is the humanitarian thing to do, but also because inadequacy of present quarters has contributed to the dangers of delinquency and crime among such children.

Interracial Investment

A group of white boys, ranging in age from nine to fourteen visited the Weaver Orphan Home in Elizabeth City (Va.) County several weeks ago noted some of the pressing needs of the institution, and came in contact with the uplifting philosophy of a colored cripple, William T. Bland, who, unable to walk, found life still worth living and used the hours at hand to become an artist and painter.

Journal and Guide

Returning to their home in Newport News, the white boys became missionaries for the Weaver orphanage. They organized the William T. Bland Club and in a short time received two cows from interested citizens for the home, and raised some $100 to purchase a barn which Mayor James V. Bickford of Hampton dedicated last Sunday.

5-21-38

Norfolk, Va.

This is the kind of investment in better race relations which guarantees enduring dividends. "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not," saith Jesus, "for such is the kingdom of Heaven." Were it possible to permit the children of the world to grow up and make friends and seek their careers without the aid of those influences which measure the best of life in terms of racial cleavage, national selfishness, and unscientific theories, there would be no need to resort to war and racial pogroms in the quest for racial security.

Alabama

Education-1938

Reformatories.

THE ALABAMA REFORM SCHOOL

Editor, The Advertiser:

Mr. Fred J. Cramton, proprietor of the Cramton Lumber Company, accompanied by 45 college students and teachers of Huntingdon College, Montgomery, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, were special guests of Alabama Reform School last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Cramton and this group of college people were en route to Tuskegee Institute and took the opportunity to stop at the Reform School to witness the Sunday afternoon band concert with a playlet entitled "America," as a special feature of the occasion, presented by the young women of the Girls' Division, under the direction of Elizabeth Charles, Lillie Bell Abernathy, and Minnie McCorkle, instructors.

Mr. Cramton, guest speaker, spoke very commendably of the work that is being done here by President Wingfield and his coworkers. He stated that the institution at the present time has 2,500 acres of farming land paid for and that he has been a member of the board of trustees of the institution more than 21 years, beginning at the time when it had only 50 acres and two small buildings, that he was proud of the progress made, buildings, land, livestock, and farming implements amounting to around $500,000, and the school is out of debt.

After presenting the college people, he presented the school band and spoke in appreciative terms of the music furnished by them and how well they enjoyed the girls' playlet. They asked that the school band play "Anchors Aweigh" while they marched out in collegiate fashion. The visitors came as a surprise; however, it was a most pleasant one highly enjoyed by the teachers and students of this institution.

ONLOOKER.

Advertiser
10-3-38
Montgomery Ala.

Georgia.

Education-1938

Reformatories.

JURORS WILL INSPECT NEGRO REFORMATORY

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 19.—(AP)—At the request of B. B. McCowen president of the reformatory board, a special committee of the Richmond county grand jury will investigate conditions at the negro reformatory Tuesday, S. B. Thompson, foreman, said today.

The jury will decide whether or not an appropriation will be made for the institution. Under the arrangement by which the reformatory is operated, the county commission can appropriate only the amount recommended by the grand jury.

Constitution
5-20-38
Atlanta Ga.

Education - 1938
Reformatories.

Mississippi.

Mississippi "Bad Boys" Will Be Taught Useful Trades If Bill Is Passed

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 10—(Special)—As the result of a campaign launched some time ago by S. D. Redmond, prominent leader of this city, a bill was introduced in the Mississippi Legislature this week providing for the establishment and maintenance of State correctional institution for juvenile law-breakers, similar to the one now conducted at Columbia for white youths.

The Hinds county grand jury, in its last report, taking cognizance of the number of cases of delinquent boys that are constantly coming before the courts here and elsewhere throughout Mississippi, recommended a State institution for the reformation and rehabilitation of these boys, the recommendation being heartily concurred in by Circuit Judge Julian Alexander, to whom the report was made, and who has long been an advocate of such action.

It is the purpose of the pending bill to provide a suitable institution that will enable the courts to do away with the present practice of sending colored youths who have violated the law, either to jail or prison, where they come into direct contact with hardened criminals. The proposed institution for juveniles, would be in the nature of an industrial school where they can be educated and taught some useful trade that will enable them to earn a respectable livelihood after they are released.

Courier
2-12-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education - 1938
Reformatories

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 3, 1938

Reformatory Head Reports Surplus

Superintendent W. T. Parrott of the Negro Boys' Reformatory, near Pikeville~~, has~~ reported to Welfare Commissioner George H. Cate that he will be able to turn back approximately $27,000 of the $66,100 appropriated for the fiscal year for the school's program.

Parrott said that the boys had canned 7,000 gallons of beans, 1,021 gallons of blackberries, 2,000 gallons of sweet potatoes, 2,500 gallons of tomatoes, 1,000 gallons of squash, and enough apples to guarantee the school 2,000 gallons as its share. He also reported a 5,000-tree apple orchard had been set which should be in production in four years.

Paris, Tenn., Parisian
August 19, 1938

To State Reformatory

A. J. Knight, 11-year-old negro, who was sentenced to Tennessee Industrial & Agricultural School for Colored at Pikeville Thursday morning ~~by~~ Judge A. F. Paschall, was carried to the school Tuesday morning by Sheriff O. A. Jackson. Knight has given officers considerable trouble and was recently arrested on a charge of an assault with a brick on another negro boy. His sentence is indeterminate.

Education- 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Receives Degree

PROF. F. D. MOON

Black Dispatch
9-3-38
Oklahoma City Okla.

During the summer convocation on August 2[illegible] F. D. Moon supervising principal of the Wewoka separate schools and president of the Langston University Alumni Association, received his M. A degree in the Division of Social Sciences of the University of Chicago. The degree was conferred in absentia, Moon having completed practically all of the requirements for the degree except the final comprehensive examinations during the summer of 1937.

The subject of his thesis is "The Organization and Administration of Accredited Secondary Schools for Negroes in Oklahoma."

Prof. Moon specialized in the field of School Administration in the Division of Social Science.

DEAF, DUMB, BLIND YOUTH GRADUATES

9-1-38

Capetown, S. Africa, Aug. 2 (ANP)—Recently honored here by the League of Friends of the Blind was one of the Union most remarkable men, 23 year old Tad Chapman, who became blind, deaf and dumb at the age of four, but who, despite the triple infirmity, has just graduated from Perkins Institute for the Blind in Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Chapman is now on a lecture tour of South Africa, and will speak at Capetown on Sept. 5 in Wynberg on Sept. 6. Much of his success is credited to his tutor, Miss Hall, who accompanies him on his tour. His friends say that of the many persons in the world burdened with this triple affliction, only one, Miss Helen Keller of the United States, has been so highly educatd as to be able to speak to the outside world. Miss Keller has become world famous as the author of several books, and for her efforts to aid those who have the same afliction.

The method Chapman uses to communicate with other people is unique. He rests the fingers of his right hand lightly on the lower jaw bone and his thumb covers the lips of his subject. So sensitive are his fingers and so light his touch he is able to understand what people say and also to answer, rather haltingly, but in an understandable manner.

Wins Ph.D.

Defender
9-3-38
Chicago

Member of the supervisory staff of statistical experts conducting the three million dollar traffic survey of the Chicago Park district, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy in sociology at the 193[illegible] summer convocation of the University of Chicago. Mr Cox is the only member of the Race to receive such a degree at the university this year. He has accepted an invitation to head the department of economics at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, this fall

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Who's Who Adds 5 Montgomerians

Advertiser
9-23-38
Montgomery
Ala.

Five Montgomerians, not heretofore listed in "Who's Who in America," appear in the 1938-39 edition just issued. They are:

Robert E. Cammack, supervisor of agricultural education.

The late H. F. Crenshaw, lawyer.

Former U. S. Senator Dixie Bibb Graves.

Judge Walter B. Jones of the Circuit Court.

Dr. Hubert Floyd Searcy, Ph. D., president of Huntingdon College.

Editors of the Who's Who have listed a total of 31,545 Americans as deserving of thumbnail cataloguing.

Other Alabamians whose names were added to this year's roster include:

Hugh D. Merrill, lawyer, expected to become speaker of the lower house of the State's Legislature; T. Scott Roberts, cotton manufacturer, of Anniston; Eugene R. Naylor, college president, Athens; James E. Chappell, general manager of The Birmingham News-Age-Herald; James M. Comer, corporation official; U. S. District Judge David J. Davis; Robert Echols, clergyman; Foster K. Gamble, editor; James E. Mills, editor, The Birmingham Post; Richard B. Mitchell, clergyman; Eolin W. Moore, educator; Congressman Luther Patrick; Walter B. Posey, history professor, of Birmingham; Oscar Tompkins, lawyer, Dothan; W. Perry George, foreign service official, Gadsden; Congressman John Sparkman, Huntsville; Noble F. Greenhill, college president, Livingston; Mary M. Brooke, college professor, Montevallo; William T. B. Williams, Tuskegee; Richard C. Foster, president, University of Alabama.

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86 Women and Men Awarded Scholarships

Md. Commission Renews Aid to 88 Others

Afro-American
9-10-38
Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Commission on Higher Education for Negroes awarded 86 original scholarships to men and women and renewed aid to 88 others at a meeting of the commission last week.

Thirty-two of the new scholarships awarded are for part-time study to teachers or professional people. Subjects selected by the applicants for study include business, fine arts, education, engineering, biological and physical science and architecture among others.

Those who were awarded scholarships for the first time and the schools they plan to attend are:

A. and T. College; Veda Spellman; American University, Randolph Tucker; Atlanta School of Social Work, Herbert Frisby, William Walker; Catholic University, Agnes Patterson, Beatrice Reesby, Theodore Watkins, Edith Myers.

Chicago University, Ola De Neal; Columbia University, Oscar Chapman, Lota Howard, Harry Hunt, Virginia Jones Mamie Carroll, Howard Pindell, Theodore Randolph, Waters Turpin, Rendall Walker, Dessadra Thomas.

One to Cornell

Cornell, Mary Neugent; Freedmen's Hospital, Virginia Frazier, Oricca Howard, Eleanor Pye.

Hampton Institute, Rosa Fields, Serena Lewis, Myrtle Richards, Richard Tymes. Howard University, Gordon Boyd, Ursula Brown, Florence Bush. Anthony Chase, Theodore Elliott, Charles Frederick, Thomas Gunn, Miriam Gwynn, Melvin Loggins, Dorothy Moore, Templemae Muse, Mary E. Wheatley, Charlotte McGee.

Two to Illinois

University of Illinois, Edward Bowie, James Lawson; University of Iowa, Clifton Jones;

Michigan State, Thomas Johnson; University of Michigan, George Goddard, Herbert Knox; Moorehouse College, Murray Townsend; New York University, Catherine Butler, Calvin Cassell, Thelma Coleman, Dorothy Decasseres, Eleanor Dimmy, Gough Mc Daniels, Noel Wansel, Dellaphine Warrington, George Wright;

Northwestern University, David Rice; Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Sarah Johnson, Ellsworth Northern; University of Pennsylvania, Emma Henson, Frances Male, Nathaniel Proctor, Calvin Roach, William Russell, Harold Seaborne, George Spaulding, Mary West, Agnes Wright, Georgia Boston, Charles Caldwell, Joseph Frisby, Mildred Jones, Mamie Knox, Edward Lewis;

One to Simmons

Simmons College, Margaret Williams; Tennessee State College, Herbert Smallwood; Tuskegee Institute, Harrison Tucker;

Virginia State College, Walter Banks, Pearl Aquilla, Richard Cummings, Shirley Lewis, Enoch Mason, Selkirk Shaw; Wellesley College, Jessie Fitzgerald; University of Wisconsin, Carlita and Vashti Murphy.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
September 1, 1938

Members of Negro Family Here Make Fine Records

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; A. and T. College, Greensboro and Virginia State College report excellent records on the scholastic work done by the children of Dr. and Mrs. G. J. Thomas, of this city. Portia, the oldest child, received her A. B. from Talladega in 1932 and her master degree in music at Columbia University, New York. Her record there was lauded. She will leave soon for Talladega College where she will serve on the music faculty of that institution.

Winnie, who graduated from Talladega College in 1934, has taught two years in this state. She received her master degree in June, 1937. She completed requirements for the degree in nine months, records from the Atlanta school disclose. She was appointed dean of women at A. and T. College and will leave for the school at an early date.

George Jr. graduated with the degree of B. A. at Talladega College in 1935 and was acclaimed for his work in the chemistry department. He has studied this term in the Howard University school of medicine. During the summer months, he has served as supervisor of one of the city's playgrounds in the capital city.

Edwina graduated with the degre of B. A. in psychology and mathematics from Talladega College in June, 1938. She will leave soon for Columbus, Ohio, where she will seek her M. A. degree in psychology in Ohio State University of that city.

Lottie will leave soon for the Virginia State College where she will begin her junior year. The twins, Franklin and Frances, will enter the Atkins High School this fall.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas are graduates of Talladegra College.

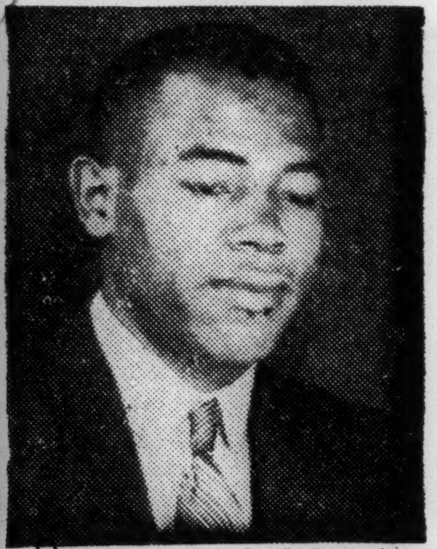
CLEVELAND APPOINTS WOMAN HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Gazette
9-24-38

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22—(ANP) — Continuing the remarkable record of the Cleveland Board of Education which has appointed two colored women principals already this year, making three in service in the Cleveland schools, Mrs. Myrtle Johnson Bell has been named assistant principal.

Mrs. Bell will serve at Central high school, the institution which most of the city's colored students attend. Her duties will consist primarily of acting as Dean of Girls at Central High. The principal is a man and white. Mrs. Bell received her first teaching experience at Tuskeege Institute and took her Master's degree at Western Reserve

Gets Fellowship



Plese Corbett of Cedar Grove was recently awarded a fellowship for two years study at the Massachusetts State College, made possible by Dr. M. F. Spaulding, research professor at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Corbett studied under Dr. Spaulding at A. and T. College and received a B.S. degree last June. Mr. Corbett is majoring in agronomy.

10-15-38

Colored Student Named As Officer At Stuyvesant H.S.

New York

The members of the General Organization of Stuyvesant High School showed a fine degree of fair play and sportsmanship last week by electing Warren H. Hinton, vice-president of that organization.

10-17-38

He was nominated by them and received over 1,700 votes, running ahead of his nearest opponent three to one. Young Hinton is a member of the City Champ Track Team, an active member of the Law and Debating Society, Medical Society, Wing and Foot Club, Glee Club and a traffic squad marshal.

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Hinton. His father has been pastor of the Corona Congregational Church for twenty-one years. Warren is very active in the church, singing in the choir, president of the Ushers Club, and vice-president of the Christian Endeavor Society. His ambition is to study medicine.

Education Frat Honors Student

Afro-American
10-22-38
Baltimore Md

TRENTON, N.J.—George Wilson, a senior at the New Jersey State Teachers' College, was the second Trenton colored person to be admitted to the Kappa Delta Pi, national education honor fraternity.

Wilson was an honor student at the Trenton Senior High School, where he received a scholarship from the Trenton Colored Women's Civic League. He is a former Hi-Y member.

In order to be elected to the fraternity, a student must be in the upper fifth of the senior class or the upper tenth of the junior class.

The first colored person admitted was Hilmar L. Jensen, YMCA secretary, who was elected in 1931.

Birmingham Ala. Post
October 11, 1938

POSTAL WORKER HONORED

CLEVELAND—Howard G. Swanson, a Cleveland Institute of Music graduate, and postal worker, has been awarded a $1500 scholarship for a year's study in Paris by the Julius Rosenwald fund to further the cultural and sociological development of the American Negro.

Elected to Editorial Staff Of Weslyan Univ. Paper

Black Dispatch
10-22-38
Oklahoma City

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—(ANP) David B. Jones, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., a sophomore at Weslyan university, located here, has just been advised of his appointment to the editorial staff of the Wesleyan Argus, the college publication. Appointments to the Board are upon merit, the members being chosen on a competitive basis.

Young Jones is treasurer of the Wesleyan chapter of the American Student Union and is considered among the student leaders.

Philippa A Genius And A Scholar.

Union

PIANIST, SEVEN, TO GIVE SIX BENEFIT RECITALS

10-20-38

Cincinnati Ohio

New York City.—Philippa Schuyler, young pianist-composer, who was seven years old in August, will give a series of six benefit recitals this season to aid groups of young people in as many different communities from New York to Warren, Ohio, where she will appear the afternoon of November 27.

Philippa has won many music prizes, including first prize from the City of New York in junior music last June, two awards from the New York Philharmonic Society, highest honors three times from the National Piano Teachers' Guild; and a medal from the Music Education League. She has composed more than 30 piano pieces many of which she will include on her new program of modern and classic compositions.

Norfolk
10-29-38

Seventh Grade at Seven, Vocabulary of 9,000 Words, Recent Tests Show

Philippa was recently tested by a leading University of New York City and found to have an I.Q. above 180. Above 140 is considered genius. Her mental age was shown to be past thirteen years, and she answered questions in the sixteenth-year test. Her literary knowledge put her half through the eighth grade; her average for all subjects though was the seventh grade. Philippa's parents, however, have only allowed her to enter the fourth grade at the Convent School she attends. They feared the psychological effect of being among students too many years her senior. As it is, she does her work in half a day, leaving her mornings free for music.

Body of Colored Flood Hero Found

Black Dispatch
11-5-38
Oklahoma City

STONINGHAM, Conn.—(ANP) Finis was written last week t the heroic story of sacrifice o Chester K. Walker, porter on th N. Y., N. H. and H. railroad, when his body was found in a cove at the rear of the estate of a wealthy citizen of this section. He had lost his life in a futile attempt to save the life of Mrs. Bertha Markell of Boston when the ill-fated Bostonian was derailed in the recent hurricane.

Mrs. Markell had been a passenger on the train, and when it was derailed she attempted to walk along the tracks to safety. When she was swept off balance by the wind and carried into the harbor, Walker, with no regard to his own safety, leaped into the harbor to save her. The wild waves carried him out of reach of startled and helpless passengers who saw the tragedy. The body was shipped to New York.

Southern Prexy Heard By Studes Of White School

BATON ROUGE, La.—When D Fenton G. Clark president of the Southern University addressed a forum of Methodist Episcopal students at the Louisiana State University last Monday, it marked the first appearance of a Negro speaker at the school, on a topic dealing with the race angle.

The subject chosen by Dr. Clark was "The Role of Education in Modern Life." In his speech he pointed out the different aspects of cultural pattern. "Trends of modern life," he said, "reveal need for experiences relating to self realization, human relationship, economic efficiency and civic respectability. The responsibility of education is to develop these within each individual. The group cannot have these qualities unless they are individually possessed by every member of the group."

11-10-38

Body Of Hero Is Found

Daily World

STONINGHAM, Conn.—(ANP)—Finis was written last week to the heroic story of sacrifice of Chester K. Walker, porter on the N. Y. N. H. and H. railroad, when his body was found in a cove at the rear of the estate of a wealthy citizen of this section. He had lost his life in a futile attempt to save the life of Mrs. Bertha Markell of Boston when the ill-fated Bostonian was derailed in the recent hurricane.

11-5-38
Atlanta Ga.

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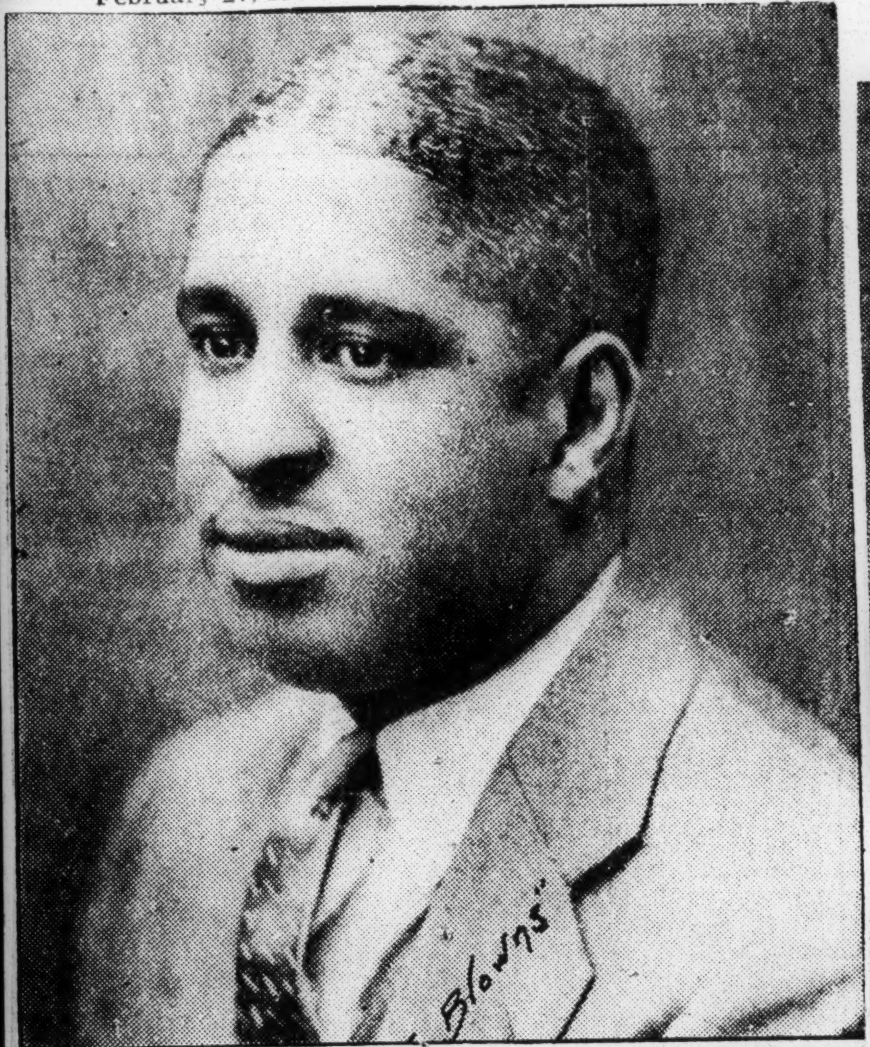
Education - 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 27, 1938



Blowns'

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP—Dr. Dan W. Davis, who leaves today to begin a three' months residential post-graduate course in venereal disease control sponsored by the United States Government at Howard University, Washington, D. C. His was one of 15 national scholarships granted by the Government. He secured the appointed by virtue of 10 years' practice; a post-graduate course at Medical College of Virginia, and as head of venereal division of Richmond Community Hospital.

Marian Anderson To Get Howard U. Degree

Defender

6-4-38

PHILADELPHIA, June 3—Marian Anderson, world-renowned contralto and distinguished Race singer, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from Howard university, Washington, D. C., at the university's commencement exercises on June 10.

Ill.

Miss Anderson will be honored for her notable contribution to the field of music and as a token of appreciation from the leading Race university to an artist who has attained the highest ranking in her profession.

After the commencement exercises Miss Anderson will leave for Paris, France, where she will later this month receive the medal of the Legion of Honor in Paris.

Honor Student

J. WESTBROOK McPHERSON

Call

3-11-38

Kansas City

Senior student at the Municipal university in Omaha, was elected to the Nebraska chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honor fraternity in sociology, in recognition of his interests and attainments in the field of sociology, high scholastic standing and social personality. In addition to an eventful school life, McPherson has been active as a youthful and militant worker in civic, economic and political affairs of the race. He is now serving as the president of the Omaha council of the National Negro Congress, state director of the Elks' Educational Movement, and state director of the Roosevelt's First Voters' League. He is also a member of Kappa Alpha Psi and Tau Kappa Xi fraternities.

Negro Chemist Honored By Soviet Union Back Here Visiting Family

By Crusaders News Agency

Age

3-12-38

New York

John W. Sutton, noted chemist and one of a growing number of American Negroes who have found in the Soviet Union the opportunity for advancement denied them in their own coutry, arrived here this week on the S. S. Berengaria for a visit to his parents and to Prof. George W. Carver, famous scientist under who he once worked at Tuskegee Institute.

Sutton went to the Soviet Union a little over [illegible] years ago as a member of a group of Negro agricultural experts. On his return to this country this week he told the Crusader News Agency that "from the very first I was given every opportunity to show whatever I had in me by the way of knowledge, training and ability." He soon discovered a method of making fibres from rice straw for use as a binding cord for grain binders. The value of this discovery was at once recognized by the Soviet authorities and a special laboratory, with a group of assistants, was placed at his disposal. The Soviet Government appropriated one hundred thousand rubles to finance his experiments.

Trouble With Trotzkyites

From that time on, Sutton was given every possible aid in his research work. The only difficulty he ever experienced came from a group of Trotzkyites who, he told the CNA, "did everything possible to prevent my experiments from succeeding." This group, he said, found support from Mikhail Chernoff, then Soviet Commissar of Agriculture and one of a group of 21 Trotzkyites now facing trial in the Soviet Union. Sutton characterized the Trotzkyites as "wreckers and spies for the Fascist powers."

"I am glad that they have been discovered and have been removed from responsible positions in which they found it possible to damage my work and the Soviet economy as a whole," he said.

Sutton said he found no sign of race prejudice and hatred in the Soviet Union. Living and social conditions are excellent, he said. He lived in one of the best Soviet hotels himself and was given frequent vacations, with all expenses paid, at the health and pleasure resorts in the Crimea and the Caucasus. He was awarded several prizes for his research work.

Sutton is married to a Russian girl. The couple has a boy, three and a half years old. His parents live in San Antonio, Texas, where his father is principal of the Phyllis Wheatley High School. He has eleven brothers and sisters.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Prairie View College, Texas, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and did graduate work in chemistry at the State College of Iowa.

He plans to remain in this country several months.

ELECT CAMPBELL MEMBER EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY

Daily World

3-3-38

Atlanta

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Eugene Field Society, a national association of authors and journalists, of St. Louis, Mo., recently elected T. M. Campbell, field agent of the United States department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, to honorary membership in the society.

The certificate of membership stated that Mr. Campbell was elected because by his writings he has made an outstanding contribution to contemporary literature.

T. M. Campbell is author of "The Movable School Goes To The Negro Farmer," which tells of the realities of southern rural life and the problems of the Negro farmer.

Darwin Turner, Only Six, Is In The Sixth Grade In School

By NORINE FREEMAN
(In The Cincinnati Post)

Defender
3-19-38
Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Darwin Turner wriggled around in his seat and looked out the schoolroom window rather longingly, as a six-year-old boy is bound to do when spring is near. Darwin doesn't know he is a child prodigy. It seems rather strange to him that other boys of his age are sitting around tables in the first grade room, learning the very easiest words, while he gathers in sixth grade reading and history as a sponge takes up water.

Darwin is a little boy with a light-olive skin and big eyes and a smile that hints of mischief. His mother, Mrs. Charles Turner, is his teacher now that he has catapulted through the first five grades into her classroom in Jackson school at Fifth and Mound streets. His grandmother, Mrs. Laura Knight, is principal of the school.

Mother is Brilliant

His mother's name was Laura Knight, too, when she was a little girl, and she was the youngest pupil to enter Woodward high school, youngest to be graduated from there; and youngest to enter the University of Cincinnati. She entered there at the age of 15, and received her B. A. degree there before she was 19. Then she went back for her master's degree in education. Mrs. Knight, the principal of Jackson school, received her M. A. degree from the University of Cincinnati.

Darwin's paternal grandfather, Charles Turner, was the first male member of the Race to be graduated from the University of Cincinnati. He later taught in Sumner high school in St. Louis. Darwin's father, also named Charles Turner, majored in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, was graduated, and now is a chemist in Chicago. Darwin and his mother go there for all holidays, and sometimes over a week-end.

But to get back to Darwin: He was tested recently by Dr. Arthur G. Bills, professor of psychology in the college of liberal arts at the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Bills said:

One in a Million

"Darwin is literally one in a million. In all my experience I never have seen a child so gifted. Perhaps in the entire country, you would find 100 children who would test as high as he does, and we have 125,000,000 people."

Dr. Bills said Darwin has an intelligence quotient of 170.

"But he was tested under rather unfavorable conditions," Dr. Bills added. "He was the center of attention, in a large classroom, with the tester in front of him, and 40 students watching him. If he had been tested in a small, quiet room, with only one or two persons present, he probably would have tested about 180."

Dr. Bills said an I. Q. of 140 is classified as "genius."

The test was a revised edition of the Stanford Binet tests of 1937, and in addition to the 170 rating, Darwin's final score showed that he is 11 years and eight months old mentally, while chronologically he is six years old. He is taking all of the sixth grade subjects in school, and mastering them so easily that he needs to do little or no home work.

"I don't have him do much home work because I don't want to crowd him," his mother said in the interview at the school. "I don't want him to feel, either, that he is different from other children. He is a normal little boy, physically perfect, and loves football, baseball and other sports. He plays with the older children as well as studies with them."

FRESHMAN STUDENT WINS HONOR AT TUFTS COLLEGE

Afro-American
6-4-38
Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Edward Dugger, Jr., freshman engineering student at Tufts College was recently elected to membership in Sword and Shield, sophomore honorary society, the highest honor a first-year man can attain.

Named Archivist

Journal and Guide
6-4-38
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Fred W. Bond, who received his doctorate in English from New York University on May 25, was appointed archivist for the New York City Broadcasting Company last week.

SMARTEST IN A MILLION

Pittsburgh Courier
3-19-38

Darwin Turner has the psychology professors at the University of Cincinnati awed by his intelligence quotient of 170. Prof. A. G. Bills of the University says he is "one in a million." He is the son of Mrs. Darwin Turner, a teacher, and grandson of Mrs. Laura Knight, principal of the Jackson School in Cincinnati. He is just six years old, and in the sixth grade!—Colorgram photo.

DETROIT OFFICIAL HONORED BY OIL PORTRAIT

East Tennessee News
6-16-38
Knoxville, Tenn.

DETROIT, Mich. (ANP)—In appreciation of his 40 years of excellent service as head of the most in the Wayne county set-up, that of chief accountant in the auditor's office, Benjamin B. Pelham was signally honored by the department heads and employes of Wayne county through the presentation of an oil portrait at the YWCA here Friday afternoon.

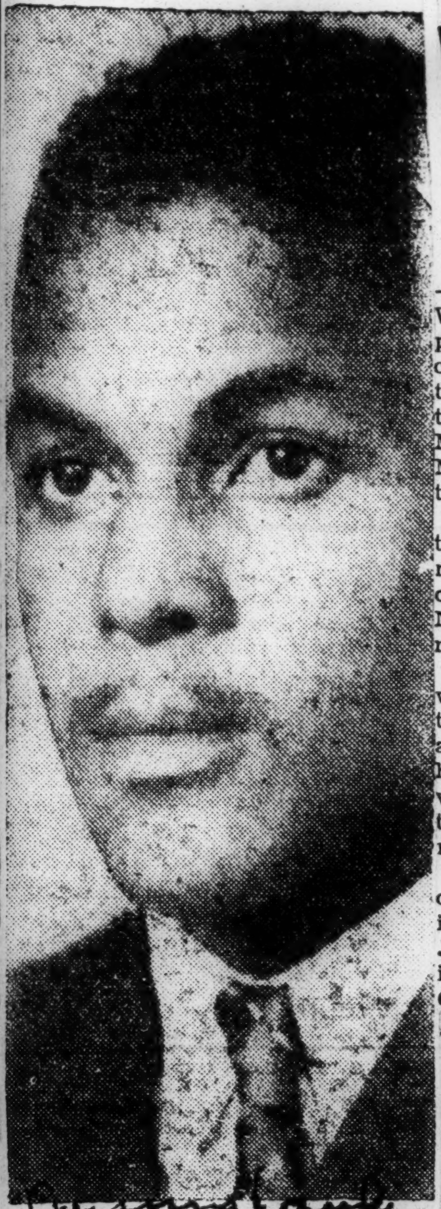
The portrait was done by Miss Eloise Meyers, a white artist, but the thought behind it was that of Pelham's friends and co-workers. Every department head was present and [illegible] presentation was made by [illegible]ding Judge Ira W. Jayne of the circuit court, who said, "Pelham started out as a newspaper man. Some men never get over it, but Ben left the newspaper business for politics and soon graduated into public service."

Regardless of what political party held the administration hand in the set-up, Mr. Pelham has always remained as he has been for 40 years the hub around the entire county administration revolved.

In response Mr. Pelham said: "To those who have thus shown their appreciation for what little I might have done in the past I hope in the years to come they will never have occasion to regret it."

Education - 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Gets APA Award



Journal and Guide

Henry C. Everett, above, of Columbia, S. C., was recently awarded a scholarship to Harvard University by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity out of regard for his high scholastic standing in high school and while a student at Lincoln University, Pa., where he received the T. M. Alden medal during his freshman year. He will enter Harvard this Fall as a full-fledged junior, and expects to complete his medical training there.

9-10-38
Norfolk Va.

Memphis Boy Wins State High Honor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8—(Special by Jasper T. Duncan)—Winston Moore, 14-year-old Memphis boy won the state oratorical championship Thursday night at the Tennessee state convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the African Methodist church, held here for three days at Bethel church.

Courier

Young Moore had won his way through district meets into the finals in which he faced the stiff competition of Miss Ruth Terry of Nashville, East Tennessee area representative.

9-10-38

Moore's subject, "Stewardship," was well presented and won over the popular dissertation on "Richard Allen, an Inspiration to Youth," handled by Miss Terry. The winner will represent the state in a nation-wide meet at Jacksonville, Fla. next summer, it was announced.

Pittsburgh
Pa.

Memphis delegates attending the convention, and sponsoring Moore, included Mrs. Minnie Luster, Mrs. Josie Carr Pruitt, Mrs. Esau Robinson, Mrs. Effie Williams, Mrs. O'neil, and Mrs. Eva Jordan Smith.

Charles H. Nichols Is Awarded Scholarship By State For 4 Years

Age

Charles Harold Nichols, 18, of 282 Cliffton place, has been awarded a State university scholarship of $100 a year for four years, it was learned this week.

9-10-38

Nichols, who climbed to top-ranking posts in the most important organizations of Boys High School merited this prize on the basis of his Regents marks which stood at the high-water mark of 94.95. His average for his eight terms in the senior public school is, co-incidentally, similar. The announcement was made August 24.

New York
N.Y.

The eighteen-year-old young man is the recipient also of the Rache Herstein Scholarship, awarded through its trustees, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The latter honor was announced in June.

Brooklyn College Bound

Nichols will attend Brooklyn College, will major in Engish literature, and hopes to teach it. At Boys High School he was an officer of the Senior Arista, highest scholastic body, and an executive of the Alllied Activities, which is similar to the "General Organization" of other schools.

HOWARD U. TO ESTABLISH NEW FELLOWSHIPS

Receives Grant of $1,400

Ill.

9-25-38

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—The William C. Whitney Foundation has made a grant of $1,400 for the establishment of two research fellowships in the Department of Economics for the year beginning October, 1938, and ending July, 1939. The award is to be divided between two Howard graduate students, James B. Mitchell and George O. Butler.

Chicago
Def

Mr. Mitchell received the Master of Arts degree in June, 1938. The topic on which he is working is "The Collapse of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, a Chapter in the Economic History of the Negro." Mr. Mitchell plans to expand his researches on the topic, and, upon completion of the investigation, will present his researches to one of the leading universities in partial fulfillment of the doctor's degree.

Mr. Butler received the Master of Arts degree at Howard university in 1934. He will investigate the conditions of Negro labor in the basic industries, especially those in which the C. I. O. has been active, and thus will lay the basis for bringing "The Black Worker," of which Dr. Abram Harris is co-author, up to date. Mr. Butler's research will also be presented to one of the leading universities in partial fulfillment of the Ph. D. degree.

A. U. President In "Success" Book

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

The 1938-39 edition of "Who's Who in America" which will be released Monday will carry the name of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

He is the only colored person of 30 Georgians listed in the new "Who's Who".

President Clement stands side by side with 2,544 other prominent Americans carried for the first time in the current "name" book.

Daily
World

12 ATLANTANS

"Who's Who" pays tribute to 12 Atlantans and 18 other Georgians.

The new edition contains brief biographical sketches of 31,545 prominent men and women and 2,545 entirely new sketches have been added while 2,432 which appeared in the last edition have been omitted.

9-23-38

Atlantans listed in the book for the first time are:

Harold Bush-Brown, architect; Ralph R. Byrnes, college dean; Walter C. Carter, lawyer; Ryburn C. Clay, banker; RUFUS E. CLEMENT, president Atlanta University; Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Clark Howell, editor and publisher; Judge William F. Jenkins, Frederick H. McDonald, construction engineer; Margaret Mitchell, author; Eurith D. Rivers, Governor of Georgia, and James E. Warren, telephone executive.

Atlanta
Ga.

FORMER DEAN

Dean of Louisville Municipal College since its organization in 1931, Dr. Clement was elected president of Atlanta University on April 24, 1937, to succeed the late Dr. John Hope who died February 20, 1936.

Dr. Clement is the second president of Atlanta University.

Prior to his appointment as dean of Louisville Municipal college, Dr. Clement was dean and professor of History and Government at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., the college from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1919. He holds the degrees of bachelor of divinity from Garrett Biblical Institute and the master of arts and doctor of philosophy from Northwestern University.

He is the son of the late Bishop George Clinton Clement of the AME Zion church.

PRESIDENT CLEMENT

MASTER DEGREE AT

John M. Gandy, son of Dr. and Mrs. John M. Gandy, of Virginia State College, who will receive his master's degree at the end of the summer session at Ohio State College. Young Gandy plans to work under Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk University, towards his doctorate. He has seen only twenty summers.

Afro
9-3-38
Baltimore
Md.

John Gandy

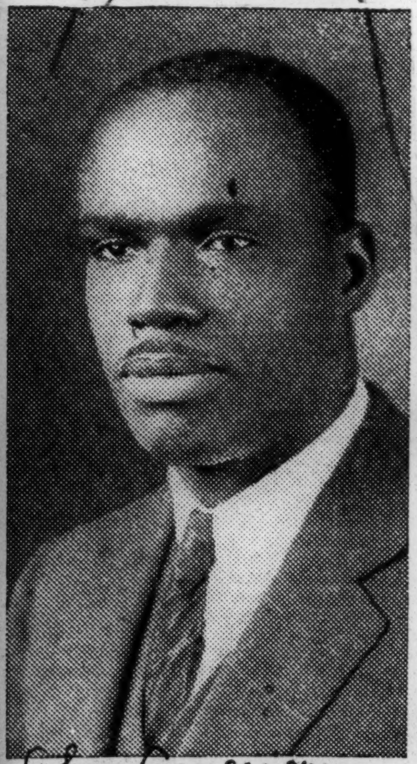
Fellowships Awarded By Urban League

Courier
9-24-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—(ANP)—The National Urban League announces through its Executive Secretary Eugene Kinckle Jones three fellowship awards for 1939, two for $1,000 and one for $1,200 for study in social work. The recipients are Charles C. Beckett of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Wilberforce university; B. D., Yale university Divinity School; George H Robinson of Montclair, N. J., A B. Oberlin college, and Albert N Whiting of Jersey City, N. J., A B. Amherst college.

Since the organization of the National Urban League in 1910, 8' fellowships have been awarded to Negro students.

TO STUDY AT HARVARD



Afro-American

DR. JESSE A. KEENE, of 636 Twelfth Street, Northeast, Washington, who will pursue post-graduate courses at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston on a Lewis-Hayden scholarship granted through the recommendation of Dr. Cecil Drinker, dean of Harvard, and by a grant from the Massachusetts State Department of Health. He will specialize in venereal diseases.

9-24-38
Baltimore
Md.

Returns To Dartmouth

GEORGE FRANCIS ARNOLD has returned to the Dartmouth College Medical School for another year He is the only Negro student in the school.

Arnold is one of the seven sons of the Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Arnold, and a former honor student at West Philadelphia High School.

Tribune
[illegible]-29-38
Philadelphia Pa.

HAS TAUGHT SCHOOL FOR 63 YEARS

10-1-38
Courier

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29—(ANP)—Charles M. Eppes of Greenville holds the record for length of service in the North Carolina school system, it was revealed last week. He has taught school 63 years.

Others who have taught for 50 years or more include C. G. White of Bertie county, 53 years; the Rev. J. A. Tyson of Montgomery county, 51; Guy H. Leach of Robeson county, 58; A. J. McQueen of Robeson, 53; and J. J. Clemens of Washington county, 53.

10-1-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 2, 1938

Fourteen graduate students of Atlanta University, all residents of Atlanta, have been awarded scholarships for advanced work toward the master's degree this year. They are James Russell Caldwell, Julian Raymond Davis, William Decker King, John C. Wright, Luther Henry Downer, James Bertram Ellison, William Pullin, Hamilton Holmes, Joseph Sansom, Frank DuBois Hutchinson, Edward Holt, Mildred Sneed, Lewis Watts and Mildred Wardlaw.

Ga

She Will Sail

Daily World
10-2-38
Atlanta Ga.

Miss Hortense Love, well known Chicago soloist and dramatist, who will sail next week from New York aboard the Ile de France for Paris, France, where she will do a year's advanced study on a scholarship.

Knows The World

DR. WILLIS N. HUGGINS

Daily World

~~Historian and author~~, who is recognized as one of the race's foremost authorities on world affairs, Dr. Huggins, lone colored instructor on the staff of New York's Bushwick High School, will lecture on African history in the University of Tokyo next year.—(ANP photo).

10-7-38
Atlanta Ga.

Education - 1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Paris University Awards Post To Colored Teacher

Cleveland Gazette 3-26-38

PARIS, March 23.—The University of Paris announced last week the appointment of a Negro woman to its faculty. She is Mlle. Marie-Therese Gertrude, and University officials in announcing the appointment stated that she had been selected because of her brilliant scholastic record. Mlle. Gertrude, a native of Martinique, will teach courses in botany at the Sorbonne.

This will make Mlle. Gertrude not only the first colored girl so honored, but among the very few of her sex who have thus far been appointed to the faculty of the distinguished University founded in the thirteenth century. Mlle. Gertrude will be the third woman to serve in that capacity.

There are several Negroes teaching in the lycees Paris and the provinces. (The lycees correspondent to our high schools and junior colleges.)

Professor Henry Leopold who, after ten or twelve years at Bordeaux, has this year been appointed professor of English at the Lycee Louis-Le Grand, which is, perhaps, the leading French lycee.

Professor Leopold, who has not seen his native Martinique since the age of 16, is a tall, handsome, brown-skinned man of 35. Henri de Regner and Rene Maran have spoken highly of his ability as a writer, and now that he is in Paris, the intellectual center of France, we shall doubtless be hearing about him. He has contributed to "Books Abroad," published by the University of Oklahoma.

ELLEN CRAFT IS GIVEN BATES KEY

Amsterdam News

Picked for Honors at Women's College

3-26-38

LEWISTON, Me., March 23.—Miss Ellen K. Craft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Craft, 435 Convent avenue, New York city, a senior at Bates College, was one of six women of her class elected to membership in the Bates Key, according to announcement of special honors made in Chapel exercises, Monday morning. The Bates Key, organized in 1936, is an honorary service organization and highest award given to all-around women.

Miss Ellen K. Craft.

Twenty-nine students received membership in Phi Beta Kapp, Bates Key, College Club (masculine counterpart of the Bates Key), and Delta Sigma Rho, national debating society. Mary Chase, '38, of Auburn was the only student to receive double honors, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to the Bates Key. For the first time in the history of the College Club, twins were elected to membership. They are John and Samuel Leard, '38, of West Roxbury, Mass.

Miss Craft, who is majoring in sociology in preparation for social service work, is vice-president of the Christian Association, vice-president of the Politics Club, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the Ramsdell Scientific Society, a member of the Varsity Debating Team, member of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debating society and the Women's Athletic Association. She is active in women's sports at Bates.

Gets Ph. D. In Sociology From O. S. U.

4-2-38

COLUMBUS, O., Mar. 31—(ANP)—J. S. Himes, Jr., who graduated from East high school in Cleveland during 1927 and later won a Phi Beta Kappa key from Oberlin college, was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Sociology in the winter convocation at Ohio State University Friday.

Dr. Himes has been handicapped by an explosion which injured his sight while a high school student in the Branch Normal at Pine Bluff, Ark., but it did not prevent him from realizing his scholastic goals. In addition to his Phi Beta Kappa key, he was graduated magna cum laude from Oberlin in 1931 and received an appointment as a University Fellow for 1931-32.

Before coming here in June, 1936, to study and take over the position of director of research and department activities at the local Urban League branch, he taught at Samuel Huston college, Austin, Texas, and Shorter college, North Little Rock, Ark. While in residence at Ohio State, he held a university appointment as departmental reader and served two years as an NYA project supervisor. His Ph. D. thesis, "The Negro Delinquent in Columbus," has been recommended for publication.

Dr. Himes has twice won scholarships from his fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. He resides here with his mother, Mrs. Estelle B. Himes, who has assisted him in his studies since his accident.

AWARDED Ph.D.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology was conferred upon J. S. Himes, Jr., of Columbus, O., at the winter convocation at Ohio State niversity. Dr. Himes received the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key from Oberlin College in 1930.

Injured Eyesight No Bar to Ph.D.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP)—J. S. Himes, Jr., who was graduated from the East High School in Cleveland during 1927 and later won a Phi Beta Kappa key from Oberlin College, was awarded his Ph.D. in sociology in the winter convocation at Ohio State University, Friday.

Dr. Himes has been handicapped by an explosion which injured his sight while a high school pupil in the Branch Normal at Pine Bluff, Ark. In addition to his Phi Beta Kappa key, he was graduated magna cum laude from Oberlin in 1931, and received an appointment as a University Fellow for 1931-32. He resides here with his mother, Mrs. Estelle B. Himes, who has assisted him in his studies since his accident.

Prize Winner

Afro-American

MLLE. MADELINE SYLVAIN, of Port Au Prince, Haiti, who received her M.A. degree and a $500 prize at Bryn Mawr College.

Scholarship for Charley Drew

Afro American

NEW YORK — Dr. Charles Drew, former Morgan athletic coach, has been awarded a two-year Rockefeller scholarship to study surgery at Medical Center

400 Attend Testimonial Dinner In Honor Of Elmer A. Carter; Gov. Lehman Sends Message

Age
4-2-38
New York
N.Y.

Felicitations from Governor and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman and the presence of about 400 distinguished guests were highlights in the testimonial banquet tendered Elmer A. Carter, recently appointed member of the Appeal Board, Department of Unemployment Insurance at the Roger Smith Hotel, 40 East 41st street, Thursday evening, March 24. The dinner was sponsored by the Reveille Club of which Lieut. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper is head.

Mr. Carter was hailed as an able editor, a brilliant orator, a useful citizen and a great friend by more than a score of speakers which included State Attorney General John J. Bennett jr., Supreme Court Judge Chas. Poletti, Dr. William R. Velenine, principal of the Bordentown Manuel Training School; Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director of Harlem Hospital; Hon. Charles E. Toney, Justice of the Municipal Court; Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morto member Municipal Civil Service Commission; Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia; Prof. Herman A. Gray of New York University, also chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council; Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge, illustrator; Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis; the Rev. John LaFarge, associate editor of "America"; and Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Besides the letter from the Governor, letters and telegrams from the following were read by Assemblyman William T. Andrews, who served as toastmaster: L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, who was prevented from attending because of the illness of his wife; Judge James S. Watson, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Emmett J. Scott and from Urban League secretaries in various parts of the country.

Congressional Timber

Attorney General Bennett in his remarks stated that he hoped that the recognition that had come to the guest of honor was but the stepping stone to greater things. Because of the current campaign to have both major parties nominate a Negro for Congress next fall, it was taken by some that the Attorney General had reference to this office in his remarks. Commisisoner Morton, on the other hand, said he felt that the Governor's appointment of Mr. Carter was the most important achievement of the race from the political angle to date, and that his present job was one of the highest considered from any angle in the state. Prof. Gray also stressed the importance of Mr. Carter's new work.

ELMER A. CARTER

The guest of honor made a fitting, eloquent and witty response to the many nice things that had been said about him. He is a native of New York State, the son of a Baptist minister of Auburn, N. Y. Upon his graduation from Harvard College he went South and taught several years in Texas, his career being interpreted by service in the U.S. Army Signal Corp during the World War. After the demobilization he entered social service work and served as Urban League secretary in Louisville, Ky., Minneapolis, Minn., and several other centers in the Middlewest. He returned to New York ten years ago to become editor of Opportunity magaine and has since been active in the civic and political life of Harlem.

His mother, Mrs. Fiona Carter and his wife were presented with bouquets of roses as tokens of esteem from the Reveille Club. The presentations were made by Dr. Jones, who also served as chairman of the dinner committee. Other officers were Major Wilmer F. Lucas, vice chairman; Elmer P. Sawyer, treasurer; and Mrs. Madeline L. Aldridge, sec-

Musical selections were rendered by the Clarence Tisdale Trio.

William E. Harrison Seeks Ph. D. In English; Now Studying At Harvard

Daily World
3-26-38
Atlanta
Ga.

LONDON—(By Rudolph Dunbar for ANP)—Recently paying one of my daily visits at the British museum, my eyes suddenly focused upon a diminutive but scholarly figure in the reading room, submerged in one of the large comfortable chairs and partly hidden away by colossal piles of books. Endeavoring to find out who was the gentleman of zeal, I made my way towards the statue. As I approached near enough, the person turned out to be William E. Harrison of Boston, recipient of a Charles M. Cox scholarship.

Harrison, who is an M.A. graduate of Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., has had a distinguished and varied career. He was formerly employed in the dean's office of Harvard college, Rosenwald fellow in 1935, Bowdoin, Ruskin and Dante prizeman and holder of several scholarships. In 1931 he received the French Gold Medal for and columnist for foreign politics on the Boston Chronicle, and he also contributed to various literary journals in England and Sweden. He is now reading for an English PH.D. at Cambridge university.

Mr. Harrison is a quiet, unassuming person, but to be engaged in conversation with him you would be surprised to find what can be hidden away beneath reticent exterior. He is always available on any subject, always primed with facts and arguments, but, though his knowledge is wide and varied it is not superficial.

It is a great pity that American Negro scholars do not visit England in large numbers. If they do they will do justice by awakening the British public from the anaesthesia into which its sensibilities have been dulled by obstreperous music-hall performers

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Servants' Names Under Hull's Biography

Constitution
4-3-38
Atlanta

Although the most sedate and dignified agency of the government, the State Department's formal register lists on its first page, immediately underneath the biography of Secretary Cordell Hull, the names of the secretary's three colored messengers and his chauffeur.

The national park service, on behalf of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park, has accepted through Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, a picture of the late General Marcus J. Wright, of Confederate army fame, for display in the Administration building.

The picture was presented to the military park by Howard P. Wright, the general's son, who is a special investigator for the Atlanta office of the alcohol tax unit of the internal revenue bureau.

"My father," wrote Wright Jr., to Senator George, "was a brigadier general of the Confederate army, commanding the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th, 51st and 52d regiments of Tennessee infantry and Carnes battery of artillery. His command was in Cheatham's division, Polk's corps.

"At Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park, Georgia, there are four or five markers, erected by the government to my father's command in the battle of Chickamauga."

Illinois Has First Negro Phi Beta Kappa in 20 Years

Call
4-8-38
Kansas City Mo.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — (ANP) — David H. Blackwell, 18, a senior at the University of Illinois, was recently elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society. He is the first Negro elected to this society here in more than 20 years.

Mr. Blackwell, who recently won one of the three Gregory scholarships awarded Illinois U., has also just been initiated into Pi Mu Epsilon, national honorary mathematics fraternity.

He is finishing the university in three years, majoring in mathematics and physics. The young student comes from Centralia, Ill., high school where he finished with highest honors. Mr. Blackwell is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

NAMED TO PHI BETA KAPPA AT ILLINOIS UNIV.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-9-38

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 7—(By Reginald F. Fisher for ANP)—David H. Blackwell, 18, a senior at the University of Illinois, was recently elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society. He is the first Negro elected to this society here in more than 20 years.

Mr. Blackwell, who recently won one of the three Gregory scholarships, awarded Illinois U., has also just been initiated into Phi Mu Epsilon, national honorary mathematics fraternity. He is finishing the university in three years, majoring in mathematics and physics. The young student comes from Centralia, Ill., high school where he finished with highest honors. Mr. Blackwell is a member f Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity.

WAYCROSS NEGROES ARE AWARDED PH.D.'S

Constitution
6-26-38
Atlanta Ga.

WAYCROSS, Ga., June 25.—Two Waycross negroes who received their public school education here, have been awarded doctor of philosophy degrees this year.

Booker T. McGraw, son of J. C. McGraw, of Waycross, is receiving his Ph.D. from Harvard University. He is dean of Missouri State College at Jefferson City, Mo.

Joseph Alphonso Pierce, a nephew of J. C. McGraw, received his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, several days ago. He is professor of mathematics at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

Both have held their master's degrees for some time.

Education - 1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 17, 1938

Judge Taylor's Personal Officer Member of Unusual Negro Family

Harry Cansler, Familiar Figure in the Federal Building Here, 'Knows' Law Library by Heart and Has Brother Who's Wizard at Figures.

The federal district court's personal officer is Harry C. Cansler, a familiar figure on the third floor of the Federal building. He is the only Negro bailiff in Tennessee.

The appearance of the court officer is striking. At the opening of court he takes his stand next to the judge, taps softly three times with the gavel, then slowly and distinctively calls:

"Hear ye . . . hear ye . . . hear ye. This honorable court is now open pursuant to adjournment."

His brown face is characterized by far-away eyes and a sparse thatch of graying hair. His usual dress consists of patent leather shoes, shined each day, striped socks, gray morning trousers and a blue coat.

Harry would rather talk about other members of his family than about himself, although he is an indispensable servant to Judge George C. Taylor principally at Judge Taylor's home office in Knoxville. Harry has charge of the judge's 10,000-volume law library and obtains books on a moment's notice without use of an index.

"When we moved into the new building there," he says, "I moved the books. Now, I know where they all are."

This feat is akin to the remarkable powers of his brother, Prof. Charles W. Cansler, of Knoxville. Charles is a mathematics wizard, can do complex calculations instantly with many digit numbers. Though he has never commercialized his talent other than in teaching, Prof. Cansler has given demonstrations in which he adds at first sight columns containing hundreds of figures as quickly as the answer can be marked down. A fit subject for Ripley, he can multiply large numbers without mechanical aid and report the correct answer immediately. In a family of nine, Charles is the only one who possesses this remarkable ability.

Harry explains it by saying: "Charles can visually perceive more figures than most people. When I face a blackboard covered with figures. I don't see more than twelve or fifteen, perhaps. But my brother sees all of them."

Harry says his family is about a generation ahead of most colored families because of the late Lieut.-Col David N. Key, father of Commodore A. L. Key, who kept slave traders from taking the father of the Cansler family. Lieut.-Col. Key, whom Chattanoogans may remember as federal district judge, senator, postmaster-general in Hayes' administration kept Hugh Lawson Cansler as his personal servant until he was captured along with rebel forces in the Battle of Vicksburg, Miss. Cansler then returned to Knoxville, where his wife was the first colored school-teacher in that city, and went as a valet and blacksmith with Gen. Sherman on his march through Georgia.

Six of the Cansler brothers are still living, according to Harry. Will, who died last year, taught in Knoxville schools for more than fifty years. He and Charles were also admitted to the bar. Rex is principal of Edgewood school in Knoxville, the third that followed the example of their mother. Harry is a blacksmith by trade, and one of his two younger brothers is also a blacksmith. Hugh Cansler began Y. M. C. A. work during the World war and is in the same work now in Texas. Life magazine pictured him and his wife in a recent issue.

Among the pupils of Harry's mother were Squire Yardley, of Knoxville, who was one of the few colored gubernatorial candidates Tennessee has known, and "Aunt" Nancy Scott, who is now more than 100 years old.

Harry reveres the memory of Col. Key for the kindness he showed his father.

"Father used to recall Col. Key saying: 'If you ever leave me, I have something I want to give you.'

"Father always wanted to know what it was; so one day he went to Col. Key and said he was going to leave. Col. Key, remembering his promise, said: 'I want to give you a good name—something you can keep as long as you will.'"

The "gift" of Col. Key to old Hugh Lawson Cansler was a real one, and the present generation basks in the "good name" of the family.

Commercial Appeal
1-3-38
Memphis, Tenn.

Aaron And The Law Library

In 1902 a young negro, Aaron Taylor, started in as porter in the Tennessee State Library at Nashville. He was bright, attentive and efficient. The library served not only the officers in the State Capitol, but the Legislature when it was in session, and the Supreme Court as well. The justices of the court, not having offices provided for them, did much of their work in the library. Aaron's uniform courtesy and obliging disposition were particularly pleasing to the lawyers and the justices. In time they came to depend on Aaron. And Aaron did not fail them. Corpus Juris, L. R. A., and the reports of the various Supreme Courts throughout the country were as familiar to him as A B C's. This familiarity improved with the years until Aaron was, in fact, the keeper of the law books.

Several weeks ago the state dedicated the handsome new $750,000 Supreme Court Building across the way from the Capitol. It was necessary that the law book branch of the State Library be moved where it would be available to those who needed its services most. It was but natural that in the moving, Aaron should go along, too.

Now Chief Justice Green has announced the appointment of Aaron as the court's law librarian. He will work under the supervision of the Chief Justice's secretary, but in fact as well as in name, Aaron is the law librarian, and will draw a salary commensurate with his duties.

What is quite as important is that everybody in Tennessee who knows Aaron will be glad of this recognition. Aaron is gray now, and much older than he was in 1902. But he is the same faithful, obliging, courteous and efficient Aaron, and as such has earned the good wishes of all who appreciate devotion to duty over the years.

TO HONOR DR. DUBOIS ON 70th BIRTHDAY

Argus
2-25-38

A life-size bronze bust of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, eminent sociologist who will be honored on his 70th birthday by Atlanta U. It was presented at the convocation, February 23. The sculptor is Alexander Portnoff.

ATLANTA U. FETES DUBOIS ON BIRTHDAY

Call

James Weldon Johnson and J. E. Spingarn Speak

At Celebration

2-25-38

Kansas City, Mo.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The remarkable contribution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to education and social betterment served to unite his many friends and associates throughout the nation who joined together to pay him tribute on Wednesday, February 23, the 70th anniversary of his birthday.

The honoring of this eminent scholar, educator, and editor, who for 25 years was director of publications for the N. A. A. C. P. took place at Atlanta university where Dr. DuBois has served since 1932 as chairman of the department of sociology. Participating in the celebration were the faculties and students of Atlanta university, Morehouse college, and Spelman college, by alumni of the university, and by the many friends in that city and out of town who wished to show their esteem for one of the foremost representatives of the Negro race.

Speakers at Banquet

The celebration at Atlanta University included a University Convocation in Sisters Chapel at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, at which Dr. DuBois gave the formal address. The day's activities concluded with a banquet in the beautifully appointed dining hall of the Atlanta University Dormitories. Speakers on this occasion were two nationally prominent figures, James Weldon Johnson and J. E. Spingarn, both of whom have been close associates of Dr. DuBois for many years.

A graduate of the class of '94 at Atlanta, Mr. Johnson is one of the university's most outstanding alumni, and is well known as an author for his "Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," "God's Trombones," "Black Manhattan," and "Along This Way." He was for many years secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and the director of the American Fund for Public Service. He has served his country as American consul to Nicaragua, and in 1929 was one of the American delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations which met in Tokyo.

Hear Spingarn

Mr. Spingarn, who resides in New York City, long has been champion of the rights of Negroes. He has been for many years chairman of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P. and is the founder of the much-coveted Spingarn Medal for achievement among Negroes. He has achieved distinction in the literary world and numbers among his works "A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance," "The New Criticism," and "Critical Essays of the 17th Century."

Atlanta University Presented With Bust of Dr. DuBois

Age 2-26-38 New York, N.Y.

A life-size bronze bust of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, chairman of the Department of Sociology of Atlanta University, who was honored on his 70th birthday Wednesday, February 23, by the University. Standing by the bust is Alexander Portnoff, Russian sculptor, who made the bust as a result of his admiration for "a great man." The bust was presented to the University at a convocation, Wednesday.

2-26-38

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Is Honored by Atlanta U. On 70th Birthday

Age 2-26-38 New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A bronze bust of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who was honored on his 70th birthday by Atlanta University and the affiliated institutions, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, was presented to President Rufus E. Clement at the University Convocation in Sisters Chapel on February 23.

The bust, which was executed by the Russian-born sculptor, Alexander Portnoff, is done in a pure natural bronze of an old gold hue. Portnoff, reputedly one of the greatest portrait bust sculptors in America, is a resident of Philadelphia, but is perhaps better known in New York and abroad than he is in the city of his adoption. Notable among his works are the portrait busts of Dr. John Dewey, Carl Sandburg, Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, Richard T. Dooner, Joseph H. Brinton and Frederic Vaux Wistar.

Speaking of Dr. DuBois, the sculptor remarked that he made the bust as a result of his admiration for "a great man". He said: "I always feel great pleasure in making busts of great men. Dr. DuBois is a great man, not only of his own race, but of America. This bust of him was proposed as a contribution to future generations, and I would like to see it placed where it can do the most good. I should like to see it find a resting place in some educational or similar institution associated in some way with Dr. DuBois' career."

The bust was purchased by the Organizing Committee for the DuBois Birthday Celebration, of which Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, was chairman. Dr. DuBois has been associated with Atlanta University for many years. For fourteen years, from 1896-1910, he was professor of economics and history at this institution, and resigned the position to become director of publications for the N. A. A. C. P. and editor of the Crisis. It was during these early days at Atlanta University that he edited the Atlanta University Studios of Negro Problems, which are still a source of valuable information to students and social investigators. Dr. DuBois returned to the faculty of Atlanta University in 1933 to become chairman of its department of sociology, and at present is one of its most valued and honored members.

Delivering the formal address at the University Convocation in his honor, Dr. DuBois selected for his subject, "America in Retrospect-Seventy Years." Representatives of Fisk University, Wilberforce University, and the University of Pennsylvania, on the faculties of which Dr. DuBois has served, were present at the celebration.

The day's program was brought to a close in the evening with a formal banquet at the Atlanta University dining room.

Award to Granddaughter Of Booker T. Washington

Nettie T. Washington

Times 3-1-38 New York, N.Y.

Miss Nettie T. Washington, 20-year-old granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, Negro educator, has won a scholarship at New York University. She is a sophomore and is studying sociology in the School of Education at Washington Square East.

On graduation in 1940, Miss Washington intends to enter social service work. She attended Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which was founded by her grandfather. Her residence here is in the Dunbar Apartments, 150th Street and Seventh Avenue, with her mother, a member of the New York Kindergarten Association. Miss Washington's father, Booker T. Washington, s is a lecturer, and her brother, Booker T. Washington 3d, is a student at Tuskegee.

NEW YORK N Y HERALD TRIBUNE
TUESDAY MARCH 1 1938

Booker T. Washington Granddaughter Gets Prize

Wins Scholarship at N. Y. U., Where She Is a Sophomore

Nettie T. Washington, granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has received ~~scholarship~~ from New York University, it was announced last night. Miss Washington is a sophomore in the School of Education and is studying sociology.

She is twenty years old and lives with her mother, a member of the New York Kindergarten Association, at the Dunbar Apartments, 150th Street and Seventh Avenue. Her father, Booker T. Washington jr., is a lecturer, and her brother, Booker T. Washington 3d, is a student at Tuskegee.

Miss Washington had a year of preparatory work and a year of college at Tuskegee, and it was the excellence of her grades there that won her the scholarship at New York University. She started high school in Los Angeles and moved with her family later to Sierra Madre, Calif.

After completing her course at New York University she intends to go into social service work. She did not know, she said, whether her work would take her into the South or not. It all depended, Miss Washington said, on where she could get the most money. She never knew her grandfather.

Wins N. Y. U. Scholarship

Nettie T. Washington

Education-1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Negro Girl Wins Award to Yale U.

Call

DES MOINES.—Miss Lucille Sarah Baker, of Des Moines, has been awarded a $1,200 fellowship in the graduate school at Yale university in the division of general studies.

Miss L. Baker

Miss Baker, a resident of Des Moines since 1932, is said to be the first Negro ever to receive a fellowship in the division of general studies at Yale. She will take up her studies there next fall. She is a teacher in A. M. and N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.

4-22-38

In 1933 she was hired by Prof J. W. Studebaker, then superintendent of schools here, as a member of the Des Moines public forum office, being the only Negro to hold that position. After two years in this work, she was appointed secretary to the Des Moines assessor.

She was loaned by the city assessor to the Iowa Emergency Relief administration in 1935 and 1936, at which time she served as statistical director of a federal survey of Negroes in Iowa. She is a charter member of Beta Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Kansas City Mo.

At the conclusion of this work she resumed her undergraduate study at the University of Iowa where she was graduated in 1937.

During Miss Baker's work in the Des Moines forum office she became interested in adult education, and her studies at Yale are expected to fit her for a career in the public forum field.

Girl Wins $1,200 Fellowship Award To Study At Yale

Age

DES MOINES, Iowa — Miss Lucile Sarah Baker, of Des Moines Iowa, has been awarded a $1,200 fellowship in the graduate school at Yale University in the division of general studies.

4-23-38

Miss Baker, a resident here since 1932, is said to be the first Negro ever to receive a fellowship in the division of general studies at Yale. She will take up her studies there next fall. She now is a teacher in A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Miss Baker came to Des Moines six years ago in the law office of Charles Howard Howard, attorney and to attend Drake University. In 1933 she was hired by Prof. J. W. Studebaker, then superintendent of schools, as a member of the Des Moines public forum office, being the only Negro to hold that position. After two years in this work she was appointed secretary to the Des Moines City Assessor. She was loaned by the City Assessor to the Iowa Emergency Relief Administration in 1935 and 1936, at which time she served as statistical director of a federal survey of Negroes in Iowa. She is a charter member of Beta Gamma Chapter of Alpha Kappa Sorority. At the conclusion of this work she resumed her undergraduate study at the University of Iowa, where she was graduated in 1937.

New York, N.Y.

During Miss Baker's work in Des Moines forum office she became interested in adult education and her studies at Yale are expected to fit her for a career in the public forum field.

Miss Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Baker, live in Fort Dodge.

William Grant Still Guggenheim Fellow

Courier

NEW YORK, April 7—William Grant Still, Los Angeles operatic composer, was named this week in the list of Fellowship of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for 1938. The grants totaled $135,000 to 58 scholars and artists chosen from among 1,000 applicants. Mr. Still, who was awarded one of the Fellowships last year, will be permitted to continue his studies in creative music.

4-9-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOY PREACHER GETS PH.D.

DR. CHARLES L. HILL, dean of the Morris Brown school of theology, was awarded his doctorate at Ohio State University, having made an all-B average, the highest in the history of the department of philosophy. At 31 he has five degrees. He speaks twelve languages, has studied six. Dean Hill became interested in theology at the age of 6, and was a licensed minister when 12.

[illegible] 4-2-38

PROFESSOR'S ESSAY GETS OVATION

A. U. French Head's Article In Recent Magazine Issue

STUDY OF STYLE

Appearing in the February issue of the Romanic Review, a publication of Columbia University, in New York City, is an article by Dr. Will Mercer Cook, chairman of the Department of French at Atlanta University, who is at present studying in France on a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The article is entitled "Ampere and Sainte-Beuve—The Study of an Influence."

Daily World

4-5-38

Dr. Cook's article is an illustration of Buffon's famous "Discourse on Style" in which the author observes that in order to claim an idea as his own a writer must succeed in expressing it better than any one else. Many great minds discover the same truth, but only the thinker who is endowed with divine speech enabling him to present it to the world in exquisite form can claim the truth as his private property. In Dr. Cook's article on the influence exerted by Ampere on the great literary critic, Sainte-Beuve, is an excellent description of these two men who were intimate friends at the beginning of their careers, when the lesser known critic was a popular and important lecturer at the College de France. Sainte-Beuve followed Ampere's lectures, admired and adapted his method of approach to critical study, and his judgment and treatment of literary works. The jealous-natured Sainte-Beuve even acknowledges a definite debt to his colleague.

Atlanta, Ga.

Today, Ampere has sunk to literary oblivion, but Sainte-Beuve had the genius of expression and his borrowings are, for all but scholars like Dr. Cook, his own ideas.

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6 ATLANTA NEGROES WIN FELLOWSHIPS

Constitution

Rosenwald Funds Will Provide for Studies at Big Universities

5-4-38

Six Atlantans are among 34 negroes awarded fellowships for special study by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Edwin R. Embree, its president, announced yesterday. The fellows were selected from 400 applicants. Atlanta winners are:

Atlanta, Ga.

Bransford R. Brazeal, dean of men, Morehouse College, studies in economics at Columbia University. Anne Cooke, director of dramatics, Spelman College, studies in the drama and related arts at the Yale School of Fine Arts. William H. Dean, instructor in economics, Atlanta University, continuation at Harvard University of analysis of the location of economic activities. Melvin D. Kennedy, teacher, Atlanta University Laboratory School, studies in the history of the French slavery question, 1800-1850, at the University of Chicago and in France. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, studies in race and population problems, at the London School of Economics. Frank M. Showden Jr., instructor in the classics, Spelman College, studies in the classical languages, literature and archaeology, at Harvard University.

Passes Gregg Test

MISS EVELYNE WILKEY,

Afro-American

instructor of the Cortez W. Peters Business School, Baltimore, who has been notified that she has passed the Gregg teachers' examination with a rating of 92 per cent. Miss Wilkey recently won [illegible] a contest held by the Gregg News Letter for writing a story to be used in Gregg shorthand dictation books for beginners.

5-7-38

Rosenwald Fund Awards 34 Fellowships For College Study

List Of Subjects Covers Wide Range

Amount To $85,000; Average Sum Is $1,500 For Year's Work

Tribune
5-5-38
Philadelphia

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fellowships totaling $85,000 were awarded 34 people last week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Individual amounts averaged $1500. The fields of stud are unrestricted.

The previous week awards were made to white Southerners, who propose to make their careers in the south.

The award committee includes Dr Will W. Alexander, director of FSA Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simeon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; Edwin R. Embree and Raymond Paty, director of Fellowships of the Fund.

The recipients, their schools and the places where they will study, include:

Fred W. Alsup, Morristown College; sociological studies at the University of Pennsylvania; Fannin S. Belcher, West Virginia State, dramatics, Yale; Arna Bontemps, Chicago; creative writing; Brailsford R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, economics, Columbia.

Horace Cayton, sociology, University of Chicago; Shieffelin Claytor, theoretical mathematics; Anne Cooke, Spelman College, dramatics, Yale; John A. Davis, Lincoln University, Negro in politics, Columbia; William H. Dean, Atlanta University, economic activities, Harvard (renewal).

E. Horace Fitchett, Claflin College, free Negro in Charleston, S. C., University of Chicago; John H. Franklin, Fisk University, Free Negro in antebellum South, Harvard (renewal); Shirley Graham, Chicago Federal Theatre, theatre and music, Yale; Viola Goin, bacteriology, University of Michigan; Lelia Green, organic chemistry, Radcliff College.

Dewey Jones, sociological studies, Chicago; Lewis W. Jones, Fisk University, sociology and anthropology, Columbia; Melvin D. Kennedy, Atlanta University laboratory school, history of French slavery, University of Chicago and France; Clinton E. Knox, Morgan College, French history, Harvard and France; E. A. Lanier, Fisk University, American literature, Harvard.

James R. Lawson, St. Augustine's College, infra-red spectroscopy, University of Michigan (renewal); Birtill A. Lloyd, Philander Smith College, physical chemistry, University of Illinois; James LuValle, studies at California Institute of Technology; Booker T. McGraw, Lincoln University (Mo.), economics, Harvard (renewal).

Guichard B. Parris, French history, Columbia and the Sorbonne; Reed E. Peggram, comparative literature, Harvard; Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University, race and population problems, London School of Economics; Ruth M. Smith, anatomy, Western Reserve; Frank M. Snowden, Spelman College, classical languages, Harvard.

Howard Swanson, musical composition, Paris; Joseph T. Taylor, criminology, University of Illinois; Myron B. Towns, North Carolina A. & T. College, electro-chemistry, University of Michigan; Harry J. Walker, Fisk University, sociology, University of Chicago (renewal); Charles E. Weir, Howard University, nuclear chemistry, California Institute of Technology (renewal); and Stanton L. Wormley, Virginia State College, comparative literature, Cornell

Honored Again

Call

MISS MARIAN SINGLETON

5-6-38

Whose name is to be placed on the bronze tablet at the University of Illinois for being among the upper three per cent of the graduating class. One distinction after another has been won by Miss Singleton, ~~who is a senior~~ in home economics, ~~majoring~~ in dietetics.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociology; Iota Sigma Pi, honorary chemistry; Omicron Nu, honorary home economics; and Phi Kappa Phi all-university honorary. She wears the university scholarship key and is the basileus of Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha whose scholarship award she has also earned.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Singleton, 422 Greeley, Kansas City, Kansas, Miss Singleton begins her dietetic internship at Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans, this fall.

Kansas City

University Of Illinois Honors Kansas Girl

Tribune
5-5-38

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May—(By Reginald Fisher for ANP—Miss Marian Singleton, a June graduate majoring in Home Economics at the University of Illinois here, has just been notified that her name is to be placed upon the Bronze Table upon which go the names of those who are among the upper three per cent of the graduating class. The honor is distinctive, since the tablet roll will contain about 35 names although the graduating class is composed of several thousand students. Miss Singleton is the second Negro to achieve this honor.

One distinction after another has been won by Miss Singleton, who resides in Kansas City, Kans., and formerly studied at the University of Kansas. She is, besides being a member of Cenacle, an organization interested in Negro arts and letters, Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociology; Iota Sigma Pi, honorary chemistry; Amicron Nu, honorary home economics; Phi Kappa Phi, all-university honorary, and Alpha Kappa Alpha. She wears also the university scholarsnip key.

Miss Fisher begins her dietetic interneship at Flint-Goodridge hospital New Orleans. this fall.

Philadelphia
Pa.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 29, 1938

18 White Southerners Receive Julius Rosenwald Fellowships

An artist, a professor of English and two college presidents are included in the list of eighteen white Southerners who have been awarded fellowships this year by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it was announced Friday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. Awards to Negro fellows will be announced within the next week.

Approximately $85,000 has been devoted to fellowships this year, Embree said. The individual amounts range from a few hundred dollars upwards and average around $1,600. The awards to white fellows are restricted to those who are making their careers in the South and who propose to work on problems with a distinct bearing upon that region. Aside from these limitations, however, the fellows are permitted to work with the fullest freedom. There are no special restrictions.

Awards to Negroes will be announced within the next week.

Awards are made once a year by a committing consisting of Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Raymond R. Paty, director for fellowship of the fund.

These received fellowships:

CHARLES R. ANDERSON, assistant professor of English, Duke University, creative writing in the cultural history of the South.

JOHN D. BLACK, instructor in zoology, University of Arkansas; studies in zoology, specifically directed toward the conservation of Southern fish.

INA C. BROWN of Gatesville, Tex.; continuation of studies in social anthropology. (Renewal.)

JOHN T. CALDWELL of Yazoo City, Miss.; continuation of studies in public administration (especially in the field of taxation) at Princton University. (Renewal.)

LEWIS S. COPELAND of Houston, Tex.; continuation of studies in sociology at Duke University. (Renewal.)

HARRY W. CULBRETH of Dillwyn, Va.: A study of the present methods of supplying life insurance and of the possibility of meeting the needs of low-income groups through cooperative insurance societies.

J. H. EASTERBY, professor of history, College of Charleston: Studies in Southern history at the University of Chicago.

PAUL B. FOREMAN, associate professor of sociology, University of Mississippi: A study of population trends in Mississippi, 1880-1930, at Vanderbilt University.

MITCHELL FRANKLIN, professor of law, Tulane University: A study of French influences in American jurisprudence with special reference to Louisiana.

RUFUS C. HARRIS, president of Tulane University: Studies of university developments in Europe.

THOMAS A. HART, assistant professor of biology, West Virginia College: Studies in sciene, with special emphasis on the teaching of biology in normal schools and in teachers' colleges.

GEORGE D. HUMPHREY, president Mississippie State College: A study of regional culture in Mississippi.

MORTON B. KING, Shelbyville, Tenn.: Field studies in rural sociology in a Tennessee county, under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin.

FRED B. KNIFFEN, associate porfessor of cultural geography, Louisiana State University: Studies in the cultural geography of Southern regions.

LEROY E. LOEMKER, professor of philosophy, Emory University, Georgia: Research and creative writing in philosophy.

CHASE C. MOONEY, Nashville: A study of agriculture in Tennessee involving a comparison and contrast of slavery and tenancy, under the auspices of Vanderbilt University.

DORIS M. PORTER, associate State director, Farm Security Administration, Jackson, Miss.: A study of the methods of rehabilitating stranded farm populations in America and Europe.

CHARLES E. SHANNON, Montgomery, Ala.: Creative work in the painting of Southern types.

Education - 1938.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

YOUNG GEORGIA GRADUATE WINS AGRICULTURE AWARD

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15—Wesley Hudson, young graduate of Georgia State Industrial college won the gold medal and first honors in an essay contest conducted recently by the National A.A.A. administration. Much praise is being extended the young student for the brilliance and authoritive way in which he presented the subject of "Soil Conservation."

Defender

7-16-38

Mr. Hudson produced data and statistics extending over a period of years to serve as the background for his splendid article. Among pertinent facts produced Mr. Hudson proved that the Gulf of Mexico has carried off 429.000,000 tons of sediment emptied into it by the Mississippi river, that one-third of the total area of the United States has lost approximately two-fifth inches of its top soil by sheer erosion.

Chicago Ill

It was Mr. Hudson's opinion that most of the land worn out in this country is the result of surface soil being washed away rather than the "depletion of plant nutrients by croppage." In closing he said, "To prevent erosion and conserve soil we must maintain a complete vegative cover for the soil."

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial college, has taken a deep interest in the work of the brilliant young student. Dr. Hubert is known as one of the most progressive college heads in the country.

Many Rich Farmers

The prize offered and given for his work came through James P Davis, head field officer AAA, who devised this plan as a means of getting to thousands of Race farmers the alarming facts of the destruction carried on every day on thousands of farms because of ignorance

The proud prize winner lives in Lowndes county, Ga., where there are 645 Race tenant farmers and 225 Race farm owners with land and equipment valued at $270,234,000.

The information which this contest inspired him to get will put him in position to advise and aid the many farmers in this county.

School Cooperates

The winning essay was chosen from a large number which were submitted in the spirited contest The young people had available a wealth of information on the subject submitted because of the close cooperation of P. H. Stone, state director Negro Extension Work; Miss Camilla Weems, state director Home Demonstration Work, and Alexander Hurse, in charge of 4H club work.

All of the heads of departments are doing a fine job of working with all agencies to help further the cause of Race farmers. Too much cannot be said of Mr. Hubert for having such a competent staff at the college and for manifesting such a great interest in agriculture and the plight of the farmers.

WESLEY HUDSON

Georgia Industrial college was organized in 1891, and has one of the finest Agriculture Departments throughout the country.

New Rochelle. I want to tell you that I think you have taken a big step toward better race relations.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Eleanor Roosevelt."

Dr. Leon Scott, chairman of the education committee of the New Rochelle branch of the N.A.A.C.P. praised Superintendent Hunt, a 35-year-old educator from Michigan, who was appointed to his present post in July,1937, as the first superintendent who "actually understood the problem and went to work to help us solve it."

The N.A.A.C.P. which has lead the fight for the past twelve years to have colored teachers appointed to the school system here, will continue its work, Dr. Scott said, and added that similar campaigns are being conducted by Association branches throughout New York state.

Members of the local N.A.A.C.P. education committee include; Dr. C. P. McClendon, Mrs. Evelyn Scott, Dr. Scott, and the following ministers: William Slater, Redmond S. Oden, and J. Raymond Henderson. Lee Crawford is president of the branch.

Miss Harris was appointed July 5 as a teacher in the Lincoln School, whose enrollment is ninety per cent colored. It is understood that a colored teacher will be appointed to the Yonkers, N.Y.. school system in September.

FIRST LADY HAILS NAMING OF
TEACHER IN NEW ROCHELLE,N.Y.

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

New Rochelle, N.Y. July 22,--Appointment of Miss Ethel O. Harris as the first colored teacher in the local school system here after a twelve year fight by citizens' groups was praised as "a big step toward better race relations" by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a statement made public here today.

7-22-38 New York, N.Y.

The statement by the President's wife was contained in a letter addressed to Harold C. Hunt, superintendent of the New Rochelle Board of Education. The letter:

"My dear Mr. Hunt:

"I have seen a newspaper report of the appointment of the first Negro teacher to the public school system of

Gets Harvard Fellowshi

8-6-38

Dr. JEROME SIDNEY PETERSON who on Tuesday was selected by Commissioner John L. Rice of the Health Department, as recipient of a Social Security Fellowship for Graduate Training in Public Health at Harvard University. The fellowship pays tuition, traveling expenses and carries with it a monthly stipend of $200 per month for living expenses for the school year. Dr. Peterson, who is the first Negro recipient of this scholarship in the U. S. will enter Harvard this fall.

Eight Howard Teachers Back After Studies

Afro-American

8-6-38

WASHINGTON

The following eight members of the college of liberal arts of Howard University will resume their responsibilities for the faculty this fall after leaves:

Sterling A. Brown, associate professor of English and recipient of the Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing;

Ralph J. Bunch, professor of political science and recipient of a social science research scholarship for African studies in colonial administration;

William L. Hansberry, assistant professor of history, who has been studying anthropology, at the University of Oxford, Oxford, England;

Miss Lois M. Jones, instructor of art, who has been studying design in Paris, France;

Madeline W. Kirkland, assistant professor of home economics, who has been studying on her doctorate at New York Universtiy;

Harold O. Lewis, instructor in history, who has been studying on his doctorate at the University of Minnesota;

Dr. J. Leon Shereshefsky, white, professor of chemistry, who has been attending the symposium of the Faraday Society at Manchester, England, and worked in the library of the University College in London, and at Cambridge University, England;

Dr. Valaurez B. Spratlin, professor of romance languages, who has been studying and traveling in Cuba, Mexico, and the Argentine.

Additions to Faculty

Other additions to the faculty include substitute instructors for the next academic year:

Dr. John L. Jones, instructor in chemistry, doctor of philosophy, from Stanford University, will continue his work in the department of chemistry;

Mrs. Ella Haith Weaver, master of arts in speech from the University of Michigan, substitute instructor in English for Mrs. Leonea B. Dudley, who will be on sabbatical leave.

New Ph.D.'s

The following members of the faculty of the college of liberal arts were awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the close of the academic year 1937-38:

Louis A. Hansborough, instructor in zoology, Harvard University; William A. Hunton, instructor in English, New York University, and John W. Lovell, Jr., assistant professor of English, University of California.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
August 4, 1938

To Receive His Doctor's Degree

Laurence E. Boyd, former professor of science at Livingstone college and Price high school, also coach at the latter school, and at present the principal of Douglass high school in Leaksville, N. C., passed the final Ph.D. examination on July 29, and will be awarded the doctor of philosophy degree, in education and psychology, at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Friday, August 5. Mr. Boyd's dissertation was "A Study of the Personnel in Negro Secondary Schools in North Carolina." Mrs. L. E. Boyd, Mrs. Eugene Wilson of Concord, and William Goodrum are now in Iowa City. They motored out to be present at the August convocation, at which time Mr. Boyd will receive his doctorate degree.

Race's Youngest Ph. D., 23, Seeking College Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) Carlton B. Goodlett, who when he received his Ph. D. from the University of California in June at the age of 23, became the youngest Negro to attain this high scholastic honors is now considering offers of jobs for the coming scholastic year.

Black Dispatch

Although Dr. Goodlett will probably accept any position in line with his talents, it is understood he prefers teaching in a college. A graduate of Howard university before taking added study at California, Dr. Goodlett said in June:

8-13-38

"Negro institutions are better prepared to supply Negro youth with prerequisites for a life of unselfishness than are white because of the tendency to develop an innate belief in their powers."

The youngest doctor of philosophy was director of race relations at International House in California U. from 1936-37, a research assistant in the Institute of Child Welfare, and student instructor in psychology from 1936-38. His doctor's thesis, "A Comparative Study of Adolescent Interests in Two Socio-Economic Groups," concerned itself with high and low economic income groups in Oakland, dwelling especially upon the psychological development of the Negro child and adolescents.

Dr. Goodlett is also a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

RETURNS FROM YEAR'S STUDY ABROAD

Miss Carolyn Lemon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemon of 511 East Henry street, who returned home yesterday after a year s study at the University of Paris. Miss Lemon, who went abroad on a fellowship of the International Student Exchange of New York City, was the first colored student to receive this award.

8-4-38

She received her bachelor of arts degree at Spelman College in June, 1936, and her master of arts degree in 1938. She has been awarded a diploma as a professor of the French language with authority to teach it to foreigners (foreigners to France).

Bunche Back, Trekked 5,000 African Miles

Afro-American

8-13-38

LOS ANGELES — Suffering from an infected leg and a general run-down condition as a result of a 5,000-mile trek through the heart of tropical Africa, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Howard University anthropologist, returned to the U.S. after a two-year tour of the world.

Before going to Africa and the Orient to study Dr. Bunche visited several European nations including Holland, Belgium, France, and England.

Two-Year Fellowship

Dr. Bunche received the travel fellowship given by the Social Science Research Council two years ago when he was selected on the basis of college records and writings among eleven of 500 of the nation's leading scholars.

He said here that the Orientals have a great knowledge of the colored Americans and also pointed out that the political, social and economic status of the native South African is far worse than that of the colored people in Mississippi.

Before he was given permission to enter South Africa he had to get a letter signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Officials fear agitation among the natives will result from the admission of American colored people.

ARRIVE FOR STUDY IN ENGLAND

LONDON— (ANP) — Prof. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University and Dr. Julian G. Stuart of Columbia, S.C., have arrived here for a short period of study

EDUCATION- 1938
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Hallowe'en Heroes Honored by Medill Students

CONSTANTINE SILICH, 17, (left) and **A. C. GIBSON,** 14, who on Wednesday morning were honored by the entire student body at Medill high school for their heroism in warning occupants of a burning building at 1302 Hastings street, of their peril, late Monday night, and assisting them to safety. At the assembly held in their honor, Battalion Chief Adelbert White said: "Your act is worthy of the city's praise. My men put out the fire, but you warned the people." The fire started when a jack-o-lantern in a second story window of the home of the Rev. Jacobs Tucker ignited the curtains. They helped the minister carry his two small children down the back stairs.

(Photo by courtesy of the Chicago American).

Chicago Def. Ill.
11-6-38

Carry On Lectures Of Johnson at NYU

Northwest
Seattle Wash
11-11-38

NEW YORK—The series of lectures on the contributions of the Negro to the culture and economy of American life, which have been conducted at New York university for the past three years by James Weldon Johnson up to his death last June, are being continued by three visiting lecturers this year, it was revealed here this week.

Africans on London Teaching Staff

Argus
St. Louis
11-11-38

LONDON, (ANP)—Jomo Kenyatta, author of Facing Mount Kenya, general secretary of the Kikuyu Central association, and treasurer of the International African Service Bureau has been appointed to the panel of Additional Lecturers at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; he will teach the Kikuyu language. Other Africans in similar positions are Akufo Addo (Twi) and Ladipo Solanke, M. A., B. C. L., LL. B. (Yoruba), director of Africa House.

Dean Hancock to Deliver Address at Princeton

Black Dispatch
11-5-38
Okla City Okla

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, the "gloomy dean" of Virginia Union University, is scheduled to address the School of International and Public Affairs at Princeton University on race relations Tuesday night. It is a return engagement after speaking at the New Jersey institution five years ago.

Recently Dr. Hancock broadcast an address from the auditorium of Reade Memorial Presbyterian church, white, delivered before the Young People's forum. It was aired over WRVA, the oldest station in Richmond.

Memphis Negro Hero; Saves Five in Auto Wreck

Bee
11-6-38
Chicago Ill

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3—(ANP)—Five white Memphians, trapped in their burning auto Saturday night, owe their lives to an unidentified colored man who came to their rescue and extinguished the flames by throwing dirt over the blazing motor.

The five occupants were Mrs. Fannie Eilbott, and her four daughters who had visions of being burned alive when they were pinned in the car after it turned over 13 miles east of Little Rock on Highway 70.

Mrs. Eilbott is in a Little Rock hospital suffering from a severe head injury. Miss Sadie Eilbott suffered a broken nose and lacerations. Miss Fay Eilbott has several broken ribs. Miss Lucile Fay Eilbott escaped with a few bruises.

"We were only a few miles out of Little Rock when I applied the brakes in making a curve," Miss Lucile Eilbott said. "The brakes must have locked, for the car swerved and went over. The doors were jammed so we could not get out and flames were playing about the front end of the car. Our screams brought a Negro who scooped up dirt and threw it on the fire, extinguishing it. He left without giving us his name."

HOSTESS TO 12 MARQUESS

The meeting of the Twelve Marquess Social club was held last Wednesday at the home of Miss Mary McRoberts at 4851 St. Lawrence avenue. We had final discussion of our first Fall Sport dance, and the club gave each member a club sweater of blue and white. The affair was a great success.

The next meeting will be held with Miss Kathryn Harris, 4546 Calumet avenue.

Two Named On Ohio State Debating Team

One Student Is Speech Major At University

Journal and Guide
11-19-38
Norfolk Va

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP)— William A. Colwell and George A. Moore, seniors, have been named members of the debating team of Ohio State University.

Colwell was a member of last year's team, and one of its outstanding debaters. He is majoring in political science in the college of arts-education, and is currently engaged in an eight-week series of debates over one of the local radio stations. Colwell's home is in Columbus, and also is president of the local chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Moore, from Cleveland, is majoring in speech pathology after completing his pre-medicine requirements in the college of arts. Currently he is getting practical training as a student clinician in speech at Children's Hospital where attention is given to various speech defects. Moore plans to take his master's degree in this field, work one year as a speech clinician, and return to school for his medical degree, before practicing in this highly specialized field. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Race Man Named Managing Editor Of Radio Magazine

Rufus P. Turner, 31-Year-Old Executive, Hailed as Radio Wizard—Has Had No Formal Training.

Courier 11-19-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—(ANP)—The story of Rufus P. Turner, 31-year-old radio wizard who has just been named managing editor of "Radio," one of America's outstanding technical journals, is told in the November issue of "Opportunity" magazine. Turner has been with Radio since August of this year. Before that, he was employed by the Waltham Watch company to develop radio-controlled clocks and watches; and by the National Company of Boston, manufacturers of short-wave apparatus, as a radio engineer.

FIRST BUILT RADIO SET ON HEAD OF PIN

The most amazing feature of his career is that he has had no formal training in radio or radio engineering in his entire career. A graduate of Armstrong High school Washington, D. C., he startled wireless experts while a student there by building a radio set on a common pin. It was this set that first won national attention for him and led to his employment by the Waltham company.

According to the magazine article, Mr. Turner firmly believes that the field of radio operation and engineering is one that is open to Negroes from the bottom to the top.

BOTH TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE STRESSED

"But," he is quoted as saying, 'the Negro applicant for a position must have, in addition to the fundamental knowledge that he can obtain in school or at the work bench, an extra something—some specialized training or experience not obtainable either in the college or in the laboratory. His task, then, is first to get a thorough background of training, then to acquire experience at the particular branch of work he has chosen, and finally to develop for himself a specialized field in which he can "get the jump" on others with equal training and experience.

"There are unlimited possibilities for the Negro worker in radio, but each individual must make his own way . . Radio is like any other field—a colored man must be twice as good as the best white applicant or he's not even considered."

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52 Years After, Vet. Teacher Is Honored By Ohio High School

Age 12-17-38

INSTITUTE, West Va.—Sherman H. Guss, one of the veteran members of the West Virginia State College teaching staff, was the honored guest of the Middlepost, (Ohio) High School, recently. Mr. Guss was graduated from this high school in 1886. After teaching two years he matriculated in Ohio State University and was one of the first members of the colored race to receive a degree from that institution.

M. W. Essex, superintendent of Public Schools and L. W. McComas principal, presented Mr. Guss as one of the school's earliest graduates who had won honors in a successful careers.

12-17-38

Mr. Guss talked on the lives of three Negro graduates of the school, who were contemporary with him. These were Willis U. H. Jefferson, who became a lawyer and a member of the Municipal law department of the city of Chicago, W. H. Clark, who became a police clerk in Chicago and Rodney Jefferson who was at one time the highest paid chef in the United States, when supervising the kitchen of Hotel St. Catherine on the famous Santa Catalina Island, Avalon, California.

New York

His address was received with enthusiastic applause. Many of the old citizens and the children of pioneer residents of Middlepost came up to greet Mr. Guss and to invite him to return. Students of the West Virginia State College who had come with Mr. Guss, accompanied him after the meeting to Lakin, West Virginia, for an inspection of the Industrial School and the State Hospital.

HAMPTONITE IS NAMED FINALIST IN RHODES SCHOLARSHIP TESTS

Defender 12-24-38

Chicago

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va, Dec. 23—Charles T. Davis, first member of the Race to receive a senior fellowship at Dartmouth college, is up again in a contest for one of the highest scholastic honors open to any undergraduate in America.

He was named as one of the two representatives of the state of New Hampshire, who appeared before a district committee, December 19, to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford university, England.

The Rhodes scholarships are for two years and have a value of approximately $2,000.

Young Davis is the son of Don A. Davis, chief accountant and cashier of Hampton Institute. He is a ranking graduate of the Institute's Phenix school; received a scholarship to the college department of Hampton Institute; and after a year's study there, went to Dartmouth where he won the scholarship honor already referred to in March of this year.

Texas Principal Gets Appointment

Defender 12-24-38

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 23—W. A Perry, principal of the Dunbar elementary and junior high school received an announcement recently of having been appointed to serve on the advisory committee of the Committee to Cooperate with the American Teachers' Association, a subordinate of the National Education association, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. L. Smith, director of public relations, Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.

W. A. Perry

12-24-38

The appointment was made by Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, president of the National Education Association.

B

Education — 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Southern Daily Includes Colored Man On Its Honor Roll For Past Year

1-11-38

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—In its first annual Honor Roll for 1937 the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch has included one Negro, William Mason Cooper, director of Extension, Hampton Institute.

Explaining the meaning, purpose and scope of this Honor Roll, the newspaper, under the caption, "Leaders of Virginia" said:

"The Times-Dispatch presents herewith its first annual Virginia Honor Roll.

"Without claiming originality for its idea, this newspaper feels that the plan is worthwhile, since it will afford us an opportunity on the first Sunday in each year to single out a limited number of citizens who have shown conspicuous courage, ability, intelligence or tenacity during the 12 months immediately preceding.

"Persons in every sphere of activity are considered eligible for inclusion, provided they have been pre-eminent in that sphere. However, pre-eminence does not necessarily connote State-wide prominence. We intend to hail the achievemets of those whose theatre of action may have been comparatively limited, provided those achievements are inherently worthwhile, and provided they redound to the benefit of the public.

"It has been, and it will be in the future, our endeavor to name to The Times-Dispatch Virginia Honor Roll only those who have achieved above and beyond what is expected of them. To gain a place on the roll, it is not sufficient merely to do a job well. It must be done superlatively well.

"In compiling the lost of 12 persons who comprise this newspaper's first annual roll of honor, we believe we have chosen citizens who have rendered distinguished service to Virginia during 1937. Service to Virginia is the criterion by which they have been judged, and by which candidates for future Times-Dispatch Honor Rolls will be judged hereafter.

"It is not our contention that we have included in the accompanying list all those who have served the State conspicuously well during the past year. We do feel, however, that every one listed has reflected credit on Virginia, and is deserving of this special citation."

Printing Mr. Cooper's picture with the others of the group, the Times-Dispatch cited him as follows:

"William M. Cooper is director of the extension division of Hampton Institute. His routine duties cover a large part of the educational field among Negroes in Virginia and extend to other States, where graduates of Hampton live and work. He is also executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which concerns itself with the organization and development of community efforts for better schools, better homes, better farms and better business for Negroes.

"The society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1937 with a silver jubilee meeting. In an address at that meeting, Dr. Robert R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute and founder of the society, said it had a record of 25 years of service during which "it had never made a single major blunder."

"Mr. Cooper's work carried him into nearly every county of the State during 1937, and his influence has been exerted on the school and community life of Negroes. Much attention has been drawn to his technique for improving the teacher personnel and curricula in rural Negro schools.

"During the year 1937 Mr. Cooper served as chairman of the study committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation—a group of prominent white and Negro sociologists and laymen interested in social work which co-operated in the completion of a comprehensive report on ways and means for improving race relations in Virginia.

"In a field that has carried him far beyond the scope of his duties at Hampton, Mr. Cooper has worked faithfully and well. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and holds the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Columbia University."

In Va.'s First

WILLIAM C. COOPER, director of the Hampton Institute extension department, who was, last week, named among Virginia's twelve leading citizens for 1937. The other eleven are white. Mr. Cooper is a graduate of Hampton, and of Columbia University.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
January 4, 1938

Negro Students Seek Share Of Scholarships

An effort to have Negro students of Howard and Booker T. Washington High Schools who qualify, receive a proportionate number of the scholarships now offered students of other high schools in institutions of higher learning, will be made this year by Psi Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Dr. L. L. Patton announced Monday upon his return from the biennial session of the national organization.

"At present there are two students from Howard and Booker T. Washington (county) High Schools attending the State school at Nashville on scholarships furnished by our local chapter. We hope to contact authorities who control the funds and awards and seek a proportionate amount of the money available for colored students, all of which is now being given to white boys and girls," he asserted.

The Alpha fraternity is composed of Negro college men and last year contributed $26,000 to educational advancement for the race through scholarships, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other channels, Dr. Patton said.

Local Negroes leading in the educational movement are W. L. Hainey, Booker T. Scruggs, George Key, Julian C. Brown, Clarence King, the Revs. J. B. Barber and Dewitt S. Dykes, Drs. Patton, G. H. Moores, W. B. Davis, J. M. Bynes, Jr., W. E. Looney, E. L. Scott, W. A. Thompson, E. F. McIntosh, William Jackson and W. Alphonse Hogue.

Howard Instructor Gets Degree at California U.

Call
2-18-38
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON.—John Lovell Jr., assistant professor of English, Howard university, received the degree Doctor of American Literature from the University of California, Berkely, Thursday, February 10.

The subject of Mr. Lovell's dissertation is "Champions of the Workers in American Literature of the Forties."

Mr. Lovell will return to Howard next week to resume his teaching duties during the second semester of the school year.

Elected to Math Society

2-19-38
New York Age

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—Hosea N. Doxey, graduate student of the University of Nebraska, was initiated into Pi Mu Epsilon, the national honorary mathematics fraternity, Tuesday evening, February 8, 1938, at Hotel Lincoln.

Mr. Doxey is the first colored student to become a member at the university. He anticipates receiving his master of science degree in mathematics during the summer school season.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and is a native of St. Joseph, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD ILL JOURNAL
FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11 1938

Student Honored

Nelson S. Brooks, above, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Brooks, 1716 East Kansas street, is the winner of the fifth Webster plaque of honor awarded annually by the N.A.A.C.P. to the colored person in Springfield making the greatest achievement in a particular work.

Brooks is a sophomore at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala. He was given the award because of maintaining the highest scholastic average in the school and for his work in experimental radio.

Since attending the institute, he has been granted a "Class A" amateur radio license by the federal communications commission, the highest type license issued, carrying with it unlimited amateur privileges. Through his station, which has the call numbers, W4EDJ, he has made contact with twenty-six countries on six continents. He was one of the few American operators to make contact with Russian flyers during their recent polar flights.

The award will be made at the Lincoln-Douglass banquet to be held at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow at Grace M. E. church, Fourteenth and Brown streets. In the absence from the city of Brooks, his parents will be presented the plaque.

SPEAKS TO SORORS

Courier 2-5-38 Pitts Pa.

Dr. Anna Roselle Johnson, noted assistant in the Department of Research of the Public Schools in Washington, D. C., delivered the address at the Delta Sigma Theta Founders' Day program and celebration in Orangeburg, S. C., sponsored by the Alpha Xi Chapter at State A. & M. College, S. C. Soror Johnson is also on the faculty of Miner Teachers College and has received her Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, as well as her Phi Beta Kappa Key.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 10, 1938

PRESIDENT DRAKE HONORED

President J. F. Drake, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, the Negro land-grant college for Alabama, at Normal, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Cornell University at the Spring convocation of that institution.

Sails for Ireland

RANDOLPH EDMONDS, instructor at Dillard University in New Orleans and a Guggenheim fellow, sailed Friday with his wife and daughter for Ireland, where he will do creative writing. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds and their daughter were guests of the St. Paul's League of Greater New York while in the city.

Amsterdam News 2-26-38 N.Y.

Nelson H. Harris Gets Ph.D. Degree

Call 2-25-38 Kansas City Mo.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—(ANP)—At the close of the first semester of this year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Nelson H. Harris by the University of Michigan. His field of interest is education. The subject of his dissertation is "Teacher-Training in Negro Schools in North Carolina."

Dr. Harris received his undergraduate training at Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., graduating in 1924. In 1926 he received the M. A. degree from the University of Michigan.

He has had several years of teaching experience at Wilberforce university after which he became associated with Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C., and he now heads the Department of Education at this institution.

Dr. Harris is married and is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

To Get Ph.D.

[illegible] 3-26-38

NELSON H. HARRIS, professor of education at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., who has satisfied requirements for his doctorate at the University of Michigan. The degree will be conferred during the current semester. Mr. Harris is a graduate of Virginia Union University.

Education - 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

6 Atlanta Tutors Given Rosenwald Fund Fellowships

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Fellowship awards by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to 34 Negroes were announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund. Awards to white southerners were announced last week.

Approximately $85,000 has been devoted to fellowships this year, Mr. Embree said. The individual amounts range from a few hundred dollars upward, and average around $1,500. The awards to white fellows are restricted to those who are making their careers in the south, and who propose to work on problems with a distinct bearing upon that region. The awards to Negroes are not limited geographically or as regards to fields of interest, and the fellows are permitted to work with the fullest freedom. Among the awards to Negroes the field of sociology claims seven, the largest number of fellows in one group. Biology, drama, economics, and history have three each, chemistry and language and literature two each, and there is one each in physics, political science, mathematics, music and creative writing.

Daily World
5-2-38
Atlanta, Ga.

Awards are made once a year by a committee consisting of Dr Will W. Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk university; Mr Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simeon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Mr. Raymond Paty, director for Fellowships of the Fund.

There were 18 awards to white scholars and 34 to Negro students. Those receiving awards in the Negro group and the fields in which the will work, follow:

FRED W. ALSUP, head of the Science department, Morristown college, Morristown, Tenn.: zoological studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

FANNIN S. BELCHER, assistant professor of English, director of dramatics, West Virginia State college: studies in drama at Yale university.

ARNA BONTEMPS, writer, Chicago, Illinois: creative writing.

BRAILSFORD R. BRAZEAL, dean of men, Morehouse college, Atlanta: studies in economics at Columbia university.

HORACE CAYTON, Chicago, Illinois: continuation of studies in sociology and statistics at the University of Chicago. (Renewal).

SCHIEFFELIN CLAYTOR, Washington, D. C.: continuation of research in theoretical mathematics. (Renewal).

ANNE COOKE, director of dramatics, Spelman college, Atlanta: studies in the drama and related arts at the Yale School of Fine Arts.

JOHN A. DAVIS, assistant professor of political science, Lincoln university, Pennsylvania: a study of the Negro in politics in New York, at Columbia university.

WILLIAM H. DEAN, instructor in economics, Atlanta university: continuation at Harvard university of an analysis of the location of economic activities. (Renewal).

E. HORACE FICHETT, dean of Claflin college, South Carolina: a study of the traditions of the free Negro in Charleston, South Carolina, at the University of Chicago.

JOHN H. FRANKLIN, instructor in history, Fisk university: a study of the free Negro in the antebellum South, at Harvard university. (Renewal).

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, supervisor of the Negro Unit of the Chicago Federal Theatre: for studies in the theatre and music at the Yale School of Fine Arts.

VIOLA GOIN, of New Haven, Conn.: studies in bacteriology at the University of Michigan.

Daily World
5-2-38
Atlanta, Ga.

LEILA GREEN of Canton, Ohio: studies in organic chemistry at Radcliff college.

DEWEY JONES of Chicago, Illinois: sociological studies in relation to the Hull House Community, Chicago.

LEWIS W. JONES, research assistant in sociology at Fisk university: studies in sociology and anthropology at Columbia university.

MELVIN D. KENNEDY, teacher, Atlanta University Laboratory School: studies in the history of the French slavery question, 1800-1850; at the University of Chicago and in France.

CLINTON E. KNOX, instructor in history, Morgan college, Maryland: studies in French history at Harvard university and in France. (Renewal).

E. A. LANIER, assistant professor of English, Fisk university: studies in American Literature at Harvard university.

JAMES R. LAWSON, St. Augustine's college, North Carolina: continuation of investigations in infrared spectroscopy at the University of Michigan. (Renewal).

BIRTILL A. LLOYD, professor of physics, Philander Smith college, Arkansas: studies in physical chemistry at the University of Illinois.

JAMES LUVALLE, graduate assistant in chemistry, California Institute of Technology: studies in physical chemistry at California Institute of Technology.

BOOKER T. McGRAW, teacher of economics, Lincoln University, Missouri: continuation of studies in economics at Harvard university. (Renewal).

GUICHARD B. PARRIS of New York City: studies in French history and literature, specifically the life of Henri Baptiste Gregoire, at Columbia university and the Sorbonne.

FRED E. PEGGRAM of Dorchester, Mass.: studies in comparative literature at Harvard university.

IRA DE A. REID, professor of sociology, Atlanta university: studies in race and population problems at the London School of Economics

RUTH M. SMITH, of Washington, D. C.: studies in anatomy and endocrinology at Western Reserve university.

FRANK M. SNOWDEN, instructor in the classics, Spelman college, Atlanta: studies in the classical languages, literature and archaeology, at Harvard university.

HOWARD SWANSON, Cleveland, Ohio: studies and creative work in musical composition, in Paris.

JOSEPH T. TAYLOR, East St. Louis, Illinois: studies at the University of Illinois in the field of criminology.

MYRON B. TOWNS, professor of chemistry, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college: studies in electrochemistry at the University of Michigan.

HARRY J. WALKER, instructor in sociology, Fisk university: continuation of studies in sociology at the University of Chicago. (Renewal).

CHARLES E. WEIR, assistant in chemistry at Howard university: research in nuclear chemistry and wuantum mechanics at the California Institute of Technology. (Renewal).

STANTON L. WORMLEY, professor of German, Virginia State college: studies in comparative literature at Cornell university.

Holds Ph. D.

WILLIAM ALPHEUS HUNTON, instructor of English at Howard University for several years, who was awarded the Ph. D. degree by New York University on Wednesday morning. He holds a bachelor's degree from Harvard and a master's degree from Harvard.

Dr. Hunton is the only son of Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, well-known in public service, and the late William A. Hunton, of Y. M. C. A. fame. His mother is one of the two Negro women now serving on the World's Fair Committee. His sister, Eunice Hunton Carter, is an assistant district attorney.

Amsterdam News
6-4-38
New York, N.Y.
(Brooklyn Edition)

Wins Fellowship at Harvard U

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1(—Vincent Jefferson Brown, Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, of Howard university, 1938, has just been awarded a fellowship of $500 by Harvard university.

Mr. Browne matriculated in Harvard's Graduate Shool just a few weeks ago. While at Howard university he majored in Political Science, and was recommended to the Harvard Graduate Department of Political Science by Professor Ralph Bunche.

In the summer of 1936, Mr. Browne attended the Institute of Race Relations held at Swarthmore college. He is a native of the state of Ohio, and has now begun his work toward the Ph. D. degree.

Bee
11-13-38
Chicago, Ill.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 23, 1938

HONOR POSTAL WORKER.

Howard G. Swanson, a Cleveland Institute of Music graduate, and postal worker, has been awarded a $1,500 scholarship for a year's study in Paris by the Julius Rosenwald fund to further the cultural and sociological development of the American negro.

Howard Professor Signally Honored

Dr. W. Montague Cobb Elected "Fellow" by American Association for Advancement of Science.

Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5—Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Associate Professor of Anatomy, Howard university School of Medicine, has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of science. The notice of election dated April 11, states in part:

5-7-38

"The action of the Council in electing you a Fellow of the Association is in recognition of your standing as a scientist. I know that this expression of approval by your fellow scientists will only inspire in you greater efforts in behalf of science and of our civilization." (Signed: W. F. Moulton, Permanent Secretary.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Cobb is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Amherst College, A. B., 19[illegible] Howard University, M. D., and Western Reserve University, Ph. D., 1932. He joined the medical faculty of Howard University in 1932 and is the author of scientific papers and articles on anatomy and physical anthropology, most of which are concerned with the American Negro.

Dr. Cobb was recently in Pittsburgh, where he presented papers before the American Association of Anatomists and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists which held their annual meetings at the Cathedral of Learning and the Million Institute, April 14-16.

A 'FELLOW'

DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB, Associate Professor of Anatomy, Howard university, who was recently elected a "fellow" by the A. A. A. of S.

TO STUDY IN FRANCE

Argus

MISS MINNIE E. O'HARA

5-13-38

TALLADEGA, Ala., — Favorable recommendation for appointment for study and teaching responsibilities in France during 1938-39 has just been received by Miss Minnie E. O'Hara of Talladega, Ala. Miss O'Hara finished Talladega College, 1937, after three years of study, as an honor student. She is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. L. P. O'Hara, Dept., of Biological Sciences of Talladega College. Miss O'Hara is the only Negro in a list of thirty people nominated for this unusual experience abroad this year by the Institute of International Education, New York City. She is now a candidate for the Master of Arts Degree in Romance Languages, New York University.

WASHINGTON CURATOR GETS SCHOLARSHIP

5-21-38

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alonza J. Aden, Curator of Art at Howard University Art Gallery has been granted a scholarship for travel by the American Association of Museums from funds of the Carneige Corporation for European travel and study this summer.

Mr. Aden will land in England, go to London and visit cities in France, Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 15, 1938

LOCAL NEGRO WINS HONORS

Albert James Initiated Into Honorary Societies at University of Calif.

Albert James, Charlotte negro on leave of absence from the city schools, is reported to have been initiated into the Argonauts chapter of Pi Epsilon Theta, international honorary philosophcal society, and the Royal Duds Philosophical society, both organizations on the campus of the University of Southern California, where he is now pursuing his studies in philosophy for the master's degree.

James is said to be the first member of his race to be initiated into these organizations on the Southern Calfornia campus. Scholarship of exceptional merit and the indorsement of the professors and student members are the necessary requirements. James is the only negro graduate student majoring in philosophy at the university. He also has been given the leading role in the philosophical play to be given shortly.

James expects to receive his degree June 4.

ROCKFORD GIRL IS ELECTED TO SCHOOL'S HONOR SOCIETY

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20—Elizabeth Stewart, 16-year-old senior at Rockford high school, was the only Race student among 124 to be inducted into the National Honor Society at the school's annual honor assembly last Thursday. Elizabeth was nominated because of her high scholastic record, which she has maintained throughout her 10 years in the Rockford public school system.

Miss Stewart

Only junior and senior students in the upper third of their classes in scholarship are nominated for the society. The society's board consisting of the principals, the deans and the heads of the school's departments makes the final selections for membership on the basis of leadership, character and service. Since Rockford high school organized a branch of the National Honor Society 15 years ago, only two Race students have won the coveted honor of being chosen for membership. The other member was Lois Watts, 1936 graduate. The student body numbers more than 3,000 and about 3[illegible] Race pupils.

Defender
5-21-38
Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth is taking a general course, and following her graduation next February, plans to attend either Fisk or Wilberforce for training preparatory to entering the social service field.

Miss Stewart is also a popular leader among the younger set in Rockford. She is president of the Camaradarie club, vice president of the High School Girl Reserves and a member of the local branch of the Bud Billiken club. She attends Allen Chapel A. M. E. Sunday school where she serves as a substitute teacher

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GETS DOCTORATE

Courier

Jean Hamilton Walls, 2500 Hallett street, Pittsburgh, will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh this month. Mrs. Walls majored on student personnel administration. She received her B.S. from Pitt in mathematics, her M.A. from Howard, with a major in education. The brilliant Jean is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Black Hamilton, who graduated from Wilberforce sixty years ago this June. Her hubby is Raymond A. Walls, bachelor of music from Chicago Musical College; graduate student of his alma mater and Carnegie Tech, here. They were wed eight years ago.

6-4-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education - 1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

HOME-SCHOOL VISITOR

Courier 10-8-38

The Board of Education of Pittsburgh has appointed Miss Antoinette Westmoreland, above, Home and School visitor. This is the first time in the history of the city a Negro has been appointed to such a position. Miss Westmoreland received her A. B. from the University of Kansas; did graduate work at the University of Chicago and received her Master of Arts in social work at the University of Pittsburgh in August.

Pittsburgh Pa

NAME STUDENTS AT HOWARD U. TO GET FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Defender 10-8-38

Chicago Ill.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 30—With depositions from witnesses and compiling of other evidence about completed, the suit filed by Ira Collins against Motor Vehicle Commissioner Arthur W. McGhee last May will come up for hearing before the Supreme court of New Jersey in Trenton during the October term, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week.

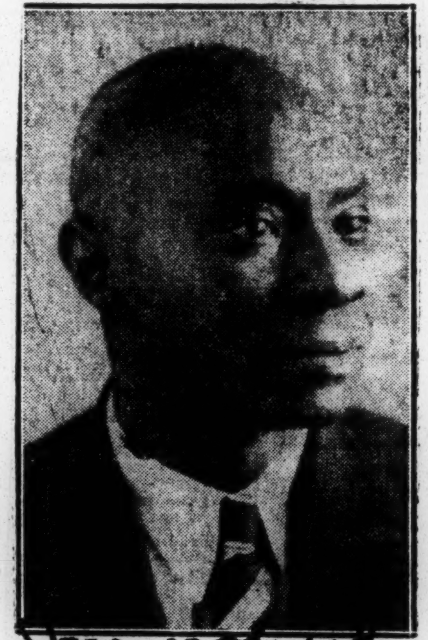
The case which has attracted state-wide attention, is a test of the New Jersey civil service law. Collins passed a civil service examination for motor vehicle inspector last April standing well up on the list, but was passed over when some 26 persons, more than half of whom, it was alleged, were below Collins in grades, were appointed as inspectors from the list.

Attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P who are active in the case include Thurgood Marshall of the national office staff; Charles Carter of Jersey City, and Wilbur Bernard of Newark.

Through its state conference of branches which is raising funds to prosecute the case, contributions are being received by James H Curry, 116½ Harrison avenue, Jersey City, who is treasurer of the defense fund.

A large number of Jersey organizations have rallied around the N. A. A. C. P. in the fight.

To Tokyo



Journal and Guide 10-8-38

Dr. Willis N. Huggins, historian and author, who is recognized as one of the race's foremost authorities on world affairs. Dr. Hudgins, lone colored instructor on the staff of New York's Bushwick High school, will lecture on African history in the University of Tokyo next year.—(ANP)

Huggins To Teach At University of Tokyo Next Year

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Dr. Willis N. Huggins, author and educator, will lecture on African history at the University of Tokyo, Japan, next year.

10-8-38

Norfolk Va.

He will be on sabbatical leave from the Buskwick High School here, where he is the only colored teacher out of a faculty of 106.

Following his teaching work in Tokyo he will go to China and India, reaching Europe in time to witness part of the Olympics in Finland in 1940.

At Buskwick High School there are 3,500 pupils, about a dozen of whom are colored.

His wife teaches in a junior high school here.

NEGRO SAVES FIVE WHITES FROM BURNING TO DEATH

Plaindealer 10-28-38

Kansas City Kans.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28—(By James C Dickerson for ANP)—Five white Memphians, trapped in their burning auto Saturday night, owe their lives to an unidentified colored man who came to their rescue and extinguished the flames by throwing dirt over the blazing motor.

The five occupants were: Mrs. Fannie Elliott, and her four daughters, who had visions of being burned alive when they were pinned in the car after it turned over 13 miles east of Little Rock on Highway 70

High School Organization Elects Negro Vice-Prexy

Age 10-29-38

New York N.Y.

Running ahead of his opponent three to one, Warren M. Hinton son of Rev. and Mrs. George W Hinton of 34-50 111th street, Corona, was elected vice president of the General Organization in Stuyvesant High School, last week.

The popular Corona lad became the first Negro vice-president in the school, elected by more than 1,700 ballots.

Young Hinton hopes to study medicine. He is a member of the city-champion track team, an active member of the Law and Debating Society, Medical Society, Wing and Foot Club, Glee Club and is a traffic squad marshal.

On Editorial Staff of College Paper

Courier 10-22-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 20— (ANP)—David O. Jones, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., a sophomore at Wesleyan University, located here, has just been advised of his appointment to the editorial staff of the Wesleyan Argus, the college publication. Appointments to the board are upon merit, the members being chosen on a competitive basis.

GENIUS PLUS

PHILIPPA SCHUYLER, who at seven has a mental age past thirteen and a vocabulary of 9,000 words.

Afro American 10-15-38

Genius Is 140; She Has 180

At 7, Philippa Schuyler knows 9,000 words; Rates Seventh Grade; Has Composed Thirty Musical Numbers and Does All Her School Work in One-half Day.

Afro American
10-15-38
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—Philippa Duke Schuyler, who was seven in August, will give a series of seven benefit recitals this session to aid groups of young people in many different communities, among them Baltimore.

The first recital will be on Sunday afternoon, October 23, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Newark, for the benefit of the church rally.

Philippa won four coveted music prizes during her sixth year and added the Arabian Suite of five pieces to her original compositions which already numbered more than thirty. Many of these will be heard for the first time on her new program.

Philippa was tested last week by a leading New York university to see whether the fourth grade which she entered this fall for her first term in regular school, would be a strain upon her.

It was found that Philippa had an I.Q. well above 180 (140 is considered genius) and that in all subjects her school average was the seventh grade, although in literature she rated half way through the eighth.

Her mental age was shown to be past thirteen years and she answered questions in the sixteenth year test. Her vocabulary was found to be nine thousand words.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler are of the opinion, however, that Philippa should continue in the fourth grade for sound psychological reasons.

The convent which she attends has arranged to let her do her work in half a day so that her mornings will be free for music.

MAN OF SCIENCE

DENNIS A. FORBES, professor of physical science a. A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn., whose name has been included among leading scientists in both the United States and Canada, in the directory, "American Men of Science."

He is a native of Baltimore, graduate of the Baltimore High school and A.B. from Howard University (1912), and has been a graduate student at the University of Chicago.

While in Baltimore, he was a member of Allen AME Church and Sunday school.

Afro American
10-29-38
Baltimore Md.

Hutchinson Girl Wins Second Place In Contest With 23 White Participants

Courier 10-29-38
Pittsburgh Pa

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 27—(By C. E. Chapman for ANP)—Miss Ardella Kelly, brilliant 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bud C. Kelly, and a member of the 1939 graduating class of the Hutchinson High School, walked off with second place here Tuesday night in an oratorical contest in which there were 23 participants, all of whom were white except herself. The contest was sponsored by th local Fire Insurance Underwriters.

The contest, which was staged in th high school auditorium, was witnessed b an audience of 1,500 persons and had a its objectives to bring the public to th many fire hazards and to educate the people so as to bring about fire prevention.

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Afro American 10-15-38

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Afro American 10-15-38 Baltimore, Md.

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It was found that Philippa had **an I.Q. well above 180** (140 is **considered genius**) and that in all subjects her school average was **the seventh grade**, although in literature she rated half way through the eighth.

Her mental age was shown to be past thirteen years and she answered questions in the sixteenth year test. Her vocabulary was found to be nine thousand words.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler are of the opinion, however, that Philippa should continue in the fourth grade for sound psychological reasons.

The convent which she attends has arranged to let her do her work in half a day so that her mornings will be free for music.

MAN OF SCIENCE

DENNIS A. FORBES, professor of physical science a . and I. State College, Nashville, enn., whose name has been included among leading scientist n both the United States and anada, in the directory, "American Men of Science."

He is a native of Baltimore, graduate of the Baltimore High school an A.B. from Howar University (1912) and has bee graduate student at the Univer ity of Chicago.

While in Baltimore, he was member of Allen AME Churc and Sunday school.

Afro-American 10-29-38 Baltimore, Md.

Hutchinson Girl Wins Second Place In Contest With 23 White Participants

Courier 10-29-38 Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 27—(By . E. Chapman for ANP)—Miss Ardella Kelly, brilliant 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burt C. Kelly, and a member of he 1939 graduating class of the Hutchinson High School, walked off with second place here Tuesday night in an oratorical contest in which there were 23 participants, all of whom were white except herself. The contest was sponsored by th local Fire Insurance Underwriters.

The contest, which was staged in th high school auditorium, was witnessed b an audience of 1,500 persons and had a its objectives to bring the public to th many fire hazards and to educate the people so as to bring about fire prevention.

Education - 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Reaveals That New Rochelle Had A Negro Teacher Over 50 Years Ago

Age 8-6-38

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Publication of a story recently by The New York Age of the appointment of Miss Ethel O. Harris of New York City to be the first Negro school teacher in New Rochelle, has revealed the startling fact that Miss Harris is not the first Negro teacher and that New Rochelle, unknown to most residents and even present school officials, had a Negro school teacher here over fifty years ago.

This information was brought to the attention of The New York Age by Mrs. Rebecca Ann Archer, 66, of 103 Woodside park, a lifelong resident of this city, who revealed that her mother, Mrs. Marguerite Fountain, was the first teacher.

According to Mrs. Archer, her mother was born in the Houston street section of New York City over 109 years ago, and given the Christian name of Marguerite Roach. Her education was obtained in New York City where while in her late teens she met and married Vincent Glegg.

After the birth of a daughter, the couple migrated to New Rochelle where Mrs. Glegg taught in the public school then located on Harrison street, this city. After having taught at the school for a number of years, the school was found to be too small for the children whereupon it was moved to the site where the Swift Company Meat Packers is located and enlarged. This structure still stands.

Upon the death of Vincent Glegg, she married William Fountain in 1870 and later became the mother of two children, William, and Mrs. Rebecca Ann Fountain-Archer. The marriage took place in the old Presbyterian Church which used to stand on the site in back of the Soldiers' Monument on Main street. Mrs. Fountain died in New Rochelle at the age of 86.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Archer says that all of the dates, etc., which would conclusively prove her claim, were destroyed with other records in a fire at their home but a picture showing Mrs. Fountain and her children in 1872 was saved.

Leaksville, N. C. News
August 4, 1938

Principal Of Leaksville Negro Schools Is Awarded Doctor Philosophy Degree

To the letters B.S. and M.A. already affixed to his name, Professor Laurence Eugene Boyd, beloved and esteemed principal of the Leaksville negro schools, now adds a Ph.D. to his alphabetical symbols of learning.

Prof.. Boyd, who has been on a leave of absence from his duties in the local colored schools, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Iowa, Friday, July 29, where he had been studying for the past several months in preparation for the degree.

Prof. Boyd's attainment is especially noteworthy in that he is the second member of his race to receive a Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa.

Prof. Boyd was born June 5, 1898, at St. Louis, Mo. He received his undergradute study at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he attained his B.S. degree. He also studied at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, summer of 1929; State University of Iowa, summers of 1931, 32, 33, 35, 36; academic year, 1937-1938; summer, 1938.

He was awarded his M.A. degree at the Unversity of Iowa in 1933.

His scholastic experience began as an instructor in chemistry and physics at Western College, Macon, Mo., 1919-1921. He was academic dean at Bartlett Agricultural Institute, Dalton, Mo., 1921-22. He was instructor in chemistry and physics, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., 1923-25, and later instructor in the sciences and athletic director, Price High School, Salisbury.

For the past ten years he has been supervising principal of the negro high school of the Leaksville township district during which time he has made a splendid record.

Three Teachers Work 159 Years

Negro Instructors Render Long Period of Service to County Schools

Three Negro teachers in the Richmond county system have rendered 159 years of teaching service to the county, S. D. Copeland, superintendent of schools, said yesterday.

P. H. Craig, former principal of the P. H. Craig school, had taught 57 years when he was retired last spring.

He probably has the longest record of continuous service of any Negro teacher in the state, Mr. Copeland said.

The other two Negro teachers who have had more than 50 years teaching service are Urusla Collins and Levi White.

The total years service of the three amounts to 159 years, he said.

The United States has 41 persons per square mile.

CHAMPION 'PRO' TRAINS AMATEUR

Courier 9-3-38

Cortez W. Peters, world's No. 2 professional typist, giving a few pointers to Ben Pesner, 1938 world's amateur champion typist, whom Mr. Peters trained. Peters, who operates business schools in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., is planning to open his third school in Chicago October 3.—ANP photo.

Pittsburgh Pa.

N.C. Miss, Wins Elks' $1,000 Oratorical Contest

Argus 9-2-38
St. Louis Mo.

At the Elks national oratorica contest held Monday night Mis Virginia Foster, 18-year-old mis of Greensboro, N. C., was declared the winner, after delivering very dynamic declamation, o "The Constitution and the Negro." The decision was a popula one. Miss Foster was presente by her regional director of education, Col. Robert E. Pharrow o Atlanta, Ga.

The winner receives a one housand dollar scholarship to any college or university in the country.

CLEVELAND GETS SECOND WOMAN SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Mrs. Genevieve Storey, Second of Her Race, Elevated To Principalship in Last Three Years.

Courier
8-27-38
Pittsburgh

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25—(ANP)—Colored citizens of Cleveland this week were extending congratulations to Mrs. Genevieve Storey following announcement of her appointment as principal of Gladstone school. General observation was that her appointment marked another step toward more adequate representation of trained colored teachers in the local school system.

Mrs. Storey is the second woman of her race to be elevated to a principalship the past three years, the first being Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker, named head of Rutherford B. Hayes school, one of the largest elementary schools in the city.

Mrs. Storey is considered well qualified for her new post. She was this city's first colored teacher to be advanced to an assistant-principalship, having served in that capacity at Tremont Junior High. She holds both a bachelor's and master's degree from Western Reserve University, has done considerable work toward a doctor's degree at the same institution. She speaks fluently and has gardening as a hobby. She is the wife of Herman O. Storey.

Brunswick Man Is Ph.D. From Iowa

Daily World

Becomes Second Local Scholar to Earn Doctorate

9-4-38
Atlanta
Ga.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—(SNS) — Of unusual interest to the many friends of Mr. Rufus P. Perry is the announcement that he has recently completed all requirements for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Iowa. Mr. Perry, who was born and reared in Brunswick, attended high school at Selden Institute, received the B. A. degree from Johnson C. Smith University, and the M. S. degree from the University of Iowa. Mr. Perry is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also listed in the Biographical Directory of American Men of Science.

Mr. Perry who is a member of the faculty of Prairie View College, is the second colored Brunswickian to receive the highest academic degree, the first being Dr. Charles W. Buggs of Dillard University.

Historian

Bee
10-9-38
Chicago
Ill.

DR. WILLIS HUGGINS, historian and author, who is recognized as one of the race's foremost authorities on world affairs. Dr. Huggins, lone colored instructor on the staff of New York's Bushwick high school, will lecture on African history in the University of Tokyo next year.

(ANP photo)

MAN O' SCIENCE

Courier
11-5-38
Pittsburgh
Pa.

Prof. Dennis A. Forbes, professor of physical science at A. & I. State College, Nashville, the first professor in the history of the institution to be made an American man of science. In the recently published biographical directory, "American Man of Science," the names of 3,000 of the leading scientists in the United States are included.

From Paris

Journal and
Guide
11-5-38

Harry Mery, a native of Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies and a graduate of the University of Paris, France, is the first exchange student from a French University to be enrolled in a Negro University in this country. He matriculated at Atlanta University this fall.

Name Engineer Director Of Radio Monthly

Youthful Expert Has Brilliant Career In Radio Field, Mechanics

Tribune
11-10-38
Philadelphia
Pa.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The story of Rufus P. Turner, thirty-one-year-old radio wizard who has just been named managing editor of "Radio," one of America's outstanding technical journals, is told in the November issue of Opportunity Magazine.

Turner has been with "Radio" since August of this year. Before that he was employed by the Waltham Watch Company to develop radio-controlled clocks and watches, and by the National Company of Boston, manufacturers of short-wave apparatus, as a radio engineer.

The most amazing feature of his career is that he has had no formal training in radio engineering in his entire career. A graduate of Armstrong high school, Washington, D. C., he startled wireless experts while a student there by building a radio set on a common pin. It was this set that first won national attention for him and led to his employment by the Waltham Company.

According to the magazine article, Turner firmly believes that the field of radio operation and engineering is one that is open to Negroes from the bottom to the top.

"But," he is quoted as saying, "the Negro applicant for a position must have, in addition to the fundamental knowledge that he can obtain in school or at the workbench, an extra something—some specialized training or experience not obtainable either in the college or in the laboratory. His task, then, is first to get a thorough background of training, then to acquire experience at the particular branch of work he has chosen, and finally to develop for himself a specialized field in which he can 'get the jump' on others with equal training and experience.

"There are unlimited possibilities for the Negro worker in radio, but each individual must make his own way. . . . Radio is like any other field—a colored man must be twice as good as the best white applicant or he's not even considered. . . ."

EDUCATION- 1938
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Their Essays on Tuberculosis Bring Prizes In Nationwide Competition Among 100,000 Students

WRITING on "Why I Should Know About Tuberculosis and What I Should Know," Esther Reed (upper left) of Florida A & M College, Tallahassee, and Charles Copher (upper right) of Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., each received a first prize for outstanding essays among Negro college students. Among high school students Odessa Redman (lower left) of the North Fork (W. Va.) High School won first prize. Second prize went to Gertrude M. Coutrier (lower right) of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. The essay contest was conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations.

Daily World 11-20-38 Atlanta, Ga.

South Atlantan Gets $50 Check For Essay

Daily World 11-2?-38

Last Thursday the Colored Branch assembled for its November monthly meeting with members and guests numbering 29 in attendance. Guests of honor were two prize [illegible]osis Essay Contest. Charles B. Copher of Gammon Theological Seminary was presented with a $50 check by James P. Faulkner, of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association. This check was issued by the National Tuberculosis Association as first prize. Mr. Faulkner stated that Mr. Copher had also won the Georgia State prize of $25 before entering his paper in the National Contest.

Atl. Ga.

Miss Eleanor Bell, a student at Atlanta University Laboratory high was accorded second prize in the Georgia Essay contest last spring and given honorable mention and a check for $5 in the National Contest.

The members of the local group were highly gratified with the honors which had come to Atlanta. Last springs' contest, whch was conducted on a state-wide basis by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, was participated in by the majority of the larger cities of the State. These young people who were winners competed with over 100,000 high school and college students throughout the United States.

Daily World 11-22-38

Following the awards Forrester B. Washington, president of the Colored Branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, outlined his plan for the annual sale of Christmas Bonds and Christmas Seals. Mr. Washington stated that in his opinion Atlanta should buy at least $1000.00 worth of seals and bonds. The entire group enthusiastically supported his plan.

Throughout the City the day after Thanksgiving the Christmas Sale will open and every individual, it is hoped, will participate in this great Chrstmas Festival.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 27, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATOR TO GIVE LECTURE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Speaks at 8:15 Tonight in Ogden Hall at Institute

Speaking at 8:15 tonight in Ogden hall, Hampton institute, will be Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, American Negro publicist and writer. Subject of the lecture by Dr DuBois will be "Democracy and the Darker Races."

His academic standing is attested by the degrees which he holds: A. B., Fisk university; A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Harvard university. student, University of Berlin; (Hon.) LL. D., Howard and Atlanta universities; Litt. D., Fisk university. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At present, he is head of the department of sociology in Atlanta university.

An editor, he is well known for his services on the Crisis magazine, and for his editing of 17 of the Atlanta university's studies of the Negro problem, 1897-1910.

He is the author of: The Suppression of the Slave Trade; The Philadelphia Negro; The Souls of Black Folk; John Brown; Quest of the Silver Fleece; The Negro; Darkwater; The Gift of Black Folk; The Dark Princess, and Black Reconstruction.

As a lecturer, Dr. DuBois has appeared in most of the leading universities of the United States; before numbers of national organizations and conventions; and at assemblies in England, France, Belgium and Japan.

His lectures have been embraced in annual lecture tours which have covered the period 1896-1938. These lectures have been based on special studies and on nine trips to Russia, one each to Asia, West Africa and the West Indies; as well as visits to each of the 48 states of the United States.

Chicago, (ANP)—Miss Josephine Hubbard, was elected Tuesday, by a large majority, to membership in the Student council of the International house on the campus of the University of Chicago. Miss Hubbard, who has already attained prominence at Central Y.M.C.A. college as the organizer and president of a sorority for Negro students, represents 400 American residents 400 American residents of International house on the council. She and five other American representatives were chosen from a slate of 18 candidates.

[illegible] 11-[illegible]

Will Debate Englishmen

Daniel George Sampson, left, who with Marshall Cabiness, right, president of the Morehouse College student body, composes the team selected to meet the Angelo-Irish team in the 7th International Debate at Sale Hall, Morehouse College, on Nov. 21.

Daily World 11-20-38 Atlanta, Ga.

Architect Wins Va. Fair Contest

Afro American 11-26-38 Baltimore

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—William H. Moses, Jr., instructor in architectural drawing and design at Hampton Institute, has just been awarded the first prize of $350 by the Virginia Art Commission for his design for Virginia's exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

W. H. Moses, Jr.

Mr. Moses offered a photographic scheme for the room rented for Virginia's exhibit. It consists of two principal features: a model of Williamsburg and a huge thirty-seven-foot photomontage map of Virginia to cover the wall.

Calls for $10,000

It can be modified or altered at will; and calls for an estimated expenditure of $10,000 and the liberal use of photo murals and photographs on the wall space not used for the large map.

The judges had no means of knowing that the winning one had been drafted by a colored architect.

Mr. Moses, who married the attractive Miss Julia Mason of Petersburg in 1937, is the father of a month-old son, who inspired him and to whom he will give the $350 prize.

The Moses family lives at 341 Locust Street. Mr. Moses was born in Cumberland, Va., in 1901. His father, the Rev. William H. Moses, Sr., is well-known in Baptist circles in New York.

Two Colored Seniors On Ohio University Team of Debaters

Columbus, O., Nov. 17 (ANP)—William A. Colwell and George A. Moore, both senior students, have been named members of the debating team of Ohio State university, it was learned last week.

Colwell was a member also of last year's team as well as one of its outstanding debaters. He is majoring in political science in the college of arts education, and is currently engaged in an eight week series of debates over one of the local radio stations. Colwell, whose home is in Columbus, is also president of the local chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Moore, from Cleveland, is majoring in speech pathology after completing his pre-medicine requirements in the college of arts. Currently he is getting practical training as a student clinician in speech at Children's hospital where attention is given to various speech defects. Moore plans to take his master's degree in this field, work one year as a speech clinician, and return to school for his medical degree before practicing in this highly specialized field. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Globe 11-25-38 Nashville Tenn.

Pastor Honored By FDR

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Last week's special anniversary program honoring the Rev. Walter H. Brooks, 87, on completion of 56 years as pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist church, was highlighted by receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating the clergyman on the "part you have played in the Nation's Capital."

Journal & Guide 12-?-38 Norfolk Va.

Letters and telegams of felicitation from all sections of the country were received by the venerable minister, and members of his church and friends presented a floral tribute of 58 chrysanthemums, for each year of his distinguished service.

Rev. Mr. Brooks was a former slave, virtually pulled himself up by his own boot-straps and with the abolition of slavery he set out to acquire an education. He obtained his elementary schooling in Richmond, Va., and then went to Lincoln University (Pa.), the nation's first colored college, from which he graduated in 1872.

In 1876, he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church and served as pastor of Richmond's Second African Church. He then came to his Washington pastorate where he has served continuously since. Six years ago, Rev. Brooks launched a nationwide movement for expansion of Lincoln University and himself made a contribution of $1,000.

SCIENCE GROUP CONFAB SLATED FOR RICHMOND

[illegible]

Hampton Institute To Aid With Entertainment For Members

12-10-38

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. 9—The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its winter meetings this year in Richmond, Va., December 27-31.

Chicago Def

Virginia Union university will cooperate with the association in entertaining Race members who attend the sessons.

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, head of the department of biology of Hampton Institute, is the assistant chairman of the registration, information and transportation committee, and is the local representative handling the affairs of Race delegates.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is the clearing house for the nation in matters of science. The association consists of many sections dealing with different phases of science.

The number of Race members participating in the proceedings of the association is generally not large.

To the visiting Race members who may be in attendance at the Richmond meeting, President W. J. Clark of Virginia Union university this week extended a cordial invitation to make use of his institution as their headquarters while in the city.

Atlanta U. Girl Given Essay Award

ATLANTA, Dec. 9—The recent announcement from the National Tuberculosis Association headquarters in New York that Eleanor Bell of the Atlanta University laboratory school had won honorable mention and a check for $5 in the 193 National Essay Contest of that association added another to an impressive list of honors in writing that have recently come to students at the school.

Dept 12-10-38 Chicago Def

The American Magazine in its October number announced the name of Helen Nash among those 500 high school students who, out of a total of nearly 250,000, won honorable mention in its American Youth Forum Contest for 1938. Helen submitted an essay on "The America I Want."

In the contest promoted among Georgia high schools by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, 47 high schools took part and a total of 5,603 essays were submitted from all over the state.

Of the three papers submitted by the laboratory school, the one by Edith Henry won first prize for the state and the one by Eleanor Bell won second state prize. Rose Emma Burney's paper won honorable mention.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

DANIEL T. SKINNER, of Boston, who has been awarded a scholarship to study for his master's degree at Boston College. He was graduated from Harvard College last June, magna cum laude, and received a Phi Beta Kappa key. While at Harvard Skinner specialized in Romance languages with additional courses in Latin and Greek. He won honorable mention in French composition and a similar distinction in French declamation. A Detur Prize and several scholarships were other honors he gained.

Afro American 12-?-38 Baltimore

EDUCATION- 1938
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Race Students Listed In American Colleges, University Who's Who

Northwest Enterprise
12-2-38
Seattle, Wash.

Unlike most institutions of higher learning, Linfield College at McMinnville, stands second in many scholastic endeavors and competes with schools in the entire Western territory. Dr. William R. Fredrichs, dean of the faculty announced last week that the committee on academic policy had named nine of the 600 students enrolled for listing in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Only seniors are considered for honorable mention in the National Directory of outstanding students and final selection is based on character, leadership, scholarship and potentialities. As a result, the nine Linfield candidates for the honor include only those who have qualified in the above named requirements. The nine honorees include one of our race girls in the person of Miss Julia Blanchard of this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Williams. Miss Blanchard, a graduate of Jefferson High School of Portland, is in her senior year majoring in sociology. Portland is duly proud of Miss Blanchard. Her accomplishments should be an incentive to other youths of the race.

ected Member Of House Counci

East Tennessee [illegible]
12-17-38
[illegible]

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Miss Josephine Hubbard was elected Tuesday by a large majority, to membership in the Student council of the International House on the campus of the Univedsity of Chicago. Miss Hubbard, who has already attained prominence at the Central YMCA college as an organizer and president of a sorority for Negro students, represents 040 American residents of the International House on the Council. She and five other American representatives were chosen from a slate of 18 candidates.

Pollard, Jr. Honored At N. Dakota

[illegible]
12-9-38
Atlanta
Ga.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—(ANP)—Glory and glamour still tend to be heaped upon Fritz Pollard, Jr., the University of North Dakota's great football back and ball carrier. Last week for the first time a Negro Pollard, was declared a member of the National Blue Key Honor fraternity by the local chapter at North Dakota. Membership in this fraternity is based upon general and high scholastic aptitude.

Pollard, beside being a Blue Key man, was also elected by the the university to represent it in "Who's Who," the annual publication which contains the biographies of the nation's most prominent college students. Last but not least, Pollard received honorable All-American and All-North Central conference mention for the third consecutive year.

Race Student Rhodes Scholarship Finalist

Northwest Enterprise
3-3-38
Seattle, Wash.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Charles T. Davis, first Negro to receive a Senior Fellowship at Dartmouth College, is up again in a contest for one of the highest scholastic honors open to any undergraduate in America.

He has just been named as one of the two representatives of the State of New Hampshire who will appear before a district committee, December 19, to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England.

Negro Scientist Writes For Virginia Journal

Tribune
12-22-38
Philadelphia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The Virginia Journal of Education, official organ of the Virginia Education Association, has made its December issue a symposium on science. Recognized leaders in the field of science are the principal contributors to this special number.

Kenneth R. Crooks, associate professor of biology in Hampton Institute the only Negro contributor to this special science symposium, contributes a paper on "Virginia's Contribution to America's Men of Science."

WINNER

Bee
12-18-38
Chicago, Ill.

FLEETWOOD M. McCOY, JR., son of Atty. and Mrs. Fleetwood McCoy of Morgan Park, who out of 9,000 student of Lane Technical high school emerged victor in their fall intramural tournament. Young McCoy, the first colored youth so honored, also won the school championship.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 13, 1938

Oct

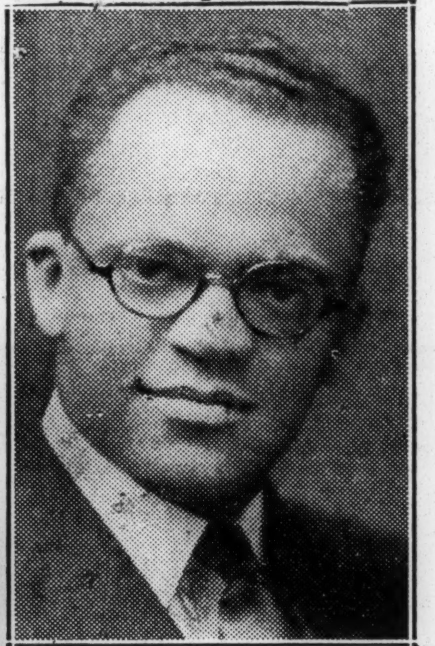
Who's Who

To youngish, bespectacled Robert Prentiss Daniel goes the honor of being the only Raleigh Negro listed by "Who's Who in America."

Almost 38 now, Dr. Daniel's whole life for the past 14 years has been crowded into the field of education and the success there which brought him the presidency of Shaw University in 1936 also brought the "Who's Who" listing.

Not since the day in 1924 when he received his A. B. degree from Virginia Union University in Richmond has he stepped from education. After his A. B. came work on his M. A. at Columbia, with the degree being awarded in 1928.

During 1924 and 1925, he taught mathematics at Wayland Academy. Richmond, going to Virginia Union in 1925 and 1926 as assistant professor of education, becoming professor of education in 1926. Two years later he widened his activity there to take over the duties of professor of education and psychology and director of extension. He held those posts until coming to Shaw.



During the years of his teaching in Virginia, Dr. Daniel continued his work at Columbia and received his Ph.D. degree there in 1932.

The summers of 1935 and 1936 also found him in Virginia, as visiting professor of education at Hampton Institute.

Dr. Daniel's work here has not been limited to the confines of Shaw. He is a member of the board of directors of the Raleigh Community Chest, member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Inter-racial Commission; district chairman of the Occoneechee Council of Boy Scouts; member of the American Psychology Association, of the National Education Association, of the Virginia Society for Research, of Alpha Phi Alphia.

He also published a book, "A Psychological Study of Delinquent and Non-delinquent Negro Boys."

Dr. Daniel is a Baptist and a Mason. He was married in 1929 to Blanche Ardell Taylor of Richmond.

Educational Calendars

Journal and Guide
12-31-38
Norfolk, Va.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for the education in racial self-respect and character development our business enterprises continue to visualize through the appropriate medium of calendars distributed at this time of the year.

It is heartening to note that the ridicule and indifference which greeted pioneer efforts of Dr. Monroe Work, Dr. Carter G Woodson, and others in their struggles to stimulate greater appreciation for racial artistry have waned appreciably, and that through the medium of our own literature, calendars and art, our schools, homes and businesses are now leaning heavily on visualization of group progress to arrest mass attention on the changing social and economic order through which so many of us are being penalized.

The calendars selected by our business and professional concerns to grace our homes, offices and institutions in recent years have been commendable, and chosen with good taste to emphasize the need for sustained support of these agencies.

Freedmen's Hospital Instructor Honored

Age
12-31-38
N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, clinical instructor in Oto-Laryngology and Oto-laryngologist on the surgical staff of the Freedmen's Hospital, has recently passed the examinations required by the American Board of Oto-Laryngology and has been made a diplomate of that national organization. This board passes upon the qualifications of physicians to practice the specialty of ear, nose, and throat. As a diplomate of the American Board of Oto-Laryngology, Dr. Houston is recognized nationally as a qualified specialist in surgery of the ear, nose and throat.

CHARLES DAVIS, HAMPTON INSTITUTE, FINALIST FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. [illegible]—Charles T. Davis, first Negro to receive a Senior Fellowship at Dartmouth College, is up again in a contest for one of the highest scholastic honors open to any undergraduate in America.

He has just been named as one of the two representatives of the State of New Hampshire, who will appear before a district committee, Dec. 19, to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England.

Courier

12-24-38

Pittsburgh Pa

Graduate Study

Journal and Guide

12-17-38

Norfolk Va

Dr. N. R. Davidson of the department of gynecology and obstetrics at Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard university, New Orleans, who has been given a fellowship by the Julius Rosenwald fund to do post-graduate work in New York City for one year beginning January 1. Dr. Davidson has been assigned to work in the Harlem hospital, under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Falk, professor of gynecology in the New York University College of Medicine, and director of gynecology at Harlem hospital.

Dr. Davidson is a graduate of Morgan college in Baltimore and of the Howard University school of medicine.

Appreciates AFRO's Interest

Dear AFRO:

Your interest in the forthcoming conference of the Federation of Honorary Scholastic Societies is appreciated.

You will be interested to know that this group has had under consideration for some time the formation of a society similar to Phi Beta Kappa. However, only in recent years have scholastic societies been formed in a sufficient number of ranking institutions to make a national organization feasible.

The present approach is to develop a strong and representative federation of these institutional societies with the hope that out of them will grow a single, recognized, national society.

J. C. EVANS

West Virginia State College

Institute. W.Va.

Afro-American

12-

Baltimore Md

Atlanta Laboratory School Students Get National Recognition

ATLANTA, Ga.—The recent announcement from the National Tuberculosis Association headquarters in New York that Eleanor Bell of the Atlanta University Laboratory School had won honorable mention and a check for $5.00 in the 1938 National Essay Contest of that Association added another to an impressive list of honors in writing that have recently come to students at the school.

The American Magazine in its October number announced the name of Helen Nash among those five hundred high school students who out of a total of nearly two hundred fifty thousand, won honorable mention in its American Youth Forum Contest for 1938. Miss Nash submitted an essay on "The America I Want."

In the contest promoted among the Georgia high schools by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, forty-seven high schools took part and a total of five thousand six hundred and three (5,603) essays were submitted from all over the State. Of the three papers submitted by the Laboratory School, the one by Edith Henry won first prize for the state and the one by Eleanor Bell won second State prize. Rose Emma Burney's paper won honorable mention.

Aside from good writing in connection with special writing contests the writing done in connection with the general class work of the school has been given recognition in that the September 22 issue of "Science Leaflet" published at Pennsylvania State College carried three articles by Laboratory School pupils. Albert Robinson in the tenth grade biology wrote on "Following Food Through A Fly." Griffith Davis of the same class wrote on "Life Begins at Forty Degrees Centigrade"; and Rowena Bell of the eleventh grade physics class wrote on "A Glass Xylophone in the Making."

Age

12-17-38

New York

HAMPTON GRADUATE IS FINALIST FOR FAMED SCHOLARSHIP

Charles T. Davis May Win Honor of Studying at Oxford and get $2,000

Hampton Institute, Va., Dec. 16.—Charles T. Davis, first Negro to receive a Senior Fellowship at Dartmouth College, is up again in a contest for one of the highest scholastic honors open to any undergraduate in America.

Globe

He has just been named as one of the two representatives of the State of New Hampshire, who will appear before a district committee, December 19, to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England.

12-23-38

Nashville, Tenn.

The method of the competition is as follows:

Thirty-two yearly Rhodes' scholarships are allotted to the United States. To elect the scholars, the whole country is divided into eight districts of six states each. The "Committee of Selection" of each state chooses, from the candidates applying for the scholarships, two men to appear before the "District Committee." This Committee then selects, from the candidates who have been nominated by a given state committee, four men to represent their states as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford.

There are no written examinations in the test. A candidate is rated on his record in school and college. That covers his qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership, literary and scholastic ability; and physical vigor.

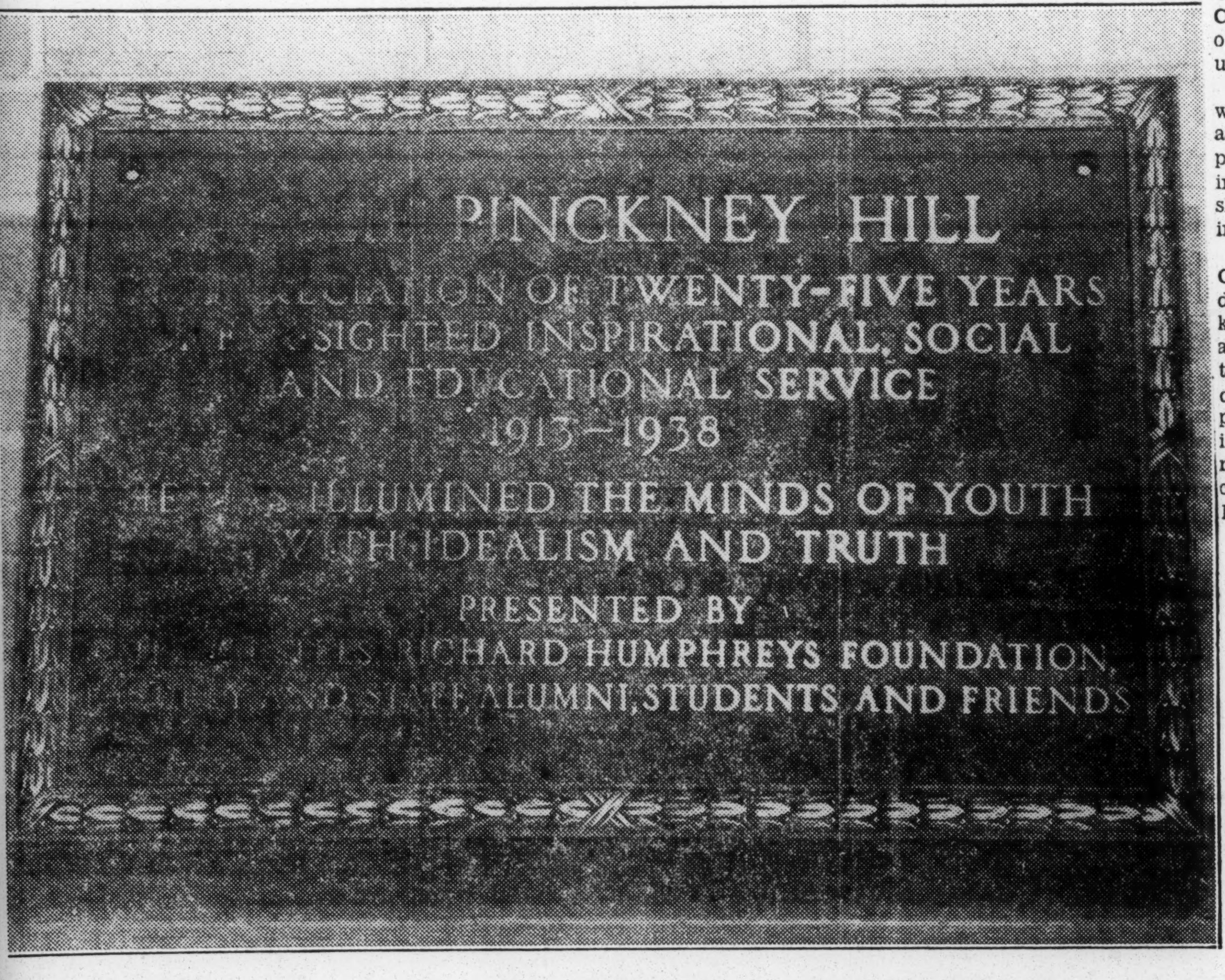
The Rhodes Scholarships are for two years and have a value of approximately $2,000.

Young Davis is the son of Don A Davis, chief accountant and cashier of Hampton Institute. He is a ranking graduate of the Institute's Phenix School; received a scholarship to the college department of Hampton Institute; and after a year's study there, went to Dartmouth where he won the scholarship honor already referred to in March of this year.

EDUCATION- 1938
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Honor Dr. Leslie P. Hill After 25 Years Service

[illegible] 12-22-38 Philadelphia, Pa.


PINCKNEY HILL
ECIATION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
SIGHTED INSPIRATIONAL SOCIAL
AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICE
1913–1938
ILLUMINED THE MINDS OF YOUTH
WITH IDEALISM AND TRUTH
PRESENTED BY
RICHARD HUMPHREYS FOUNDATION
ALUMNI, STUDENTS AND FRIENDS

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie P. Hill are justifiably smiling as friends and citizens indicated their appreciation of them, last Saturday, when Dr. Hill completed 25 years of service to Cheyney State Teachers College. Also shown is the plaque presented to Dr. Hill by the trustees of the Richard Humphreys Foundation, faculty and staff, alumni, students and friends.

CHEYNEY, Pa. —Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill's 25 years of service to Cheyney State Teachers College and its surrounding community were celebrated on the college campus last Saturday afternoon, with an anniversary program in honor of Dr. Hill and his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Hill.

The affair was sponsored by the Board of Trustees, the Richard Humphreys Foundation, the Faculty and Staff, the Alumni and present students.

President Receives Gifts

Dr. Hill was presented a Morocco-bound book containing over 500 letters from friends and associates, by George E. Dunlap of the class of 1918; and a plaque by Miss Evangeline Hall, director of the Cheyney Laboratory school.

The plaque read:

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL
In Appreciation of Twenty-five Years
of Far-sighted, Inspirational, Social
and Educational Service
1913 - 1938
He Has Illumined the Minds of Youth
With Idealism and Truth
Presented By
The Trustees, Richard Humphreys
Foundation, Faculty and Staff, Alumni,
Students and Friends

Remember Mrs. Hill

The "Cheyney family" presented Mrs. Hill with a massive silver plate. The presentation was made by James G. Biddle, president, Board of Trustees.

The Humphreys Foundation was represented by Henry Bartlett.

The exercises, which were held in Pennsylvania Hall, were followed by a recital by Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, soprano; with Miss Olyve L. Jeter, accompanist.

The anniversary program ended Sunday morning when the Cheyney Chorus, directed by Dr. Hill, sang Christmas music from 9:30 to 10:00 o'clock over a nation-wide NBC hookup from radio station WEAF.

Deeply affected by the testimonial, which he described as a "beautiful and touching experience", Dr. Hill paid eloquent tribute to all who had in any way helped during his leadership at Cheyney to advance the best interest of the institution.

"Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for what he has permitted us to do thus far together, we all must be keenly aware of the wider service still awaiting our thought and energy. To that service I pledge you the utmost of my whole being as long as we are privileged to labor here. We will steadily re-educate ourselves for a difficult new world. We will not betray your confidence," Dr. Hill said in concluding his remarks.

Education—1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Afro-American 6-11-38 Baltimore, Md.

Max Scher, white, classmate of Donald Murray, offers congratulations as the two parted after commencement last Saturday. Murray is the first colored graduate since the school became a State institution.

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50 Years Old, He Gets His Diploma

Dr. Alonzo Potter Burgess Holly Is Honored at Flower Hospital Here

Amsterdam News 6-11-38 New York

Fifty years ago, a slight young Negro, determined to go out in the world to serve his people, was graduated with the M. D. degree from Flower hospital in New York City. He was Alonzo Potter Burgess Holly, son of Bishop James Theodore Holly of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Haiti.

Last Friday Dr. Holly, who has a lucrative practice in Miami, Fla., was one of eight surviving members of the graduation class of 1888 who was awarded the gold diploma from the college at the seventy-eighth commencement exercises held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Park avenue and Fiftieth street.

Only Negro in Exercise

Dr. Holly, the only Negro participating in this year's exercises, sat on the platform with his classmates, dignitaries of the college and commencement speakers. When the degrees were conferred by Clifford Hemphill, vice president of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Holly received the warmest ovation of the afternoon.

In sharp contrast to his classmates, gray-haired, bent with age, Dr. Holly, who will be seventy-three years old on September 21, still has the spring of youth in his steps. Barring accident, he still has many years of active service before him. Dotted throughout the large audience were Negroes who had come to pay honor to the aged physician, who is well-known in New York.

Other physicians to receive the gold diploma, which was proposed several years ago by the late Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, were Drs. Wilfred Cornell Allen of West Hartford, Conn., Zachary P. Fletcher of Ramsey, N. J.; Willis Henry Haviland of Butte, Mont.. Edward Sylvester Smith of Bridgeport, Conn.; Robert V. Sweet of Rochester, N. H.; Charles VerNooy of New York, and Theodore C. Wiggins of Manhasset. Dr. Haviland was the only one who was not able to be present.

Born in Haiti

Dr. Holly, who was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in 1865, is a member of an old and illustrious family, his father being Bishop James Theodore Holly of Haiti, the first Negro to be consecrated to the bishopric of the P. E. Church. During his lifetime, be became one of the "magic isle's" most beloved citizens.

Old residents of Manhattan remember when Bishop Holly was consecrated in Grace Church on November 8, 1874, the event being publicized by newspapers in this country and abroad. Four years later the Archbishop of Canterbury invited Bishop Holly to the Pan-Angelican Synod, during which he preached in Westminster Abbey, the first member of his race to be so honored. It was during this trip that he was presented to Queen Victoria.

Dr. Holly was educated at Harrison College in Barbados, B.W.I., 1879-1881; Atherstone College in England, 1881-1884; during which time he was a certified student at Cambridge University; the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, 1885 to 1888.

Meets Royalty

Dr. Holly's education was made possible through the generosity of the widow of Bishop Burgess of Maine, Bishop Henry Codman Potter, and Bishop John Mitchinson, who was a great admirer of his father. When Dr. Holly was only seventeen, he successfully sat for matriculation examination for Cambridge University.

Because of his father's ecclesiastical rank, while he was in England young Holly was privileged to meet Prince George of Wales, who subsequently became King George V, at a luncheon at Bishop's Court in Barbados, and Edward, Prince of Wales, at the banquet which followed the enthronement of Archbishop Benson of Canterbury, to which he was invited as the representative of his father. The prince subsequently became Edward VII.

Dr. Holly is ex-president of the Florida State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; a member of the National Medical Association. a fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association; and holds membership in the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

He is author of "Education and Public Schools in Haiti," "Religion and Public Charities in Haiti," and "The Biblical Record of the Negro Race." He recently published "God and the Negro," of which biblical critics have said: "Its wide distribution will help the church to solve one of its greatest tasks—the solution of the racial problem and the promotion of the true brotherhood of man."

Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of the University of Newark, who delivered the address to the graduating classes in medicine and nursing from New York Medical College and Flower Hospital last Friday, said in his opening remarks:

"I offer my sincere congratulations to members of the graduating class. I wish I could offer as sincere congratulations to the world they are going to enter."

Dr. Carver's Aide Wins Fellowship

Defender 6-18-38 Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. June 17 —Emile N. Booker, secretary to Dr. George W. Carver, director of Agricultural Research and Experiment station here has been granted a fellowship by the General Education board for one year's study at Cornell university. He will major in prices and statistics, and minor in farm management.

E. N. Hooker

Serving as cooperative observer weather bureau, U. S. Department of agriculture for five years, his interest was attracted to the effect of weather on crop production. As a result he probably will select for his master's thesis a statistical study based on "The Effect of Precipitation Upon the Yield of Cotton."

Mr. Hooker is originally from Bluefields, Nicaragua, Central America, having come to Tuskegee eight years ago. He completed both the high school and college courses in agriculture at Tuskegee, graduating with the highest honors in the School of Agriculture in 1936. Immediately upon completion of his college course, he was employed by Dr. Carver as secretary-assistant in which capacity he has made an excellent record.

B. K. Armstrong Receives Ph. D. At Michigan U.

Call 7-2-38 Kansas City, Mo.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.— Byron K. Armstrong, professor of education at Langston university, Langston, Okla., was awarded the Ph.D. degree at the ninety-fourth commencement evercises of the University of Michigan on Saturday, June 18.

Mr. Armstrong taught at the Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo., before he joined the Langston faculty.

Award Gold Diploma

Amsterdam News 6-11-38 N.Y. City

DR. ALONZO P. B. HOLLY, of Miami, Fla., member of the class of 1888 at Flower Hospital, (left) and a white classmate, Dr. Theodore C. Wiggins, of Manhasset, N. Y., who were awarded gold diplomas last Friday at the seventy-eighth commencement exercises of the New York Medical College and Flower Hospital at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

D.C. Man Gets Ph.D. from McGill University

WASHINGTON.

Dr. W. Lincoln Hawkins received a Ph.D. in chemistry, magna cum laude, from McGill University, Montreal, Canada, last week.

Afro American 6-18-38 Baltimore, Md.

A graduate of Dunbar High School, he received the degree of Ch.E. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1932, and the degree of M.Sc. from Howard University in 1935. Dr. Hawkins has been appointed to the faculty of McGill University as seasonal lecturer and director of chemical research.

Fifty Get Ohio State Degrees; One Ph.D.

Afro American 6-18-38

COLUMBUS (ANP.) — More than 50 of the 2,639 who graduated from Ohio State this year are colored.

One of them, Joseph S. Himes, accomplished one of the most unusual feats in the history of the university when he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy at the winter quarter convocation.

Baltimore, Md.

Himes, whose sight was almost entirely impaired by an explosion before he left high school, was greatly aided by his mother, who read to him constantly. He is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Oberlin College.

Others to receive mention are Hewit Stanhope Toney, 22, and George Carter, both of whom received his master's degree in mathematics, Monday.

Granted Fellowship By General Education Board

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., July 1— Miss Queen E. Shootes, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1934 with a bachelor of science degree in home economics has been granted a fellowship by the General Education Board and will enter Cornell university in September. She will pursue studies leading to a master's degree in household economics.

7-2-38

Second St. Louis Girl Gets Key

Argus 6-17-38

Word has been received that Miss Edith Meaux of St. Louis was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Scholastic Society at the University of Southern California where she graduated this June. She is the second St. Louis girl to attain this coveted honor in 1938. Miss Beulah Payne, who finished the University of Kansas in June, was the other.

St. Louis Mo.

Both young ladies graduated from Sumner High School in 1934 and Miss Payne was the first ranking student and Miss Meaux the second. They are both members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. A total of six graduates from Sumner have become Phi Beta Kappas.

CORNELL PH. D.

DR. J. F. DRAKE

President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Alabama, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University at the Spring Convocation of that Institution, Monday, June 20.

Daily World 6-30-38 Atlanta, Ga.

President Drake's discertation "Occupational Interests and Opportunities as Determinate in the Construction of Curricula for a Negro Land-Grant College in Alabama" was a very critical study of High School seniors in Alabama for several years and an analysis of their choices followed by suggestions to adjust the curriculum to suit the needs of the seniors.

President Drake has been for many years a great leader in Negro education. He has been president of the State A. & M. Institute, the Negro Land-Grand College for Alabama, for eleven years. The school has grown under his guidance from a small college enrollment in 1937 of twenty-seven students to an enrollment of 270 college students in 1937-1938. This total includes a freshman class of 155 students from all sections of the state.

President Drake is a trustee of Talladega College, from which college he received the B. A. Degree. He received the M. A. degree from Columbia.

Mrs. Annie Quick Drake, brilliant wife of Dr. Drake, received her M. A. from Cornell at the Spring Convocation with a major in Romance Languages.

Daily World 6-30-38 Atlanta, Ga.

Ph.D. In Math

JOSEPH A. PRINCE

Professor of mathematics at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas who was granted the doctor of philosophy degree by the University of Michigan. While his work embraced all phases of mathematics, Dr. Pierce is said to be the first member of the Race to specialize in mathematical statistics.

EDUCATION- 1938
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

TWO NAMED ON OHIO STATE'S DEBATING TEAM

Bee

By BARBEE W. DURHAM

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 17—(ANP)—William A. Colwell and George A. Moore, both senior students, have been named members of the debating team of Ohio State university, it was learned last week.

Colwell was a member also of last year's team, as well as one of its outstanding debaters. He is majoring in political science in the college of arts-education, and is currently engaged in an eight week series of debates over one of the local radio stations. Colwell, whose home is in Columbus, is also president of the local chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Moore, from Cleveland, is majoring in speech after completing his pre-medicine requirements in the college of arts. Currently he is getting practical training as a student clinician in speech at Children's hospital where attention is given to various speech defects. Moore plans to take his master's degree in this field, work one year as a speech clinician, and return to school for his medical degree before practicing in this highly specialized field. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Bee 11-20-38 Chicago Ill

Girl Elected to Student Council

Miss Josephine Hubbard was elected Tuesday by a large majority, to membership in the Student council of the International house on the campus of the University of Chicago. Miss Hubbard, who has already attained prominence at Central Y. M. C. A. college as the organizer and president of a sorority for Negro students, represents 400 American residents of International house on the council. She and five other American representatives were chosen from a slate of 18 candidates.

Bee 11-20-38 Chicago Ill

MEHARRY PROFESSOR GIVEN GRANT FOR RESEARCH

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23—(ANP)—The committee on scientific research of the American Medical association announced a grant in aid has been made to Dr. H. D. West, associate professor of chemistry at Meharry Medical college for further study on the synthesis of d-l-threonine, one of the amine acids necessary for proper growth recently discovered at the University of Illinois. Dr. West is co-author of 4 papers which appeared in the Journal of Biological Chemistry on this subject and while working at the University of Illinois resolved d-l-threonine into its optically active isomeride. It was the excellence of this work that caused the committee to make this grant for further study

Bee 11-27-38 Chicago Ill

Students Name Negro To High School Office

Precedent Set As Youth Is Elected V.-President Of Student Body

Students of Central High School, Broad and Green streets, conferred a high honor on John Trent, 2041 Master street, last week, when they elected him vice president of the student body. He is the first Negro in the history of the school to be thus honored.

Trent, who is the son of Joseph Trent, a contractor, is a member of the senior class, and holds a number of offices in school organizations.

He is an associate justice of the Student Tribunal, vice president of the French club, an officer of the Inter-club Council, has been on the honor roll for three years, and has won the Barnwell Medal six times. The Barnwell is awarded only to students having an average above "B."

[illegible] 11-24-38 [illegible]

Negro Architect Wins State Prize

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Nov. 23—William H. Moses, Jr., college instructor in architectural drawing and design in Hampton Institute, has just been awarded the first prize of $25 by the Virginia Art Commission for his design for Virginia's exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

[illegible] 11-26-38 Washington D.C.

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3 Africans Teaching At London University

LONDON, Nov. — (ANP) — Jomo Kenyatta, author of Facing Mount Kenya, general secretary of the Kikuyu Central association, and treasurer of the International African Service Bureau, has been appointed to the panel of Additional Lecturers at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He will teach the Kikuyu language. Other Africans in similar positions are [illegible] Addo (Twi) and Ladipo Solanke, M. A., B. C. L., LL. B. (Yoruba), director of Africa House.

[illegible] 11-24-38 [illegible]

Education- 1938

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

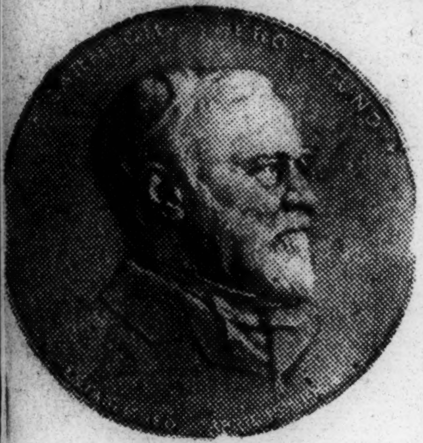
Carnegie Award

6

N. C. FARMER WINS CARNEGIE $1000

Afro-American 4-2-38 Baltimore, Md.

Two out of fifty-eight persons awarded Carnegie Hero Medals this year are colored.



Andrew Carnegie

Samuel Alport, 36, Peachland, N.C., farmer, helped save Robert Ronie, 22, from drowning in a pond, August 12, 1934. He was awarded $1,000 toward the purchase of a home and a bronze medal.

The mother of the late Earl L. McJones, 22-year-old Chicago laborer, was awarded $30 a month and a bronze medal. McJones dived into the sewage-filled Chicago Drainage Canal, March 26, 1937, in a vain attempt to save 13-year-old James Fontana. Both were drowned.

In the past ten years, the commission's awards have been limited to two annually to colored persons.

Summary since 1928 shows awards to 20 colored and 804 whites.

TEXANS GIVEN CARNEGIE AWARDS

Informer 5-7-38 Houston

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP) — At the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, held in Room 2307 Oliver Building on April 29, 19 acts of heroism were recognized, a bronze medal being awarded in each case.

Three heroes and one heroine lost their lives and to the dependent son of these a pension aggregating $360 a year was granted and to the father of one who lost his life the sum of $500 was granted, to be applied as the Commission may approve. In addition to these grants, in two cases awards aggregating /$1,000 were made for educational purposes, and in 13 cases, awards aggregating $12,000 were made for the purchase of homes or other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries plan for the use of the awards have been approved by the Commission.

Four Negroes won awards from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, all of them for heroic action during a cave-in of a well in Oakwood, Texas. The four Texas heroes, all of whom received bronze medals, were Willis Jackson, Everett L. Tryon, Willie Coleman and Henry S. Solomon. The men live on Rural Route 2, Oakwood, Texas.

Four Honored By Hero Fund For Heroism

Carnegie Commission Recognizes Total of 19

Acts Of Valor

IS ANNUAL EVENT

[illegible]

Negroes' Heroism At Well Cave-in Basis Of Awards

5-5-38

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May—(ANP)—At the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, held in Room 2307 Oliver Building on April 29, 19 acts of heroism were recognized, a bronze medal being awarded in each case.

Philadelphia Pa.

Three heroes and one heroine lost their lives; and to the dependent son of one of these a pension aggregating $360 a year was granted and to the father of one who lost his life the sum of $500 was granted, to be applied as the Commission may approve. In addition to these grants, in two cases awards aggregating $1,000 were made for educational purposes; and in 13 cases, awards aggregating $12,000 were made for the purchase of homes or other worthy purposes.

Four Negroes won awards from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, all of them for heroic action during a cave-in of a well in Oakwood, Tex. The four Texas heroes, all of whom received bronze medals, were Willis Jackson, Everett L. Tryon, Willie Coleman and Henry S. Solomon. The men live on Rural Route 2, Oakwood, Tex. The case history of the four medalists, as sent out by the Carnegie Commission, follows:

"Willis Jackson, aged 51, farmer, helped to rescue Travis Devaughn (colored), aged 29, farmer, from a cave-in in a well, Oakwood, Texas, February 2, 1938.

"Everett L. Tryon, aged 18, schoolboy, helped to rescue Travis Devaughn from a cave-in in a well, Oakwood, Tex., February 2, 1938. Several persons warned Tryon against entering the well.

"Willie Coleman, aged 30, farmhand, helped to rescue Travis Devaughn from a cave-in in a well, Oakwood, Texas, February 2, 1938.

"Henry S. Solomon, aged 58, farmer, helped to rescue Travis Devaughn from a cave-in in a well, Oakwood, Texas, February 2, 1938. Solomon entered the well despite his wife's protest."

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27 Carnegie Hero Medals Awarded

Advertiser 10-29-38 Montgomery, Ala.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—(AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announced medal awards today to 27 heroes in widely separated parts of the land for saving, or trying to save, the lives of others in peril. Ten of those honored, including a 15-year-old school girl, lost their lives.

To two in the group went silver medals, to 25 bronze. The winners of silver ones were Thomas W. Galbreath, 27, South Dakota farmer, who died trying to save two little girls from a burning house at Wall, S. D., and to Christopher H. Thomason, 32, a Pueblo, Colo., laborer, for trying to save two little girls from a flaming home in Pikeview, Colo. Thomason was severely burned.

The school girl was Margie Jean Snyder, of Palmer, Alaska. She was burned to death, but before she died she saved the lives of three children trapped in a burning house at Palmer.

The posthumous awards were sent to the nearest kin.

The 27 awards were distributed as follows: To New York State residents, 7; Texas, 3; Canada, 3; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 2, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, California, Rhode Island, Colorado, South Dakota and Alaska, one each.

Two Named for Carnegie Medals

Argus 11-4-38 St. Louis, Mo.

PITTSBURGH. —(ANP) The Carnegie Hero Fund commission awarded heroism medals to the families of two white persons who lost their lives in saving Negroes. A bronze medal was given to the father of Walter E. Drumheller, 13, schoolboy who died to save Benjamin J. Owens from drowning in the Muskingum River, Zanesville, June 11.

The other awardee was Elizabeth A. Duncan, daughter-in-law of Robert A. Duncan, 6?, who died of burns he sustained while attempting to save Otis Monday, 21, from a burning house in Bogalusa, La., Sept. 27, 1936. Monday was burned, but recovered

Education - 1938

Spingarn Award.
6

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

24th SPINGARN MEDAL
TO DR. W. A. HINTON

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.
New York, N.Y.
5-20-38

New York, May 20.- Dr. William A. Hinton, instructor in bacteriology and immunology and in preventive medicine and hygiene on the faculty of the Harvard medical school, was awarded the 24th Spingarn medal this week by the committee for "26 years of brilliant scientific work of the highest technical calibre."

Dr. Hinton is the originator of the HintonSerological Test for syphilis, which is recognized and used as a most delicate and accurate blood test for the disease. He is the author of a textbook on syphilis, declared by many to be the best written in the English language, which is used by health authorities, medical schools, and clinics.

Dr. Hinton is a recognized figure in public health circles and is regarded by the entire medical profession of America and other countries as one of its outstanding scientific leaders.

The attention of the committee was directed to Dr. Hinton's work this year, particularly, because of the nation-wide figh on venereal disease and the outstanding work Dr. Hinton has performed in this field.

The medal, which has been donated annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the N.A.A.C.P., will be awarded formally to Dr. Hinton at the 29th annual conference of the association in Columbus, Ohio, on the night of July 1.

HINTON REFUSES SPINGARN AWARD

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
6-18-38

BOSTON—Dr. W. A. Hinton, teacher in Harvard Medical School and laboratory chief of Boston Dispensary, has declined the 1938 award of the Spingarn medal.

In a note to the NAACP, Dr. Hinton declared that his syphilis tests devised by him to modify the celebrated Wasserman tests have created such a storm of medical criticism that the receipt of a public award, at this time, would only increase the volume.

Dr. Hinton's "Syphilis and Its Treatment," published by the McMillan Company in 1936, is said to be the latest word on syphilis.

It is understood that the NAACP will withdraw its 1938 medal award as no honoree should be made to feel that he is second choice of the committee.

DR. W. HINTON IS SPINGARN MEDALIST

Winner To Receive Award July 1 In Columbus, Ohio

HEALTH EXPERT

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
5-24-38

NEW YORK—Dr. William A. Hinton, instructor in bacteriology and immunology and in preventive medicine and hygiene on the faculty of the Harvard medical school, was awarded the 24th Spingarn medal this week by the committee for "26 years of brilliant scientific work of the highest technical calibre."

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SPINGARN MEDAL TO DR. WILLIAM HINTON OF HARVARD FACULTY

Call
5-27-38

NEW YORK.—Dr. William A. Hinton, instructor in bacteriology and immunology and in preventive medicine and hygiene on the faculty of the Harvard medical school, was awarded the twenty-fourth Spingarn medal this week by the committee for "26 years of brilliant scientific work of the highest technical calibre."

Kansas City Mo.

Dr. Hinton is the originator of the Hinton Serological Test for syphilis, which is recognized and used as a most delicate and accurate blood test for the disease.

He is the author of a textbook on syphilis, declared by many to be the best written in the English language, which is used by health authorities, medical schools, and clinics.

5-27-38

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Education - 1938
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spingarn Award

NO SPINGARN MEDAL
AWARD THIS YEAR

Committee Passes Over Award When Dr. W. A. Hinton Declines Honor With Regret

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.
6-17-38 New York, N.Y.

New York, June 17.- The Spingarn Medal award committee announced today through its Chairman, Oswald Garrison Villard, that because Dr. William A. Hinton, chosen recently as this year's medalist, finds himself unable to accept the medal this year, for personal reasons, the committee has decided to make no award. The committee regrets this decision as it is the first time that the medal has not been awarded since it was instituted by J. E. Spingarn in 1914; but circumstances are such as to necessitate this action.

Dr. Hinton informed the committee, upon being notified of his having been selected, that he and his associates in Boston were adverse to any publicity at this time as being inimical to the highest success of the work in which he is engaged.

In writing the committee, Dr. Hinton stated: "I cannot close this letter without telling you again how deeply grateful I am for the recognition which you have given me."

Dr. Hinton, who is on the staff of the Boston Dispensary, which was established in 1796, and on the faculty of the Harvard medical school, was selected by the committee for his distinguished work in syphilology.

Education - 1938

Alabama

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
September 9, 1938

Negro Teachers Hold Institute Saturday

The negro city teachers institute preparatory to opening of th school term next Monday, will b held Saturday at 9 a. m., in th Industrial High School. Dr. H. G Dowling, city superintendent, wil speak at the opening of the institute.

Curriculum changes will be discussed and principals will take par in a forum for discussion of schoo problems. Ruth Simpkins, teache at Stillman Institute and graduat of the University of Ohio, will serv as curriculum counselor. Mary Foster McDavid will lead a discussio of means to interest parents in P T. A. work.

Principals taking part are expected to include Professors Charle Orr, Maude Whatley, Laura Murphy, Bellina Goins, Mary Alexande and Susie Bryant. Caroline Murphy will report on a study of reading in the program of child development. Faculties of all negro schools are invited to attend the institute for a city-wide P. T. A. counci will be completed.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
October 13, 1938

THE INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS IN BULLOCK COUNTY

The Institute for the Negro Teachers of Bullock County was opened Saturday morning, with the Jeanes Helping Teacher, T. M. Oliver, in charge. After the devotional exercises, the following committees were appointed to work out projects for the school year: Committee on P.-T. A. Work, Committee on Athletic Work, Committee on Music, and Committee on Finance. After a 20 minute intermission for committee work, the teachers reassembled to hear the County Health Officer, Dr. Owens. He spoke very pointedly in the County health problems, and their possible solutions. Notable among his remarks was the fact that although there has been an increase in death totals, the death rate among Negroes has decreased about 8 per cent. Dr. Owens spoke also about the very prevalent and dread disease, syphilis, citing some very interesting cases to show how it may be inadvertently spread and calling attention to the very alarming condition within the county. Urging the teachers to caution their communities, he also expressed the willingness of his office to co-operate with any school in any health problem and the giving of blood tests where desired.

Following the Doctor's talk, Supt. M. K. Johnson addressed the teachers. He called their attention to the sanitation needs of the county as founded upon last year's survey. Mr. Johnson closed his talk with friendly counsel to the teachers as to their actions within the communities.

The Department of Education and the State Teachers College were represented by Professor W. Simpson. Bringing greetings from Montgomery, she elaborated upon the newer idea of schedule making in which the daily work is centered about areas of living. She pointed out the values and necessities of intergrating school subjects into real home life situations by making the daily schedule one that is practical and livable.

The work of all committees was continued until the next monthly meeting. With the distribution of supplies and final counsel from the Jeanes Teacher, the Institute closed with the teachers departing with high spirits for their several openings on Monday morning.

T. M. Oliver, Jeanes Teacher,
Wm. O. Powell, Publicity Agt.

Education - 1938

Georgia
6

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN AT ATHENS

Constitution

6-12-38

Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., June 11.—The state summer school for negro teachers, conducted jointly by the University of Georgia and the State Department of Education, will open here Monday for its 14th annual session.

High school and college courses will be offered, with emphasis upon the improvement of instruction in keeping with Georgia's new educational program. A well-planned curriculum has been arranged.

The school will be directed by Aaron Brown Jr., supervisor of Athens negro schools.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
June 12, 1938

Summer School For Negro Teachers Opens Here Monday

Fourteenth annual summer school for colored teachers opens here Monday at Athens High and Industrial School, with registration beginning at 8 a. m. and continuing until 3 p .m.

The school will be directed by Prof. Aaron Brown, jr., city supervisor of Athens colored schools, and a well planned curriculum has been arranged with courses of both high school and college standards. Special emphasis is being placed this year on improvement in education in keeping with Georgia's new educational program.

It is expected that the summer session this year will probably set a record for attendance.

Executive committee of the school is comprised of Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University; W. R. Coile, county school superintendent; City School Superintendent B. M. Grier; Dr. W. D. Cocking, dean of the College of Education, University of Feorgia; Dr. Paul W. Morrow, of the State Department of Education, and Prof. Aaron Brown, jr. Advisors are M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, and Prof. R. L. Cohsins, state shpervisor of negro education.

A wide range of courses are offered this year as the result of closer contact with the University of Georgia. Fifteen applicants can have any course placed in the schedule.

Prof. Brown, director of the school, has had wide experience with teachers all over the state, which enables him to have a clear conception of their needs, and he has arranged for several lecturers and programs to be given with no extra cost to summer school students.

Louisville, Ga., News and Farmer
July 28, 1938

The Negro Summer School

The white people of Louisville are pleased that the enrollment and the quality of work being done this summer at the Jefferson County Training School is in every way comparable with the fine record set by the colored people in past seasons.

Negro teachers from nineteen counties are enrolled for this session and a neater, more dignified group of colored people has never been seen in Louisville. The negroes in attendance here are a credit to their race and their white friends are pleased to see that the education of their race rests on such capable and conscientious shoulders.

Those persons who are most vitally interested in trends in negro adult education are pleased to see that the colored people are more anxious than ever before to make education a practical thing that can lift the every day affairs of life to a more wholesome plane. In the past the tendency in negro education has been to educate a few negroes to such an extent that the educated negro was a misfit with members of his own race and yet his education enabled him in no way to be a better citizen. Education everywhere has become more practical during the past few years and intelligent members of the negro race have been quick to see that the best way to serve the best interest of the negro in the South is to teach members of the race how to live saner, more wholesome, healthier lives.

Those persons who have attended the exhibitions at the Jefferson County Training School have been tremendously pleased to see the displays that indicate that repairing old furniture, canning fruits and vegetables, providing home made clothes for the family rather than purchasing shoddy ready made garments, and the economical selection of wholsome food stuffs have a part on the educational program.

No people, white or black, can prosper unless the proper emphasis is placed on raising the living standards of the family. When people are content to live in a slip-shod slovenly way, when they do not try to budget their finances though their income be ever so small, in such a way as to feed and clothe the family in a decent way, when they are content to squander their money for gaudy luxuries rather than conserve their earnings for the necessities, such people will be trying to accomplish the impossible if they think that "book learning" is the full aim of education.

That the members of the negro race in Louisville are trying to provide better living conditions for themselves is commendable in them and gratifying to their white friends.

Education — 1938

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss. Democrat Times
Weekly June 16, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN NEXT MONDAY

The Delta Summer School for negro teachers will begin Monday, July 18th, and continue through a period of fice weeks. Classes will also be held on Saturday.

A regular high school course leading to high school graduation, courses for renewal of licenses and a review course designed to prepare for state examination will be offered. This year a demonstration class taught by modern "unit teaching" procedure will be conducted for observation purposes, and lectures and discusion on vital topics will be added. A college trained faculty has been secured.

Education — 1938

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

North Carolina

Laurinburg, N. C. Exchange
August 16, 1938

COLORED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEETING SATURDAY MORNING

The colored teachers of Scotland county are called to meet at the court house in Laurinburg on Saturday morning, August 20, at 10:30. All colored teachers are expected to attend this meeting.

Education — 1938

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

South Carolina.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 10, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS' SCHOOL STARTED

Prominent State Educators Attracted To Sterling High Sessions

The Greenville summer school for negro teachers that opened here Monday for teachers in the western part of South Carolina is attracting the attention of prominent educators from the State Department of Education at Columbia, according to Robert L. Hickson, the director and the principal of Sterling high school, where the school is being held. Teachers have registered from Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg counties.

During the past four days, W. A. Schiffley of the State Department of Education in charge of negro schools over the state, and J. B. Felton, the state agent of schools, also with the State Department of Education, have directed a part of the educational program at the summer school under the 11 instructors who have been selected to conduct the school for the teachers.

A special feature of the summer session has been the humane lectures that have been given for the past two days by Seymour Carroll, of Columbia, a field representative of the American Humane Education society, on humane education, the care of pets, the service of most of our animals. Humane literature was given to all of the teachers. The speaker urged the Greenville county teachers to give their support and cooperation to the Greenville Humane society and shelter located near the city. "I live in Columbia," Carroll said, "but I have given my dollar as a member and supporter of your Greenville Humane society."

The sessions of the school will bring many able educational leaders here before the session ends in mid-July. J. T. W. Mims of Clinton, the principal of Bell street high school is the assistant director of the summer session.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
September 9, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS OF COUNTY HAVE BIG INSTITUTE NOW

The negro teachers in the public schools of York county hold their institute at Bowling Green today and tomorrow.

The program will be almost entirely instructive in teaching the negro race and some prominent educators will be on the platform.

J. B. Felton, the state supervisor of negro schools, will make some of the principal addresses, and others will be given by W. A. Schiffley, the assistant to Supervisor Felton, and by W. B. Wilkerson, York county superintendent of education. The Jeanes supervisor, Mary E. Dunsmore, will also participate in the program of the meeting.

The teachers of the four independent districts in the towns of Yorkville, Clover, Fort Mill and Rock Hill, will not be able to attend the institute today, as their schools are in session, but tomorrow, there will be an attendance of practically all the negro teachers in York county.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
August 30, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS IN ORANGEBURG MEETING

ORANGEBURG, Aug. 29—The annual conference of negro teachers of agriculture in state high schools opened at State college here this afternoon. Adjournment will take place Saturday.

Supervisors in charge include Verd Peterson, state supervisor; J. L. Sutherland, assistant state supervisor, and E. R. Alexander of Anderson, supervisor of district 1

Education—1938
Supervisors

Pennsylvania

1st SUPERVISOR

Afro-American

ALLAN RANDALL FREELON, the first colored supervisor in the annals of Philadelphia's Board of Education, was appointed by the Board of Superintendents to supervise art in the junior high and vocational schools of that city, Friday.

9-24-38
Baltimore, Md.

Blow At Bias Seen In Naming Race Art Head

Tribune 9-29-38

Cite Freelon Appointment As Step Toward School Democracy

Philadelphia, Pa.

A real step forward towards democracy in the local public school system was made last week with the appointment of Allan R. Freelon, superintendent of art in colored schools since 1922, and supervisor of art in the Dobbins and Bach Vocational schools since last February, to be supervisor of art of ths junior high and vocational schools.

In his new position Freelon, who entered the local school system in 1919 as a grade teacher at the Reynolds school, will supervise about a hundred white art teachers.

He is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy; the University of Pennsylvania, B. S. degree; the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Art; and has studied privately under the late Hugh H. Breckenridge and Earl Horter, painter and etcher.

He is married and has one son, Allan, Jr.

Other colored teachers in junior high schools here are Mrs. Beatrice Overton, Sulzberger Junior High School; Samuel J. Brown, Bok Junior High School; and Mrs. J. E. Jones, Dobbins Vocational School.

I Write As I See

ARTHUR FAUSET

Tribune 9-29-38

THE MIXED LIST BECOMES A REALITY

THE appointment of Allan R. Freelon to the position of Art Supervisor in Junior High and Vocational Schools not only is a personal tribute to Mr. Freelon and his outstanding qualities in the field of Art, but is a vindication of Floyd Logan's victory in the famous incident of the "mixed" list, and likewise substantiation of Dr. John P. Turner's vigilance in seeing to it that the "mixed" list operates as a real instrument to break down segregation in the public schools.

FAUSET

Under this new arrangement, Mr. Freelon, the only Negro in his department, is the supervisor in Art in every Junior High and Vocational school in the city. This means that approximately 30 of the most important schools in the city, and their more than 100 Art instructors, become responsible to Mr. Freelon for carrying out the Philadelphia program so far as Art is concerned. I doubt that there is a similar situation anywhere else in the United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.

PROPHECY OF THE FUTURE

When the "mixed" list first was announced, there was considerable perturbation, especially among the teachers themselves, because many believed that this would mean the end of Negroes in the Philadelphia public schools just as soon as the present group of teachers and principals ran their course. Such a danger still must be considered, but as long as we can be sure that a reasonable amount of integrity is being exercised in the application of the lists, we can afford to take our chances in battling the usual run of color predjudice.

Undoubtedly this promotion of Mr. Freelon presages promotions for other worthy members of the teaching profession. Now that a subject supervisor in Junior High Schools has been selected from among our ranks, we can look confidently forward to the time when a Negro will be selected to take charge of an entire Junior High School. At present there is a vacancy at the Vaux School. In announcing examinations for the position of principal of Junior High Schools, the Department of Superintendence has so arranged the eligibility rules as to make it possible for a half dozen or more Negro principals to qualify for taking them. This is a significant move. I suspect a Negro principal in the Junior High Schools is only a short way off.

* * *

DR. TURNER DESERVES CREDIT

The Negro people of Philadelphia, it seems to me, well can afford to pay a the Board. It is fair to state that he tribute to Dr. Turner in his efforts on has accomplished a great deal more than many of us ever would have expected a single individual to accomplish in so short a time. I make this statement all the more eagerly because I was among the most skeptical in the early days of a Negro on the Board of Education.

During his incumbency, I have had numerous opportunities to call upon Dr. Turner for help in behalf of individuals, groups and abstract principles. Naturally there has not always been perfect agreement, but it is undeniable that whenever he is approached, he tries most earnestly and vigorously to reach a wholesome solution. The results are piling up, and the appointments of teachers to Vocational and Junior High Schools, Mr. Freelon's singular distinction, and now the real possibility of a Negro principal of a Junior High School, are only the most outstanding and evident examples of his constant good work. As Herbert Miller of the YMCA would say: "Let's give him a hand!"

Tribune

Finally, for the sake of some unkind mortals who might misconstrue this tribute to Dr. Turner as a personal design on the Vaux Junior High School principalship, it is only fair to state that although eligible, and in spite of requests from responsible persons to take the examination, I have declined to enter the race, preferring for the present at least to devote myself to the tasks which already are at hand.

——A Colored Judge——

9-29-38
Phila. Pa.

Tennessee

Education - 1938
Supervisors, State

Gets Big Post In Education

Globe 1-21-38 Nashville, Tenn.

MR. R. E. CLAY, newly appointed developer of Negro Education by the State Department of Education and President W. J. Hale. Mr. Clay is the only Negro representative of the State Department and has served as Julius Rosenwald agent for the past 13 years.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 14, 1938

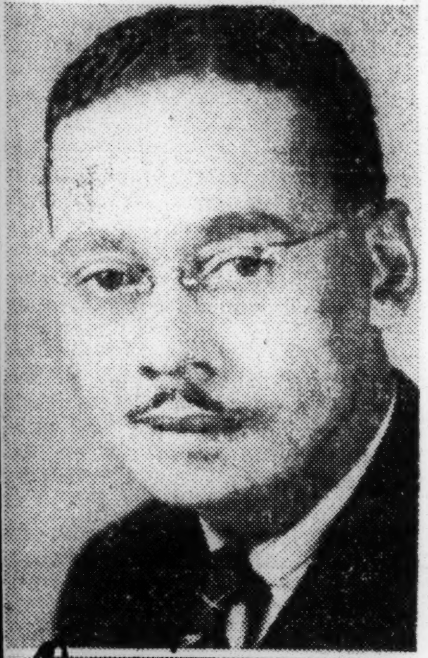
Will Visit Giles Schools

Pulaski, Tenn., Dec. 14—(Special)—R. E. Clay of Nashville, official in the Negro division of the State Department of Education, will be in Giles County Thursday, Friday and Saturday to visit schools and confer with teachers, Mrs. Johnny Baker, supervisor of Giles County Negro elementary schools, has announced

EDUCATION- 1938
SUPERVISORS

WEST VIRGINIA

SUPERINTENDENT



Courier

Principal Earle C. Smith began his duties December 1, as the newly-appointed assistant superintendent of schools in Fayette county, West Virginia. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Lincoln University and earned his Master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

12-17-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

Education - 1938

American Federation of Teachers.

Teachers Association, National.

St. Louis Extends Welcome To National Teachers' To Hold Annual Meet In Mo.

Daily World

1-7-38

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Last week meeting here of the National Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers was featured by selection of the 1938 Convention city—St. Louis, Mo. in attendance at the meeting was Dr. D. A. Wilkerson, vice president-at-large of the Federation and member of the Howard University faculty, who voted to hold the annual confab in the Missouri city.

Vice president Wilkerson recalled that Cincinnati, at first mentioned as next summer's convention city, had refused hotel accommodations to Negro delegates. A representative of the Cincinnati hotel officials who came to Chicago especially to invite the teachers' federation said the colored delegates could eat with the other Federation members at their banquets and attend the sessions, but would not be permitted to stay at the hotels or eat in the dining rooms ordinarily. The teachers flatly refused this offer. Atlanta, Ga.

In contrast with this attitude, St. Louis' Hotel Coronado, considered the city's finest, said all accommodations—including rental of rooms—would be extended Negro delegates the same as others. During the meeting of the Executive Council a letter was sent by Irvin R. Kuenzli, Federation secretary-treasurer, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urging that all members of the CIO and AF of L, be brought into one organization in order to bring unity to the workers of America.

Leads Teachers

3-5-38

Doxey A. Wilkerson, a professor at Howard University and vice president of the American Federation of Teachers, an influential interracial organization of educators, affiliated with the A. F. of L., which is seeking to improve standards, curricula and general conditions in American schools. Mr. Wilkerson is active in every phase of the federation's work. (ANP Photo).

Thompson Named To Teachers' Policy Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, and professor of education at Howard University, was named last week to the steering committee of the national educational policies committee of the American Federation of Teachers. Announcement of the committee's formation launched an investigation of school policies to determine their fitness for the common folk of America. 3-5-38

The following are members of the sterring committee, which will establish procedures to be followed by a still larger committee: Dr. Alban Winspear, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Dr. Frank Baker, president, State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dr. James E. Mendenhall, educational editor, New York, N. Y.; Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Eugene Lawler, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Russell Babcock, elementary school teacher, 1055 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois; Spencer Miller, Workers Education Bureau of America, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Miss Wanda Taeschner, 185 North Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. George Axtelle, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Negro Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

FIRST MEETING HELD

The first meeting of this committee was held Tues., Feb. 22 at the Center Hotel, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee is instructed to make a study of present school curricula to determine their suitability for meeting the needs of the children of the average American "man on the street." The committee will afterwards formulate policies to develop educational programs based on the aspirations and problems of the great mass of Americans who labor in factories, mines, offices, farms, shops, and railroads.

A study of tax problems affecting the financing of schools is also on the agenda of the committee. The American Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has locals in over two hundred American towns and cities. It has locals at Howard University and Tuskegee Institute.

American Teachers Association.

Education—1938

Teachers Association, National.

American Teachers' Group Continues Tuskegee Meeting

Advertiser

7-29-38

Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. July 28.—A modern professional journal, dedicated to the interest of the classroom teacher, and calculated to develop professional growth of the highest order; the setting up of a clearing house from which information of all kinds might go out to the members of the organization, and establishing of a closer relationship between the American Teachers Association and the several state organizations were among the proposals presented by A. Heningburg, president of the American Teachers Association, in his address to the association in session here since Tuesday.

Governor Graves was present at the opening session, and in welcoming the teachers to the State praised the work of the Nation's teaching staff. Mrs. Graves, who accompanied the Governor to Tuskegee and who participated in the opening program, said "with the exception of the mothers the teachers have the greatest influence over our young people," and she expressed the hope that much good would come from the annual session. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College at Institute.

The session Thursday morning was devoted to a memorial to Dr. Booker T. Washington. The Rev. C. S. Hubert, acting president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, eulogized the Tuskegee founder. Dr. J. R. E. Lee, who, while a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, organized the Colored Teachers Association, thirty-five years ago at Nashville, Tenn., and who for several years served as its first president, placed a wreath on the grave of the distinguished educator. Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president State Teachers College, presided during the exercises.

Stirring addresses were made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, and by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director negro division, National Youth Administration, Washington.

Thursday afternoon and evening the association members were the guests of Dr. H. C. Trenholm and the State Teachers College faculty. Following dinner in Kilby Hall there were addresses by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist Department of Education, Washington, and by Joseph H. B. Evans, also of Washington.

The efficient manner in which numerous details in which the Tuskegee meetings have been handled have been due largely to the excellent work of the local committee of which Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, is the chairman.

Dr. Carrington L Davis, Baltimore, succeeds A. Heningburg as president. Other officers elected are: Prof. Mary Williams, Charleston, West Va., vice-president at large; Dr. W. W. Sanders, Charleston, West Va., reelected executive secretary, and Dr. Howard G. Long, assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., reelected treasurer. Atlantic City, New Jersey, was selected as the meeting place for the 1939 session.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 26, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATORS GATHER FOR MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Faculty Members From Throughout Nation Attending

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Faculty members of Negro schools throughout the country were here today for the 35th annual meeting of the American Teachers Association.

Several noted educators are on the program, with the convention centering about the theme, "The Negro Youth Looks at Occupations in America."

Gov. Bibb Graves is on the program for tonight. The delegates will be welcomed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., manager of the U. S. Veterans Bureau Facility here.

Speakers on the program which continues through Friday, will include Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. College and the association's first president, and John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College.

A feature will be special song services under the direction of Harold White McCoo, Daytona Beach, Fla.

The American Teachers Association, formerly known as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, was organized 35 years ago for the purpose of developing "a greater professional spirit" among its members.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 29, 1938

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. July 28.—A modern professional journal, dedicated to the interest of the classroom teacher, and calculated to develop professional growth of the highest order; the setting up of a clearing house from which information of all kinds might go out to the members of the organization, and establishing of a closer relationship between the American Teachers Association and the several state organizations were among the proposals presented by A. Heningburg, president of the American Teachers Association, in his address to the association in session here since Tuesday.

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Education - 1938

Teachers Association, National.

American Teachers' Association.

Meet At Tuskegee To Study Youth Vocations

Defender 3-26-38 Chi. Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 25—"The Negro Youth Looks at Occupations in Amreican," is the theme for the annual meeting of the American Teachers association, formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, to be held here July 26-29.

Special consideration will be given to occupational opportunities for the Race, suggestions for courses of study in the public schools, for the training of the youth for such opportunities and the discovery of new opportunities for the Negro in industries throughout the country.

Tuskegee Institute and region No 2 of the association will serve as hosts for the convention.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 10, 1938

COLORED TEACHERS JOIN ASSOCIATION

More Than Half of Those in City Schools on Roll of Mountain City Body

More than half of the Negro teachers in the city's school system are now members of the Mountain City Teachers' association, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers and the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

The announcement was made by Booker T. Scruggs, president, following a meeting yesterday afternoon at the colored K. of P. hall, East Ninth street, at which thirty-two new members were initiated.

Following a recent visit to the city by Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, colored, professor of education at Howard university, Washington, D. C., sixty-seven teachers who had not previously joined paid their dues, Scruggs said.

At the meeting a committee was appointed to confer with Mayor E. D. Bass today in an effort to "get him to enlarge the committee which is to work out an agreement on teachers' salary schedule, to nine, and to invite three Negroes to sit in on the conference that justice might be done for all."

Members of the committee designated to meet the mayor are J. L. Jenkins, Albert Seay and W. L. Hainey.

Officers elected for the coming year at yesterday's meeting were B. T. Scruggs, president; J. L. Jenkins, vice-president; Gussie Griffin, corresponding secretary; N. B. Moore, recording secretary; Ellen Chambers, financial secretary; Callie Myers, treasurer, and C. B. Robinson, sergeant-at-arms.

American Teachers' Association Meets At Tuskegee

Daily World 7-28-38 Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The American Teachers Association, formerly known as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, opened its 35th annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Tuesday, July 26. The programs of this Association, which are being presented at the Institute through tomorrow, July 29, include nationally known speakers from all parts of the country. For the past twelve months members of the organization have been working on the theme: The Negro Youth Looks At Occupations in America. The Honorable Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, extended a welcome to the organization in its opening session. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is presiding. Greetings were presented by Dr Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the U. S. Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, by Dr. J. R. E. Lee, the first president of the Association, and president of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee; and by other representative educators of the Southeast. The keynote address for the opening meeting was delivered by John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia State College. This organization, which includes in its membership more than five thousand teachers, last met at Tuskegee in 1923.

The organization has for its major purpose the development of a greater professional spirit among teachers. Numbered among nationally known speakers who have been heard on these programs are: Dr. James Dillard, President Mordecai W. Johnson, and Dr. Arthur Wright. A feature of the sessions for the current year will be special song services under the direction of Harold White McCoo of Daytona Beach. Florida.

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182 Delegates at Amer. Teachers' Association

Afro-American 8-6-38 Baltimore, Md.

Maryland Has Second Largest Delegation

TUSKEGEE—Of the 182 registered delegates, Maryland had the second largest delegation, 29 to the American Association of Teachers in Colored Schools here last week.

Alabama ranked first with 38 delegates; West Virginia, 19; District of Columbia, 11; New Jersey, 8; North Carolina, 7, and South Carolina, 5.

Teachers chose Carrington L. Davis, Baltimore high school principal, as president for next year.

The list of delegates in part is: is:

DELAWARE (1)

R. S. Grossley.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (11)

Mrs. Orra W. Spivey, Ambrose Caliver, William N. Buckner, Ethel Harris Grubbs, Lucille Moore Simmons, Mrs. Alice N. Williams, Joseph H. B. Evans, Dutton Ferguson, Mrs. Esther B. Sutton, Ernest R. Welch, Howard H. Long.

INDIANA (1)

William E. Best.

MARYLAND (29)

Leo C. Woods, Aurelia W. Bush, Miles W. Connor, Katie B. Jolley, Mrs. Angeline Smith, Mrs. C. Anita Brooks, Doswell E. Brooks, D. O. W. Holmes, Carrington L. Davis, W. Douglass Johnson, Joseph C. Briscoe, George B. Murphy, William Anderson, John W. Woodhouse, Mary E. Hughes, Mrs. Martha B. Warsoma, Emma E. Bright, Mrs. Keziah A. Robinson, Miss Ella R. Miller, Miss Isabella A. Hall, Cecelia E. Rezar, Kate I. Sheppard, Elizabeth D. Reed, Hattie A. Tyler, Regina E. Wright, Alma T. Francis, Enolia P. McMillan, E. Maxine D. Lewis, F. M. Wood.

NEW JERSEY (8)

A. W. Rice, Frederica Mundy, Mrs. Eva R. Batey, Miss Mary J. Washington, Miss Ethel M. Baker, Miss Theresa V. Robinson, William A. Dart, C. J. Newsome.

NORTH CAROLINA (7)

Flemmia P. Kittrell, Charles L. Cooper, H. L. Trigg, Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, A. Heningburg, R. E. Dalton.

OHIO (2)

Mrs. J. W. Scott, Dr. J. W. Scott.

PENNSYLVANIA (1)

T. Andrew Moore.

SOUTH CAROLINA (5)

G. A. Anderson, S. L. Finley, J. T. Mims, R. L. Hickson, B. W. Gallman.

TEXAS (2)

I. Q. Hurdle, Samuel O. Thompson.

VIRGINIA (5)

Miss Amaza L. Meredith, Anna L. Lindsay, J. L. Lockett, John M. Gandy, Raphael O'Hara Lanier.

WEST VIRGINIA (19)

Josephine Marshall, John W. Davis, E. L. Powell, Charles Sumner Arter, W. O. Armstrong, Mary L. Williams, Herman G. Canady, Bessie Hamlin, James Lampkin, Louise Henderson, A. W. Curtis, I. J. K. Wells, William W. Sanders, Glenna Stewart, Dora Mickey, L. A. Toney, Mrs. L. A. Toney, J. C. Evans, Mrs. Lillian M. Trigg.

SELECTED UNANIMOUSLY

Afro-American 4-6-38 Baltimore

Carrington L. Davis, principal of Dunbar High School, Baltimore, who was elected president of the American Teachers' Association at a meeting in Tuskegee, Ala., last week.

Education — 1938

Teachers' Associations.

Association of Teachers of English in Negro Colleges.

TUTORS END MEETING TODAY

English Instructors. Headed By LeMoyne School Teacher

MEET PROBLEMS

Daily World 3-26-38 Atlanta Ga.

The Association of Teachers of English in Negro Colleges held its first session Friday morning in the Art Exhibit room of the Atlanta university library.

G. Lewis Chandler, of Atlanta university, host chairman, called the meeting to order and presented Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, who welcomed the body to the university.

The chairman then presented the president of the Association, Hugh M. Gloster, of LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn. In absence of the secretary, Miss Emma C. W. Gray, of Paine college, was asked to act in that capacity.

The report and recommendations of the committee on English were made by Prof. Chandler. It was decided that copies of the report be made and distributed to professors of English in the various colleges.

The following committees were recommended to be appointed, the recommendation coming from J. T. Cary, of Knoxville College.

Committee on the constitution, (2) resolutions, (3) budget, (4) Freshman English, (5) Time and Place, and (6) nomination.

This morning, 9 o'clock, at the last session, "How the college and the high school can cooperate in meeting student deficiencies in English," will be discussed.

A large group of public school teachers of the city is expected to attend this meeting. They have and are all invited, Prof. G. Lewis Chandler stated.

Daily World 3-26-38 Atlanta Ga.

Miss Cowan Is Guest Speaker For BTWHES

Daily World 3-13-38 Atlanta Ga.

Among the innumerable activities at the Bocker T. Washington Evening school during the past week was the Professional Normal, which was held on Wednesday evening, at which time Miss Georgia Cowan was guest speaker.

Using as a theme "Problems in Teaching Reading," Miss Cowan forcefully stressed the importance of observing the fundamental principles in regards to reading. Speaking of the many expectations many teachers have of their students, she emphasized the necessity of our considering simplicity in placing before the adult students our subject matter.

Miss Cowan proved an authority on the subject and was highly commended for the timely message to the large and appreciative faculty of the evening school, headed by Mr. Charles L. Gideons.

The Student Council held an important session Thursday evening. The president of the Senate presided over this meeting which was very important in view of the fact that matters, pertaining to the program which will be rendered, were brought to the attention of the president Sidney Tate

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English Teachers Conclude History-Making Conference

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

Daily World 3-27-38 Atlanta Ga.

Climaxing what may be regarded as one of the most brilliant conferences in the history of Negro education, the second annual meeting of the Teachers of English in Negro Colleges was held in the Art Exhibit Room of the Atlanta University Library, Friday and Saturday, March 25—26.

The theme for the conference, which has been informational throughout, was "Effective Methods of Teaching English in College and High School."

The Saturday afternoon meeting, consisting of a panel discussion on the subject, "How to Cultivate the Writer in Everyman" with William Stanley Braithwaite as chairman, created much interest and enthusiasm among the large group of teachers assembled. The opposite views of Messrs. Braithwaite and Cecil Blue, gave rise to widespread discussion in regard to creative writing.

Of unusual interest to the large group of principals and teachers of public schools was the panel discussion of Saturday morning which was presided over by Hugh W. Gloster, retiring president of the Association. Speakers on the morning's panel were, Dr. H. H. Bixler director of Testing and Guidance, Miss Leila Barlow, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., V. C. Clinch Morris Brown, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, head of the English department B. T. W. H. S., Miss S. Grace Bradley, teacher of English BTWHS, Atlanta Ga.; Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, teacher of English, A.U. Laboratory High School and Dr. Otis W. Caldwell.

"Methods of Teaching English Composition" formed the basis of discussion for the session Friday. Mrs. Nellie L. Davis, chairman, discussed "Methods of Teaching Sub-Freshman English." Other speakers were Sidney J. Reedy, J. Randolph Fisher, Misses M. Mae Neptune and Georgia Cowen and Crawford B. Lindsay.

Miss Luella F. Norwood presided over the session Friday afternoon. The subject was "Methods of Teaching Freshman English." Speakers were Dean Edward C. Mitchell, Profs. N. P. Tillman, Rayford W. Logan, and Marion Wilson Starling.

The election of officers followed the lengthy business session on Saturday afternoon. The officers for 1938-39 are Dr. W. E. Farrison president; N. P. Tillman, vice-president; Miss Emma C. Gray, secretary; and Robert Stewart, treasurer.

The 1939 conference will be held March 24, 25, at Bennet College, Greensboro, N. C.

Professor G. Lewis Chandler, general chairman of arrangements for the conference, V. C. Clinch, chairman on registration and Mrs. G. Brawley, chairman of entertainment and Dr. Luella Norwood, chairman of the program committee, were paid high tribute for the excellent manner in which the conference was held.

Delegates from 27 colleges representing 11 States were as follows:

Miss Z. A. Anderson, A. R. Brooks, Mrs. Georgia W. Brawley, Miss L. M. Barlow, W. S. Braithwaite, C. A. Blue, James A. Boyer, J. L. Cary, G. L. Chandler, V. C. Clinch, H. F. Coleman, L. M. Collins, Miss Charlotte E. Crawford, Mrs. M. E. Dansby, Miss H. A. Davis, Mrs. Nellie L. Davis, W. E. Farrison, president; J. R. Fisher, C. F. Flipper, Miss M. J. Gibson, Hugh M. Gloster, Miss Emma C. Gray, secretary; Mrs. Viola J. Hill, Miss Geraldine E. Jackson, H. R. Jerkins, J. H. Jenkins, C. B. Lindsay, John Lovell, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Miller, Miss M. Montgomery, Miss M. Mae Neptune, Miss L. F. Norwood, Fred Sheffield, Mrs. Elaine H. Snowden, Robert B. Stewart, Mrs. Marion W. Starling, Miss A. Thomas, N. P. Tillman, Emma O. Weathers, B. L. Woodruff and J. L. Langhorn.

Teachers Begins Today At Atlanta U.; Delegates Represent Entire Country

By LENA LEVINE

At a late hour last night, delegates from all sections of the country were arriving for the second annual meeting of the Association of Teachers of English in Negro Colleges, which begins a two-day session this morning at 9:00 o'clock in the Art Exhibit Room of the Atlanta University Library.

Daily World

Representing leading universities and colleges from eleven states, the large number of delegates in attendance, will be welcomed by Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, with response by Hugh M. Gloster, president of the Association.

Miss Luella F. Norwood, chairman of the program committee, has left no stone unturned in making this a profitable meeting for each one who has the opportunity to attend the sessions.

"Effecive Methods of Teaching English in College and High School," the theme of the conference will be discussed by representatives in the Field of English.

Mrs. Nellie L. Davis, chairman of the panel discussion, which is scheduled at 9:45 o'clock, this morning, will use as her subject, "Methods of Teaching Sub-Freshman English." Other topics which will be discussed are (1) Books, Magazines, and Articles on Methods Which Every Teacher of English Should Know; (2) Factors Peculiar to the Teaching of Sub-Freshman English; (3) Practical Class Procedures in the Teaching of Sub-Freshman English; (4) Remedial Reading as an Aid in Sub-Freshman English and (5) Testing and Grading.

3-25-38

The afternoon session, which begins at 2:00 o'clock, presided over by Miss Luella F. Norwood, using the subject, "Methods of Teaching Regular Freshman English, promises to be most interesting. The topics for the panel will consist of (1) How I Should Like English Taught to Freshmen; (2) Suggestions for the Improvement of Teaching Freshman English; (3) My Method of treating Deficiencies in English Composition in History Students and (4) Student Opinion of Present Methods in the Teaching of English Composition.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hugh M. Gloster is chairman of the opening panel discussion on Saturday morning, which begins at 9:00 o'clock. The subject is "Correlation Between English Composition in the High School and in the College." The topics which will be discussed are (1) Content and Objectives of High School English; (2) How Much of the Subject Is Mastered; (3) How Much of the Subject Is Not Mastered; (4) Some Teaching Problems Peculiar to the Negro Public High Schools; (5) An Experiment in Teaching English Composition in the Atlanta University High School, and (6) How May Teachers of Subject Matter and English Cooperate to Improve English Composition.

Daily World 3-25-38 Atlanta, Ga.

The afternoon session, which will begin at 2:00 o'clock, presided over by William Stanley Braithwaite, will have two speakers on the subject "How To Cultivate the Writer in Everyman."

A business session will follow this panel discussion.

Of special interest to the large delegation of English teachers this evening at 8:00 o'clock, will be

Education-1938

Teachers' Association, National.

National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

P.-T. A. Conference Meets at Tuskegee

Afro-American
4-16-38
Baltimore, Md.

BOWIE, Md. — The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will hold its twelfth annual convention at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., July 24 to 28, with delegates representing 50,000 members from twenty-one States, attending.

Public welfare, education, home service, and health are some of the branches of the work of the association. Mrs. E. D. Mack, Louisville, is the national president. Leonidas S. James, principal of Bowie Normal School, is first vice president.

Albany, Ga., Herald
September 4, 1938

Organizations Had Their Beginning Here in 1917 And Have Done Much Work.

The Negro Parent-Teacher Association had its beginning among the teachers of the schools. Inspiration was received by them from attending summer schools and from reading teachers' journals.

As early as 1915 an effort to "sell" the idea of a P.-T. A. to the parents was started.

The latter took to the idea of an association very slowly, but once they understood, they readily grasped it and have made marked success of this work in Albany.

Real Work Began in 1919.

The Parent-Teacher Association really began in the Negro schools in 1917, but did not do real work until 1919. At that time the Normal, an A. M. A. school, was discontinued; the city bought the plant, moved the upper grades from Mercer Street, and gave the Negroes a junior high school. The first president was Anna Findley Hall, and under her leadership active work began.

Playground equipment costing $200 was installed and money given to the science department for equipment.

Under the next president, maps and globes were bought and a kitchen shower was given to help supply needed utensils. In every way and at every call the association came to the schools' assistance.

The last year, at Junior High School, the P.-T. A. raised $400 in a rally. They paid $300 cash for a new piano, and gave the science department $100 for new apparatus.

The year 1928 saw the establishment of a senior high school for the Negroes in the new plant, which became Madison High School. The P.-T. A. put in an electric gong system and an electric clock, and each year gives a gold medal to the outstanding senior. The P.-T. A. also gives the seniors a banquet every year and meets every call of the school.

The meetings are full of interesting subjects discussed by able speakers and in every way vital subjects are brought before the parents.

The grammar, elementary and primary schools each have wide-awake associations and to them goes the credit of whatever playground equipment the Negro children of Albany have. They are abreast of the times in their earnest endeavor to co-operate with the schools.

Education-1938
Teachers' Association, State.

Alabama.

ALABAMA TEACHERS HOLDING 56TH SESSION THIS WEEK

Defender

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25—The fifty-sixth annual session of the Alabama State Teachers association will be held here March 24-26 at the Industrial high school.

3-26-38

Chi. Def.

It is expected that this will be one of the largest gatherings of Alabama educators in all the 56 years of the meeting. According to Program Secretary Benjamin F Baker of Mobile, a unique program will be presented consisting of a seminar by representatives from several of the finest colleges of the South who will constitute a panel jury discussion on the question, "To What Extent May We Expect Our Schools and Colleges to Prepare Our Students for Complete Citizenship?"

Probable speakers will be Gov Bibb Graves, State Superintendent A. H. Collins, Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools; Dr. Hutchins, president of Chicago university; John Temple Graves, editor of Birmingham Age Herald.

Alphonse Heningburg of North Carolina college for Negroes is president of the association, but being out of the state is not subject to re-election. Benjamin F. Baker is the outstanding candidate for the presidency of the association.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
November 27, 1938

Board of Negro Teachers Will Meet at Geneva, Ga

The Columbus district negro teachers association executive committee will meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at Geneva, Ga. it is announced by Prof. Benjamin F. Moseley, vice-president of the association.

Prof. Moseley will preside at the meeting, it is stated, and plans and programs for both the teachers association and the district P.-T A. association will be formulated S. L. Carter, president of the district P.-T. A. association will preside over that body's executive committee meeting, it is stated.

Alabama

Education—1938
Teachers Association, State.

ALABAMA TEACHERS, PARENTS END CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 22—Parents and teachers representing 24 Alabama counties closed a busy five-day school of instruction with the awarding of 82 certificates of attendance by Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute.

As a result of a resolution by the body a telegram was sent to Washington urging re-opening of the WPA nursery schools in Alabama. There was a unanimous vote that the P.-T. A. leadership school of instruction be offered again next year and a vote of thanks to President Mary Foster McDavid who in turn expressed appreciation for the aid and cooperation of the state department and the congress of white parents and teachers.

Mrs. James Fitts Hill, vice president of the National Congress and Parents and Teachers, and former president of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, delivered the principal address at the general assembly in Logan hall on the opening day.

Mrs. Hill was presented by Mary Foster McDavid, president of the Alabama branch of Colored Parents and Teachers and state Jeanes supervisor. W. A. Clark, director of the summer school session, delivered the welcome address.

Special assembly visitors were: Mrs. Roy Nolan, Montgomery, wife of Postmaster Nolan; William McKinley Menchen, president of Alabama Colored Teachers association; Mrs. Mary Scarbornigh, director of nursery school, state department, Montgomery; B. C. Caldwell, retired field agent of the Jeanes and Slater Fund.

During the five days of the school of instruction, the teachers and P.-T. A. leaders were busy with classes conducted by members of the institute faculty, specialists in home economics, health and education.

7-23-38
Chi Def

7-23-38

EDUCATION- 1938
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

ARKANSAS

ARK TEACHERS SEEK EQUAL PAY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1 — (ANP)—Mrs. Mary E. Williams, active civic worker from Fort Smith, was elected president of the Arkansas Congress of Negro Parents and Teachers at its meeting which closed here Saturday. The organization which has 1,900 members in 28 counties has for its purposes the equalization of school terms; five days notice of marriage published in a daily newspaper, and a physical examination before a marriage license can be issued; free textbooks in high schools and continued automobile inspections and drivers' licenses.

It is the fervent hope of the membership that something can be done to equalize and standardize teachers' salaries in the state. White teachers receive at starting more than Negro teachers who have served many years. It is felt that there are so many primary needs, however, that this feature is being held in abeyance until school terms equal to the whites are obtained.

Chicago
12-3-38
Defender

EDUCATION- 1938
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

1,500 Tutors Attend Florida Meeting; Seek Better Salaries

Daily World
1-29-38

Atlanta, Ga.

Another page in the history of Negro education was turned during the past week, when nearly 1500 teachers, supervisors and principals assembled in Jacksonville, Florida to hold their annual meeting at Stanton high school.

The meeting which opened with a public session in the huge auditorium of Stanton High School featured a number of welcome addresses by local officials and outstanding men and women of the state.

According to official information, executives of the meeting of the association put its stamp of approval on the fight now being waged for salary equalization.

GILBERT SPEAKS

John Gilbert, teacher of Brevard county, who entered a suit to secure a salary equal to that paid a white teacher with similar training and experience, and who was later dismissed from his position as principal of the Cocoa junior high school, was in attendance and spoke on the program.

N. W. Griffin, president of the association, who has been dismissed from the position of principal of one of the leading high schools in this state because of his activities in connection with the fight for equal salaries, spoke on the opening night.

More than one thousand five hundred persons listened with intense interest on Friday evening to addresses delivered by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior Specialist in Education for Negroes, Bureau of Education, and Attorney Thurgood Marshal, assistant special counsel for the NAACP.

VOTE SCHOLARSHIP

One of the most impressive accomplishments which was made by the association was the voting of a scholarship to John Gilbert and in order that he might attend one of the colleges in the State. It was also voted to employ its president on a yearly salary to direct the work of the association.

The meeting brought together the largest delegation of teachers, which has ever been witnessed in the history of the organization. With the work of the association being under direct supervision of the president, N. W. Griffin, who will devote all of his time to organization, it is thought that much will be done to better the conditions of Negro teachers throughout the South.

Georgia
6

Education-1938
Teachers' Association, State.

Forsyth State College Holds Exchange Teachers Day This Friday; Atlanta Man Speaks

Daily World
3-16-38
Atlanta, Ga.

Through a special grant from the General Education Board and the University System of Georgia, the State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Georgia, has set up a "Functional Curriculum" for the training of rural teachers. The nucleus of the two-year teacher training course is the Exchange Teacher Plan. This plan has two motives; giving regular teachers in the rural schools more training, thereby increasing their efficiency, and offering a full quarter's practice teaching to the Senior Normal students under supervision by the College in pronounced rural situations.

Friday, March 18, has been set by the College as "Exchange Teachers Day." At that time the twenty-two Senior Normal students who have been doing their practice teaching for the past three month swill make their reports. All persons who are interested in the improved conditions of rural education are invited to attend this meeting which begins at 1:30 a.m. CST.

A large number of persons will make reports, including: Miss Anner Lou Hawkins, Mr. Rexford P Charlow, Mr. Graham W. Hughes Miss Odessa Allen, Miss Sallie Cheney, Soldiers Chorus (Faust) Gounod, Miss Mayme Albright Mrs. Katherline Burse, Miss Ruby Rooker, Mr. A. J. Lester, Miss Mary Weaver, State Department of Education, Mr. Walter Horn, Miss Christine Stephens, Mrs. Grace White, Miss Juanita Greene, Mr. Thomas J. Simmons, Miss Emma Marie Bass, Miss Lillie Mae Walker, Miss Edith Palmore, Mr. Howard G. Calhoun, Miss Deborah Cooper, Miss Viola Marshall, Mrs. A. H. Rainbow. Miss E. A. Tackwood, Miss G. E. Simmons.

Mr. H. W. Russell of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, will deliver an address. A state department official will also talk on the music-interspersed program.

Savannah, Ga., Press
March 10, 1938

WILL MAKE PLANS FOR ADVANCEMENT NEGRO

Launched at Meeting in Atlanta Called By B. F. Hubert

Plans for the convention of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association, colored, at Columbus and April and a program for the advancement of the Georgia negro were discussed at a meeting of outstanding educators of the race in Atlanta yesterday. The meeting was called by Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College here and president of the state colored Teachers' Association.

The meeting was addressed by Gov. E. D. Rivers and Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the State's University System of which the local school is a part. Governor Rivers commended the negro educators of Georgia for the "wonderful progress they are making in vocational training for members of their race." Dr. Sanford praised the negro's progress in agricultural economics. He spoke of their educational facilities and needs.

Others participating in the conference included F. H. Lee of Macon, F. R. Lumpkin of Columbus, A. M Browns of Athens, J. W. Holley of Albany, and W. M. Hubbard of Forsyth.

The state teachers' convention will be held in Columbus April 6-9. Professor Hubert was authorized to call a cross-section of negro leaders to Columbus on the opening day of the teachers' meeting to discuss means of advancing the economic and educational interests of the negro. An organization likely will be formed to study the program and formulate a plan. The initial meeting will be held in Columbus April 6. The teachers' meeting ~~will begin that~~ night.

TUTORS END COLUMBUS CONFAB

B. T. Harvey Heads Up Science Unit; Hubert Fiery

URGES SUPPORT

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

Daily World
4-10-38
Atlanta, Ga.

A lengthy but enthusiastic meeting Saturday morning of the executive committee, presided over by Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College, marked the close of the annual meeting of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association, which held a three-day session the past week in Columbus, Georgia.

Reports of various officers, department heads and communications, coming in the form of letters and resolutions to the executive committee, exhibiting the highest type of cooperation, reveal that this has been a history-making year in spite of poverty-stricken areas throughout the schools.

The final meeting Friday evenState, which prohibited teachers in a large measure from certain activities which are pertinent to the development of their respective ing, which was open to the public, consisted of two parts, first, the reports of the departmental meetings, which were held during the afternoon.

Aaron Brown, Jr., Principal of the Athens High and Industrial School, Athens, Georgia, was elected head of the department of Supervisors and Principals, and Miss B. E. Usher, principal of David T. Howard School, was elected secretary.

As a result of the meeting, the group turned its attention to the problems which confront the heads of high schools throughout the state.

Because of the large number of problems, it was decided that a meeting would be held later in the year to formulate plans for the group.

The department of Natural Sciences, presided over by B. T. Harvey, was organized as follows: B. T. Harvey, Morehouse College, chairman; C. V. Clay, Georgia State College, Industrial City, vice chairman; B. T. Barrow, secretary-treasurer, Ballard Normal, Macon, Georgia; W. W. Blanchett, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, chairman of the Division of General Science; E. E. Maxwell, Biology; Dr. K. P. Huggins, Chemistry, Atlanta University; C. B. Dansby, Morehouse college, Mathematics; C. N. Cornell, B. T. Washington high school, Physics; Home Economics, Mrs. Esther Holley, Georgia Normal, Alany; and Vocational Agriculture, P. H. Stone.

Nearly 100 English teachers, after a panel discussion on "Methods of Improving Proficiency in English," elected Miss S. Grace Bradley as chairman with Miss Frances Cailier, Spencer high school, Columbus, Ga., sub-chairman.

The Elementary Division, presided over by Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, paid high tribute to the groups now at work. Emphasis was on the attempt to improve home conditions in rural sections and cultivate the minds of the children to love the home which is made attractive because of the life it reveals. The report was made by Miss Gleaner Simmons.

The main feature of the second part of the program was the masterful address by President Benjamin F. Hubert, who forcefully reviewed the work which has been done during the past year in re-organizing the state in such a way as to obtain results, appealing to the thousands of teachers in the State to be more conscious of their profession and the principle for which it stands. In his fervent appeal, he let fall many vital points relative to misunderstandings on the part of those who would not seek a chance to understand. In his closing remarks he emphasized the necessity of each teacher giving his or her moral support to the field of his chosen profession.

Hundreds of teachers, who were late in arriving because of the wash-away of bridges en route to Columbus, left the meeting determined to re-dedicate themselves to the task which is before them in the education of the youth of America.

Savannah, Ga., Press
December 12, 1938

COLORED TEACHERS WILL MEET HERE

SEVERAL THOUSAND EXPECTED TO COME NEXT APRIL

Savannah was selected for the 193 convention of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association at a meeting of the executive committee in Fort Valley yesterday.

The committee also determined to present at the convention the part the negro has played in education in Georgia during the past decade.

The selection of Savannah will mean approximately 5,000 colored teachers will be here during a part of April.

Other important business handled yesterday was the appointment of a legislative committee composed of B. T. Harvey, V. H. Harris, F. R. Lampkin, with B. F. Hubert of Savannah, president of the association, ex-officio member of the committee, to confer with the state board of education and other authorities on the question of equalized pay for colored teachers.

B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College and president of the Association of Colored Teachers; John W. Hubert, principal of Beach-Cuyler High School, and Ophelia Lee McIver, principal of the Haven Home School, were named a committee to arrange for the convention. Sessions will be held at the college, and in the city.

Plans are progressing to make the present year the best in the history of the association. The December issue of the Herald, association paper, will soon be off the press. The teachers pay $1 membership fee and the names of the counties paying 100 per cent. are published in the paper. Chatham county, for the second consecutive year, was the first to pay up 100 per cent. All of the 174 teachers of the public schools have paid their fee. This was accomplished through Professor Hubert, Mrs. Virginia Heard, assistant superintendent of schools, and Miss Schroder in the school office.

Education - 1938
Teachers' Association, State.

North Carolina

Gatesville, N. C., Index
November 2, 1938

Negro Teachers Will Meet At Williamston, 12th

Ahoskie, Nov. 1.—

The Northeastern District of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association will hold its annual meeting at the colored high school at Williamston on Saturday, November 12, with the morning session beginning promptly at 10:00 o'clock. The guest speakers will include Dr. Arthur D. Wright, director of the Southern Educational Foundation; and in other ways a program has been planned that will be of concrete and immediate help to each classroom teacher in the district.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the session last year in Rocky Mount, the work at the forthcoming meeting, for the morning period, will be divided departmentally, so that teachers in kindred fields may meet in small groups and exchange questions and ideas helpful to each other. It is strongly urged by the officers of the State association that membership fees be paid at the district meetings. The annual amount is only one dollar, and Dr. G. E. Davis, the State executive secretary, is expected to be present to receive this money.

The district includes Johnston county and all others to the northeast, and since Williamston is centrally located in this territory, a large representation of teachers is expected to be present. Any teacher with a question or suggestion is requested to write to any of the officers, who are: president, Dean S. D. Williams, Elizabeth City; vice president, Mrs. R. A. Luton, Windsor; secretary, H. D. Cooper, Ahoskkie; and assistant secretary, Miss B. T. Shields, Scotland Neck.

Shelby, N. C. Star
November 7, 1938

NEGROES PLAN MEETING HERE

Expect 500 Teachers In Annual WNC Convention

B. D. Roberts, principal of the Cleveland negro high school today announced that the western district of the State Teachers Association for Negroes will meet in Shelby on next Friday and Saturday, November 11 and 12.

Approximately 500 negro teachers and leaders from the western part of the state will be here to attend the sessions, Principal Roberts said. They will hold conferences and hear lectures by prominent educational leaders.

Woodson To Welcome

Supt. J. H. Grigg of the county school system and Walter E. Abernethy of the Shelby system, will attend and assist with the details of the meeting. Mayor Harry S. Woodson will give the address of welcome on Friday evening.

The following program has been arranged:

Friday at 8 p. m., address by Dr. J. E. Shepherd, president of N. C. College for Negroes, at county court house.

Saturday, 8:30 to 10:30 a. m., sectional meetings at the Cleveland school; 10 to 10:30 a. m., school exhibits; 10:30 a. m. to 12:30, panel discussions on the theme of the convention at Shiloh Baptist church.

General Theme

The general theme for the annual meeting is "Advancing Togehter, Negro Home and School." Prominent negro leaders expected to be present include: H. L. Trigg of Raleigh, state supervisor of negro schools; Dr. Shepherd; Rev. A. H. George of Charlotte, instructor at Johnson C. Smith university; Dr. R. S. Holiday of Statesville; A. T. Mitchell, of Greensboro, home agent of the A. and T. college; L. Herring of Asheville and L. Wilkins of Gastonia; J. E. Grigsby, president of the convention, of Charlotte.

The feature of Saturday afternoon will be a football game at 3 p. m. between the Cleveland high school team and an eleven from Lincoln Academy of Lincolnton, to be played on the Tom Kerr field in east Shelby.

Journal and Guide 12-3-38 Norfolk

Teachers In Third Annual Conference at Fayetteville

Heninburg's Talk Outstanding Event During Afternoon

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—More than 500 teachers and other friends of education gathered at State Normal School, Fayetteville, on Saturday, November 19, in the third annual meeting of the Southeastern District of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association.

After a brief devotional service W. S. Maize, acting dean at State Normal, speaking in the place of President Seabrook who was absent during the morning, gave a cordial welcome to the assembly.

President H. V. Brown, in his splendid, practical address, urged, among other things, that every teacher of the district enroll as a members of the district unit, and that the district unit advocate the offering on an undergraduate scholarship by the State Teachers Association to each of the four districts in the state.

Other remarks were made by Mrs. Lucy James, supervisor of home economics ,and by the Rev. W. A. Cooper, artist, of Charlotte. Other business of the morning was the adoption of a constitution.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon session was an address by A. Heninburg, assistant to the president, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham. Mr. Heninburg gave a forceful and scholarly discussion of the subject, "Some Implications Involved in Establishing Teachers' Salaries."

Enjoyable music for the occasion was furnished by the Fayetteville State Normal Glee Club, E. E. Smith high school glee club, Wade Elementary School glee club, and Cumberland County Training School glee club.

Officers of the district association for the ensuing year are as follows: president, H. V. Brown; vice president, E. A. Armstrong; recording secretary, Mrs. Mae Rudd Williams; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ethel Hayswood, and registrar, Miss B. T. Lushington.

The next meeting of the District Association will be held in Wilmington, on the third Saturday in November, 1939.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
November 24, 1938

NEGRO P.-T. A. CONGRESS GATHERS HERE SATURDAY

Organization Will Pay Tribute to Memory of Its Founder at 10th Meeting

Raleigh school authorities yesterday were making plans for the 10th annual session of the State Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, which will meet here Saturday.

The Congress will meet this year in the chapel of Shaw University. On the program are Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw, Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Public Instruction and other prominent educators. An outstanding feature of the convention will be the planting of a tree as a memorial to the late Annie W. Holland, organizer of the Congress a decade ago. This ceremony will take place on the Shaw campus at 1:30 p. m. Delegates from every section of the State are expected here for the meeting.

Education - 1938

Teachers' Association, State.

South Carolina.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press
March 17, 1938

STATE NEGRO TEACHERS MEET IN COLUMBIA TODAY

Today (Thursday) and tomorrow approximately 5,000 negro teachers of South Carolina will gather in Columbia for the annual meeting of the Palmetto State Teachers Association. The guest speaker will be Dr. Rufus E. Element, president of Atlanta University. He was formerly dean of Louisville Municipal College.

Other speakers will include Dr. Arthur D. Wright, S. T. Northcutt, Washington, and Dr. I. D. Pinson, Morris College, Sumter. The theme of the meeting will be "Improvement of Home Life Through Education" and already 5,200 teachers have registered for the convention.

Sessions will be held at the Township Auditorium and group meetings will be held at Allen University and Benedict College. A special feature of the convention will be a moving picture, revealing scenes in the education of the negroes in the South.

All teachers planning to attend are urged to bring their membership cards so that they may be permitted to vote in the election and participate in the activities of the convention. The election of a majority of the officers will take place during the week-end, however, there will be no business session Saturday morning. The convention will close Friday night. Darlington negro teachers will attend the meeting and many in the county have made plans to go to the State Capital today and tomorrow.

Columbia. S. C. Record
March 18,

Teachers End Meeting Here

Palmetto State Convention Closes Tonight With Clement's Address

The 14th annual convention of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, will close tonight in a general session at the Township auditorium when Dr. Rufus J. Clement, president of Atlanta university at Atlanta, Ga., will address members of the association at 8:30.

Doctor Clement will be introduced by J. A. Simmons, principal of Booker Washington high school.

This afternoon a general session of the convention, meeting at the auditorium, heard an address by Dr. I. D. Pinson, president of Morris college at Sumter. Group singing was led by Rebecca Best of Allendale, and musical numbers were given by groups from Brainard institute at Chester, Highland school at Spartanburg, Simonton school at Charleston, Vorhees institute at Denmark, and Colleton county training schol at Walterboro.

Groups of departmental teachers and workers met this morning at Benedict college and Allen university, continuing yesterday morning's meetings.

At yesterday afternoon's opening session at the auditorium, M. E. Brockman, president of the South Carolina Education association, spoke on "Improving Our Teachers in South Carolina."

G. W. Howard, president of the Palmetto association, spoke on "Improvement of Home Life Through Education". Daisy B. Taylor spoke for the Women's Federation.

At the general session last night, also at the auditorium, Dr. Arthur D. Wright of Washington, and Doctor Pinson were the principal speakers.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
December 7, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS HOLD MEETING

Second Congressional District Meeting to Be in Orangeburg

By Richard F. Boulware

The Aiken County Teachers' Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Aiken Graded School Saturday, Nov. 3. At a previous meeting, it elected its officers for 1938-39. Prof. A. W. Nicholson, president of Bettis Academy was elected president; Prof. R. L. Knix, vice president; R. Johnson, Secretary; Alice T. Shuler, assistant secretary; L. Harris, treasurer and Richard F. Boulware, Reporter.

After the secretary's report, Prof. A. W. Nicholson, who has been president of the association for more than 40 years offered his position to a younger person should the association desire. "The Aiken County Teachers' Association was organized over 40 years ago and I am willing to give the position to a younger person," Prof. Nicholson stated before the huge crowd of teachers, "It is up to you to decide," he further remarked. The association members were very silent as they realized the value and good service Prof Nicholson has rendered to the association.

Justine E. Wilkinson, Jeanes teacher, who is doing such splendid work for the interest and development of the association spoke encouragingly to the teachers, she said, "I want to compliment you teachers for the splendid work that is being done in your various classrooms—I see it as I visit your schools." She expressed appreciation for the cooperation in carrying out a good program.

The Jeanes teacher urged particular care for Health, "We realize that care of health among school children is really necessary in this modern age—try to look after the health and welfare of the children as well as yourselves," the Jeanes teacher suggested to the large crowd of teachers,

The program continued with the presentation of Dr. Hair, county doctor, who spoke on venereal diseases. Dr. presented real facts and much information of the danger and harm of Gonnorreah and syphilis. He urged special care—and suggested when in doubt, have a blood test.

Another important feature was our state director of T. B. association, Mrs. M. M. Simpkins, who gave a very worthy and valuable talk on "How to Keep Down Tuberculosis." Mrs. Simpkins clearly showed and demonstrated how T. B. might get into the body. She declared that T. B. caused more deaths than any other germ. "Should you feel that by some way that germ has entered your body, go to a good doctor at once," she said.

In addition to Mrs. Simpkins' wonderful talk on T. B., a health picture was shown entitled, "Let My People Live," showing how proper and immediate care be given T .B. how it might be overcome. The second part of the picture showed how a healthy and proper life can be lived on the farm. The pictures were entertaining, most amusing and very worthwhile.

At the meeting there was an exhibition of canned fruit and vegetables made possible by the 4-H club women headed by M. M. McKissick, home demonstration agent. Also a very important farm meeting headed by county agent George T. Dowdy. Harold Daniels, agricultural supervisor with his office at State College, was present.

All the teachers are expected to attend the second congressional district meeting of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association, headed by A. Townsend which is to be held at State College in Orangeburg, Dec. 17, at 11:30 a. m. The second congressional district is composed of the counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter.

The association has as its guest speaker, Dr. E. M. McGill, president of Allen University. Music will be furnished by State College and Claflin University.

Tennessee

Education-1938

Teachers' Association, State.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
August 31, 1938

COLORED TUTORS HOLD INSTITUTE

50 or More Teachers Attend Courthouse Sessions

Attended by fifty or more tutors the annual Colored Teachers' Institute is being held this week in the county court room at the courthouse with Susie A. Brown, Jeanes Supervisor, in charge. The programs began Monday and will continue through Friday.

J. W. Branham, colored farm agent for the county, will be principal speaker today. Superintendent N. L. Carney will also give instructions concerning the work another term. The subjects for discussion today are "Some Communicable Diseases in Tennessee and How They May Be Controlled," and "Tennessee Valley Authority and the Conservation of Soil."

Tomorrow (Thursday's) topics will be "Conservation and Protection of Trees" and "Safe Driving and Why."

Three subjects will be up for consideration of the teachers Friday. They include "A Background to the Agricultural Problem," "How May a Safe and Adequate Water Supply be Assured," and "Things Teachers May Want to Know."

Dawson B. Jones will again deliver the devotional period address Friday morning. He spoke during the exercises Tuesday.

Monday's topics were "The Present Situlation and Types of Schools in Tennessee," and "How May They Be Improved." Yesterday the tutors discussed "The Tool Subjects and How they May be Correlated with other Subjects," and "The Elementary and Scientific Principles of Teaching."

Shelbyville, Tenn., Times
November 1, 1938

PROF. HARRIS ELECTED PRESIDENT COLORED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Professor S. W. Harris, principal of Bedford County Training School, was elected president of the Middle Tennessee Colored Teachers Association which met in the New Pearl High School building, Nashville, October 27-29th.

Prof. Harris is also chairman of the regional Teachers District in which there are nine counties. The teachers in this district and friends in Shelbyville are pleased to know that a local teacher has been honored with these positions.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
December 10, 1938

NEGRO P.-T. A. IS HONORED

Two Trophies Won By Units In Tennessee

The P.-T. A. units affiliated with negro schools in Tennessee have received the Membership and Publicity Trophies from the National Congress of negro Parent-Teacher Associations according to announcement at the recent meeting of the West Tennessee District Congress at Somerville. The membership award is for the greatest increase of any state in the national organization and the publicity award is in recognition of the largest amount of news published about work of a state group.

County supervisors and P.-T. A. presidents of the West Tennessee District attended the meeting at Somerville where W. E. Turner, state supervisor of education, was among the speakers. R. E. Clay, in charge of the N. Y. A. among negro schools, and Lillian Cansler of Knoxville, state president, took part on the program conducted by Hasolee Green of Memphis, the district president.

VIRGINIA

EDUCATION- 1938
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

Teachers Are Urged To Seek Equal Rights

Salaries, Economic Status Discussed By Virginia Ass'n

Journal & Guide

(Staff Correspondence)

12-3-38

Norfolk, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va. — A comprehensive examination of the economic status of the Negro in Virginia was conducted last week by 850 Virginia teachers and several widely known speakers at the three day convention of the Virginia State Teachers Association held here Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week.

Public interest centered mainly on the general sessions of the convention held in the new auditorium of Virginia Hall on the campus of the local college at which addresses were made by speakers who touched many of the phases of the economic status of the Negro.

Theme of the fifty-first annual session of the conference was: "The Virginia Negro Looks at His Economic Status."

The first of five general sessions was held on Wednesday night. In a short welcome address, President John M. Gandy, of Virginia State College, told of the growth of the school and of its place in the state and the type of service it renders to the state. He pointed out that the school has 114 workers on its staff ,six of whom have Ph. D. degrees. He said that the vast majority of the teachers have master's degrees. There are more than 1,000 students at the college, he pointed out.

The Harry T. Burleigh singers, under the direction of J. Harold Montague, presented several selections. President Winston Douglas, who presided over the meeting, explained the theme of the conference and presented the keynote speaker, T. Arnold Hill, director, industrial relations, National Urban League.

Mr. Hill pointed out that a vast majority of the marginal workers in America are Negroes and said that with increasing unemployment, employers can pick and choose from the labor market.. He called attention to the fact that there have always been many who could not be placed or who could not hold jobs in the best times and that these further complicate the occupational problems of the Negro. He further observed that the race population is rapidly becoming urbanized and it is more difficult to separate urban from rural areas.

NEW AVENUES

To take care of this increasing labor and employment problem among Negroes, schools will have to open up new avenues of employment, and train youth to fit into these new jobs. He suggested that a whole new classification of jobs can be found in the current shift in work emphasis from production of commodities to the distribution of these commodities.

Said Mr. Hill: "Out of our schools must come a more rounded individual." He emphasized the building of character in the school and reminded his audience that the Negro must get pressure, influence and friends behind his program that he must be articulate, that he must cease to place so much emphasis on the dead and on dead things, and demand what he wants. He must realize his responsibility in the problems that face his race, declared the speaker.

SALARY FIGHT

Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the NAACP, discussed the teachers salary fight and the progress that has been made by the joint equalization committee of the NAACP and the State Teachers Association. Mr. Marshall pointed out that the nation is passing through definite social and economic changes and that it is necessary that the principals and teachers keep abreast of the times if the children are to be able to cope with these changes. For this reason the teachers need equal salaries.

The speaker reviewed the slow progress of Negro education in the South and pointed out that both white and colored education in Virginia suffers because barriers have been set up with the purpose of preventing progress in Negro education.

He told his audience that the modern trend among white teachers is for an improved eudcational program and that the Negro should share in improvements. He explained why the equalization fight could not be started before but points out reasons why the time is ripe for action now. Mr. Marshall revealed that $3,500 had been raised for the defense fund to protect litigants in the salary fight. He called those who have not paid a disgrace to the profession and to the race.

NORFOLK FIGHT

He told of the first of a series of proposed suits, which has been started in Norfolk with Miss Aline Black as the petitioner. Three more such suits will be started soon. He pointed out that the group is handicapped unless every teacher votes. He urged that the race teachers organize in the right way and vote.

On Thursday morning, a forum-panel was held on the subject: "Improving the Negro's Economic Condition." Dr. Gordon B. Hancock Virginia Union University, discussed improving conditions through petition; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State, discussed improving conditions through political and civic activities; W. P. Mallard, Farm Credit Administration, and Wiley A. Hall, Richmond Urban League, talked about improving conditions through cooperative effort.

DOUGLAS SPEAKS

"Wherever the opportunity presents itself, let us strike a blow for the eradication of illiteracy among adults," declared President Winston Douglas in his annual address before the joint meeting of the State Teachers Association and the P. T. A. Congress Thursday night.

Mr. Douglas began his address with praise for the leadership of President John M. Gandy under whose direction the college had enjoyed splendid growth. He pointed out that an unusual understanding existed between the races in Virginia and that this understanding had made possible the development of the school and he declared that if such leadership continued, Virginia was destined to be one of the leading states in the nation from an educational standpoint.

P. T. A. PRESIDENT

Mrs. Zula E. White, president of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers, in her annual address, pointed out that the organization had grown but that there were still many things to be done. She said that each local unit should map out its own program to deal with the local problems but that the local units should always keep in mind the objectives of the organization.

Miss Eva C. Mitchell, of Hampton Institute, research secretary, discussed the economic status of the Negro in Virginia and its educational implications.

Mrs. Mitchell's talk dealt mainly with statistics on several important phases of Negro life in Virginia. These were: population, employment status of Negroes in Virginia, types of employment of Negroes in Virginia, land ownership and home ownership of Negroes in Virginia, and economic trends in the teaching profession in Virginia.

After she had discussed these phases and pointed out trends that were indicated by statistics, Miss Mitchell devoted some time to the discussion on the educational implications of these trends. In regards to a gradual decrease in the Negro population, she said: "Teachers need to be more alert to the educational implications of a steadily decreasing population. Already there is a possibility that the shift in emphasis in education will move from the primary level to out-of-school and adult levels. Negroes must recognize the futility of waging a fight for a dying race.

"Population movements merit careful study on the part of educators. Possibly it is the less desirable element which is leaving the state every year . . . Teaching in Virginia for sometime to come must be concerned with the problems of rural life."

Miss Mitchell emphasized the necessity for improving the economic status and economic security of the Negro teacher, in order that he may keep abreast of the times, and may make a cultural contribution to the community in which he works.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Three representatives of the federal government conducted a symposium, Friday morning, on the subject: "Improving the Negro's Economic Condition Through Agencies of the Federal Government."

Lt. L. A. Oxley of the United States Department of Labor was the first speaker.

Speaking on the subject, "The United States Employment Service and the Negro Applicant," Mr. Oxley said: "Unemployment continues to be one of the most serious problems of the day in spite of business recovery in recent years In order to attack the problem intelligently, therefore, it is important not only to know the extent of unemployment and where and on whom it falls but it is necessary to know what existing government machinery there is which day by day is endeavoring to offer some solution to the problem."

He discussed the employment service and its development under the Wagner-Peyser Act. North Carolina leads the South in the number of Negroes in the employment service bureaus. "The employment picture as it affects the Negro continues to be quite unsatisfactory," continued the speaker. "He continues to carry a disproportionately heavy load in the nation's unemployed total and present trends indicate that this burden will continue for some time."

Idleness destroys not only purchasing power—but also destroys efficiency and finally breaks the spirit, he said, adding that a nation-wide attack is being made on the problem by the employment service.

"More and more Negroes are qualifying to share in the responsibility of thinking through the major program of attack on the problem of unemployment. There is no work which is so challenging and the effects of which are most important than the task of stimulating the opening of employment opportunities to the thousands of unemployed.

Ralph O'Hara Lanier of the National Youth Administration office in Washington reviewed six steps in the program of the N. Y. A. These steps were: 1. student aid; 2. guidance in placement; 3. provide work projects; 4. resident training project; 5. apprenticeship training; and 6. a program of fine arts.

GET WPA BENEFIT

The final speaker was Dutton Ferguson, special assistant in the information service of the Works Progress Administration. He pointed out an urgent need for two things which the W. P. A. is trying to provide. They are employment and physical plants. He urged that leaders be courageous and keep alert to see to it that their people participate adequately in the W. P. A benefits.

He declared that research projects had been neglected by the Negro schools and that the extent of Negro participation in the W. P. A. had been very little. He urged that Negroes write to Washington to get federal aid with their projects.

Said Mr. Ferguson, 'The W. P. A. is interested in seeing that the reservoir of unemployment labor is absorbed in useful work and to make it possible for this labor to be finally integrated into private employment. He called for a militant Negro leadership which will unselfishly seek benefits for the group.

Alabama

Education – 1938

Teachers' Salaries.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 22, 1938

The Salary Scale For Birmingham Teachers

One occasionally hears the criticism (more from outside Birmingham than in the city) that Birmingham school teachers are paid too much in relation to salaries paid school teachers over the state generally. If Birmingham teachers, it is said, were paid according to the average scale in the state, the Birmingham school system would not now be suffering. Birmingham has tried, the charge is, to run too expensive a school system.

The report of the special citizens' school committee answers these charges quite clearly. Figures gathered from other cities place Birmingham pretty close to the median in salaries paid in all branches of public school teachers. The mean salary as of 1936-37 for white high school teachers in Birmingham is $1,716. Figures for 15 other Southern cities of comparable size run from $2,141 in Richmond to $1,261 in Tampa. Other Southern cities that pay their high school teachers more than Birmingham, and the 1936-37 salaries, are: Dallas, $2,119; Louisville, $2,089; Houston, $2,016; Tulsa, $1,941; Oklahoma City, $1,813, and Atlanta, $1,719.

The 1936-37 mean salaries for white elementary school teachers include Birmingham, $1,483, ranking sixth below Houston, which pays $1,795, but well above Jacksonville, lowest of Southern cities of the same population rank, which pays $1,053.

When it comes to Negro teachers, Birmingham makes an even poorer showing. This city ranks third from the bottom in the list of 15 Southern cities in average salary to Negro high school teachers and next to the bottom in the list of Negro elementary teachers.

Following the presentation of tables from which the foregoing figures are taken, the committee's report makes this significant observation: "Inquiry has convinced us that the standard of pay for teachers is, in the main, in direct relation to teaching ability and that, after proper adjustments for differences in cost of living, the efficiency of a school is very directly related to salaries paid teachers. Those teachers who are best qualified by experience, training and natural aptitude are found in the schools with the highest salary schedules as a general rule."

The thought that comparisons between teachers' salaries in different parts of Alabama should consider the costs of living finds expression several times in the committee's report. For example, allowance is made under the minimum program law for capital outlay for the rural school systems, but there is no allowance for the city systems. Such allowance should be made, taking into consideration the higher costs in the city of building sites, of labor and other factors calling for higher capital outlays. Furthermore, it is charged that, although the law recognizes some of the special problems of cities, such as cost of living, in distributing funds, in the administration of the law these special problems are largely, if not entirely, ignored. Changes in the law with particular emphasis on justifiable differences in salary scales are recommended.

If Birmingham salaries are higher than those elsewhere in the state, one reason is that higher salaries have to be paid to attract competent teachers. It costs more for teachers to live in Birmingham. They pay more for rent here than in smaller cities, more for board, more for food, more for most of the necessities of life. There is, generally speaking, a tendency toward an increase in the cost of living with an increase in population. And those out in the state who talk about the high salaries paid Birmingham teachers should remember the differences in cost of living and also that Birmingham salaries are not at all out of line with salaries paid teachers in other Southern cities of similar population.

Teachers And Salaries

Advertiser
12-27-38
Montgomery Ala.

The Alabama School Journal informs us that the average salary for white teachers in this State is $97 a month while school is in session and $64 a month on a yearly basis. Fifty per cent of the 67 counties pay their white teachers an annual wage of less than $25 a month. The average salary of Negro teachers is $51 a month while school is in session and $31 a month on a yearly basis.

Birmingham tops the list in the city scale and Jefferson heads all the counties. White teachers in Birmingham receive an average of $165 a month while school is in session and an average of $122 a month on a yearly basis.

These salaries are pitifully low, in most instances, and we will never have the school system which we need until we pay our teachers better. Some of them are now living on a wage which isn't a living wage.

At the same time, however, we cannot help but feel encouraged over the fact that the wages of our teachers have steadily increased during the last half century. While they are distressingly low today, these wages are high when compared with what they were 40 or 50 years ago, and we need not lose heart as long as we are moving forward and not backward.

In fact, we only wish that our progress along other lines had been as great. For instance, along the lines of farming. While the incomes of teachers, of doctors, of lawyers, of dentists, of industrial workers and even — we suspect — of newspapermen have increased during the last half century, the average Alabama farmer gets no more money now than he did in 1890.

We do not have the figures at hand to prove that statement, but we have no fear of its accuracy—and, what makes it even worse, is that the farmer's dollars won't buy anything like as much now as it would half a century ago. If we had some practicable way of increasing the income of our farmers, so that they would be made heavier contributors to the treasury, the teacher situation would take care of itself. This is another example of a plant which needs watering at its roots rather than on its branches.—Tuscaloosa News.

White Teachers' Salaries Double Those of Negroes

Age
12-23-38
New York

BIRMINGHAM, —(By Walter Murdock for ANP) The salaries of teachers in Birmingham are deplorable, said the Birmingham Post, local white daily after a survey and statistical release of the Alabama School Journal. It is revealed that 50 per cent of Alabama's 67 counties are paying white teachers an annual wage of less than $55 a month. Negro teachers receive a worse wage, a yearly salary of less than $25 a month.

Get Twice As Much As Negroes

Salaries of Alabama's Teachers Dissected With Amazing Results.

Courier
12-31-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 29—(By Walter Murdock for ANP)—The salaries of teachers in Alabama are deplorable, said the Birmingham Post, local white daily, after a survey and statistical release of the Alabama School Journal. Teachers' salaries, white and colored, will be a special problem which Gov.-Elect Frank M. Dixon and the incoming state legislature expect to reckon during the next four years.

It is revealed that 50 per cent of Alabama's 67 counties are paying white teachers an annual wage of less than $55 a month. Negro teachers receive a yearly salary of less than $25 a month.

The average white teachers in Alabama schools, whose salary scale was computed by striking a medium between scales prevailing in the city and county schools alike, are pai d$97 a month, while school is in session, or $64 a month on a 12-month basis. While the Negro teacher earns $51 a month when school is in session, or $31 a month on a 12-month basis.

Birmingham white teachers average $165 a month during school, while Negro teachers get about one-half that amount. Jefferson county Negro teachers, whose schol term scale is $78 a month, earn more than Choctaw county white teachers, whose school term scale is $76.

White teacher salaries in all Alabama's leading cities almost double colored teachers' salaries, viz: Anniston, whites' salary, $110; Negroes' salary, $58; Bessemer, whites $119, Negroes $56; Fairfield, whites $110, Negroes $63; Selma, whites $112; Negroes $48; Birmingham, whites $165, Negroes $88, and Montgomery whites $118, Negroes $43.

Big Disparity In Teachers Salaries Shown In Report

Daily World
12-26-38
Atlanta Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

A recent statistical release of the Alabama School Journal revealed the dark state Alabama teachers' salaries and the awful disparity between the salaries of white and colored teachers.

In half of Alabama's 67 counties Negro teachers make less than $25 a month when their salaries are computed on a 12 month basis.

Here is a breakdown of selected figures in the schedule of Birmingham City and Jefferson County teachers to bring out the low standard of pay for teachers. Since so many people can best understand figures in terms of weeks and days the story of poor pay for teachers is being presented in the simplest way. Birmingham City Teachers:

	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
White	$122	$30.50	$7.63
Colored	57	14.25	2.85
Disparity	$ 65	$14.25	$4.78

Jefferson County Teachers:

	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
White	$74	$18.50	$4.63
Colored	45	11.25	2.25
Disparity	$29	$ 7.25	$2.38

The above figures are based upon 12 months rather than on the number of months the school is in session. It is the opinion of substantial authorities that teachers' salaries must be considered on the basis of the whole year with the payments representing fiscal divisions.

Here is the schedule of pay for Alabama teachers which should serve to hasten the movement for elimination of unfair difference in pay standards for the same standard of work.

Salaries of Rural Teachers Excluding Supervisory Principals and Vocational Teachers. as Shown on 1938-1939 Budgets Submitted by Superintendents

COUNTIES	WHITE Number of Teachers	Average Salaries An'l	During School Term	Monthly On 12 Monthly Basis		NEGRO Average Salaries Ann'l	Monthly During School Term	On 12 Basis Months
Autauga	81	$ 697	$ 87	$ 58	59	$ 281	$ 40	$ 23
Bibb	131	643	88	54	54	306	44	26
Blount	209	603	79	50	7	270	39	23
Calhoun	167	734	98	61	33	402	55	34
Cherokee	146	682	90	57	15	331	47	28
Chilton	163	671	89	56	33	388	53	32
Clay	119	698	92	58	13	339	48	28
Cleburne	89	591	83	49	5	364	52	30
Colbert	110	647	89	54	39	403	54	34
Coosa	70	726	99	61	39	323	45	27
Cullman	276	642	84	54	3	413	59	34
Dallas	63	847	104	71	153	171	31	14
Dekalb	277	648	88	54	6	333	48	28
Elmore	171	731	93	61	88	342	48	29
Etowah	214	689	90	57	12	359	54	30
Fayette	135	558	76	47	21	365	52	30
Jackson	261	609	80	51	17	382	55	32
Jefferson	725	892	127	74	339	545	78	45
Lauderdale	192	614	84	51	33	356	51	30
Lawrence	153	661	87	55	40	381	54	32
Limestone	152	637	84	53	45	350	50	29
Madison	246	635	93	53	75	391	54	32
Marengo	82	771	96	64	99	310	44	26
Mobile*	483	870	97	73	194	397	44	33
Montgomery	287	1062	118	89	202	354	43	30
Morgan	195	616	84	51	33	387	54	32
Russell	39	692	99	58	68	183	34	15
St Clair	154	606	86	51	36	360	53	30
Shelby	158	679	89	57	42	355	48	30
Talladega	148	671	91	56	87	399	57	33
Tuscaloosa	235	647	84	54	90	322	44	27
Walker	387	642	83	54	48	371	51	31
Winston	143	613	83	51	1	315	45	27

* * *

Salaries of City Teachers, Excluding Supervising Principals and Vocational Teachers, as Shown on 1938-1939 Budgets Submitted by Superintendents

CITIES								
Albertville	36	$ 781	$ 103	$ 65	1	341	$ 9	$ 28
Alexander City	41	775	86	65	6	[illegible]	44	30
Anniston	111	990	110	83	26	[illegible]	58	43
Athens	36	963	107	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	31
Attalla	20	665	95	55	8	[illegible]	63	37
Bessemer	60	953	119	79	45	447	56	37
Birmingham	923	1466	165	122	389	682	77	57
Carbon Hill	26	750	92	63	5	499	63	42
Cullman	29	754	82	63	..	...	..	..
Decatur	71	814	90	68	15	513	57	43
Demopolis	14	745	106	62	14	420	60	35
Fairfield	37	988	110	82	39	564	63	47
Florence	72	924	103	77	15	493	55	41
Fort Payne	26	626	81	52	2	298	43	25
Gadsden	158	879	98	73	36	480	53	40
Guntersville	18	601	79	50	3	292	42	24
Huntsville	51	877	97	73	15	457	51	38
Jasper	25	651	93	54	..	...	..	..
Mobile*								
Montgomery*								
Russellville	21	646	92	54	..	...	..	..
Selma	70	1080	120	90	35	434	48	36
Sheffield	36	824	103	69	10	541	68	45
Sylacauga	33	969	108	81	7	444	49	37
Talladega	47	794	91	66	11	477	68	40
Tarrant	37	846	106	71	6	543	68	45
Tuscaloosa	97	810	90	68	41	392	44	33
Tuscumbia	28	813	102	68	10	524	66	44

* Included in county.

* * *

Total:

Counties	10423	$ 692	$ 91	$ 58	4272	$ 337	$ 48	$ 28
Cities	2600	1075	123	90	868½	553	64	46
State	13023	768	97	64	5140½	374	51	31

Florida

Education - 1938
Teachers' Salaries.

TUTOR SUES FOR EQUAL SALARY

Florida Teacher Files Petition With Court

FIGHT LOOMS

Daily World
6-11-38
Atlanta, Ga.

TITUSVILLE, Fla.—John Gilbert teacher and principal in the Cocoa junior high school (colored) of Brevard county, has filed a petition with the circuit court of the county, seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Public Instruction to establish equal salary teachers.

The petition was filed May 24 by the law firm of McGill and McGil of Jacksonville. S. D. McGill of the firm is receiving advice and assistance from the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York.

The petition of Principal Gilbert states further that he holds a second grade certificate from the state department of education and is in his eleventh year of teaching. His salary is $50 a month for a nine-month term. Mr. Gilbert also receives an additional $288 per year as principal of the school, making a total of $738. White teachers with the same grade certificate and the same teaching experience receive $100 a month or $900 per year. White teaching principals are paid an additional amount above the $900.

Pointing out that the salary differentials for teaching is 100 per cent, the petition asserts that the said differential is based solely on race and color of the teacher and "denies to petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

At first the petition was filed in the supreme court of Florida which has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in mandamus actions. The supreme court, however, can refuse to take original jurisdiction and in this case it did so, referring the petitioner to the circuit court.

If the circuit court dismisses the petition for any reason, it will be taken then to the supreme court of the state.

Court attaches were frank in stating that no petition of this kind had ever been filed and the court would have to make research into the legal question invloved. The petition is similar to those which have been filed by lawyers in several counties in Maryland. In three of the Maryland counties, the boards of education equalized salaries by an agreement out of court.

The Florida case is the first in the Deep South where Negro teachers have challenged the great difference between the salaries paid them and those paid white teachers of the same training and same experience and performing the same duties. The Florida action is being watched keenly by other southern states for if it is successful. it will have a profound effect upon the fortunes of Negro teachers in the South.

First Test of Kind In The South

Journal and Guide

Titusville Teacher Gets Aid From NAACP

6-11-38

Norfolk, Va.

TITUSVILLE, Fla.—John Gilbert, teacher and principal in the Cocoa Junior High School of Brevard County, has filed a petition with the Circuit Court of the county, seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of public instruction to establish equal salary schedules for white and colored teachers.

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The Florida case is the first in the Deep South where Negro teachers have challenged the great difference between the salaries paid them and those paid white teachers of the same training and same experience and performing the same duties.

McGill To Carry Big Fight For Teachers

Daily World
8-3-38
Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—At a meeting last Monday night at Ebenezer M. E. Church of which the Rev. B. C. McLeod is the pastor and sponsored by the local branch of the [illegible] N.A.A.C.P. an appreciative audience listened to an interesting and eloquent address by Mr. Thurwood Marshall, Special Assistant Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In his own inimitable way he traced step by step the fight on the Anti-lynching Bill, the fight in Maryland for the equalization of teachers salaries, the victories won by the local branches of the N.A.A.C.P. in cases involving racial discrimination throughout the South and the victories won by the teachers in Maryland; stating that the same can be accomplished by the teachers of Florida with the aid of the citizens of Florida.

So in conclusion Mr. Marshall stated that the teachers' case will have to be taken to the Supreme Court of Florida and that the N.A.A.C.P. is joining hand to get these rights for our teachers. It was also made known that Atty's S. D. McGill of this city, will challenge the teachers cause for the N.A.A.C.P.

FIGHTING FLORIDA TEACHERS

Florida Negro teachers have served notice that they want and intend to have the same pay as white teachers for the same work.

Courier

Meeting on Thanksgiving day in Jacksonville, the teachers gathered 1,700 strong from all parts of the peninsula and voted unanimously to financially support the N. A. A. C. P. drive for equalization of salaries in Florida.

12-11-37

Previously it had been the custom for no more than about 300 teachers to gather at their State conferences, but this year they were aroused because John Gilbert, a colored teacher of Brevard County, had been discharged shortly after the N. A. A. C. P. filed suit for equalization of his salary with that of white teachers doing the same work.

In addition to unanimously voting to finance the fighting of Gilbert's case, the militant teachers voted to pay for Gilbert's tuition through college while the case is in the courts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thus Florida teachers take their place alongside the fighting teachers of Maryland and Virginia.

Elsewhere in the South colored teachers are thinking and stirring as never before as the virus of organization, solidarity and militancy permeates the profession.

This is a heartening sign which augurs well for the future because the colored teachers have been and will continue to be for some time the intellectual leaders of our group.

They have been accused of being cowardly, in fear of their shadows, a conservative force when radical action was needed, but their militant awakening would indicate that if these charges ever were true, they are certainly not true today.

12-10-37

It is elementary justice that colored teachers receive the same pay for the same work and responsibility that white teachers receive, because it costs both white and colored the same for food, clothing, shelter, gasoline, railroad fare, taxes and recreation.

Moreover, the South itself has enacted laws for "separate but equal educational facilities.

Every real American believes that justice and the laws should prevail.

The winning of this fight in certain Maryland counties resulted in increases of 100 per cent in the pay of Negro teachers — certainly a stake worth fighting for.

We now await word from the colored teachers in the progressive States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, etc.

Education - 1938

Teachers' Salaries. ✓

General.

A Challenge To State Teachers' Associations

Courier

3-5-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

There are almost a score of Negro State teachers' associations in this country and practically all of them possess considerable sums of money in their treasuries.

Whatever may be the opinion of a few of the more conservative Negro educators, the vast majority of our nearly 60,000 teachers are willing and anxious to support the N.A.A.C.P. teacher salary equalization drive.

The Maryland Teachers' Association backed the fight in two counties of the State, with the result that colored teachers' wages there have been boosted 100 per cent and the Governor is making provision to raise the rest without having to be forced.

The organized Virginia teachers have pledged $5,000 to back the fight in their State and have already remitted $1,000.

But there are more than two States in which Negro teachers with equipment equal to white teachers get only 50 to 60 per cent of the salary paid white teachers.

What about the enlightened and progressive State of North Carolina bursting with the profits of the tobacco industry?

What about Tennessee and Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and the States of the lower South?

Are the colored State teachers' associations in those States going to follow the example of Maryland and Virginia?

If so, the most practical way of doing so is to dig down into the treasury and contribute liberally to the cost of legal action.

And where long established leadership appears to be reluctant to do this, there would seem to be no good reason why the teachers whose dues fill up the treasury should not demand that their wishes be carried out.

Every month's delay represents a loss of about $3,000,000 to the group.

A.T.A. Votes Funds For Teachers' Salary Fight

Courier 10-8-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 6—The American Teachers Association, at its annual convention held here last July, voted to allocate ten cents from each membership fee to a fund which will be turned over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to aid the fight to equalize teachers' salaries in states where inequalities exist.

Teachers to Continue Fight for Equal Pay

Journal and Guide

ATA President Announces 1939 Objectives

9-3-38

Norfolk, Va.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Determination to continue the fight for equality in teacher's salaries was voiced as one of the principal objectives of the new administration of the American Teachers Association and this objective headed the list which has been announced as the platform for action mapped out by Carrington L. Davis, newly elected president of the ATA.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the association came to a close recently at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Davis, named to head the ATA at the recent meeting here, offered the following as the platform of the new administration:

1. The administration is committed, as is this association, to the ultimate objective of bringing to past the condition in which the teachers of the nation will receive equal pay for equal service without regard to color or sex.

2. The administration is seeking one hundred per cent membership in the American Teachers Association in order that there may be achieved many things that will result in the greatest good to the children not only of the race bu but the entire nation.

Mr. Davis is principal of the Douglass High School, Baltimore and former regional vice president of the American Teachers Association.. President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College said: "Negro youth looks at vocations out of the eyes that will give him citizenship. Negro youth questions our form of government. Negro youth looks to legislation for the correction of many of our ills. Negro youth wants a part in every movement for adjustment and improvement. Negro youth wants a practical suggestion and approach to education."

These questions were answered in parts, certainly, by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, representing the National Youth Administration in a forceful way in which she urged all of the teachers to return to their respective communities and find deserving projects in which the NYA could be of assistance; by Joseph H. B. Evans, Resettlement Administration, who pointed out types of employment open to prepared Negroes in the rural settlement program; by Thomas N. Roberts, Project Manager, Division of Land Utilization, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who challenged the delegate assembly to make a Negro forester for his division and that jobs were awaiting for Negroes prepared as conservationists, wild life specialists and engineers; by Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Education of Negroes, United States Office of Education, Washington, who pointed out certain educational factors in the occupational adjustment of Negroes.

Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Association, explained how Negroes, not only farmers but those engaged in various occupations, may be able to borrow money to further educational and other necessary projects.

Dr. Thomas A. Ayers, senior agricultural economist in the AAA, gave specific points in which Negro teachers could help in raising the standard of living for Negro farmers that would include improvement in youth conditions.

Thomas C. Parker, art director, Federal Projects, told what the government is doing to encourage and give opportunity to youth with talent in dramatics, literature, music and in the plastic arts.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, United States Housing Authority, Department of Interior, urged that for the sake of Negro youth occupational training be made dynamic and national to the end that Negro youth be prepared for the jobs now made available through the expansion of the housing program for housing engineers, for women trained for cleaning homes and apartments for those trained as expert house managers.

As a result of a resolution to the delegate assembly a request was sent the National Youth Administration, Washington, requesting that the age limit for Negroes receiving NYA assistance for graduate study be raised from the present age of 24 to 35 years. A generous contribution was voted for the work of the NAACP and special greetings were sent C. J. Calloway for many years executive secretary of the association, who for the first time in many years was unable to attend the sessions because of serious illness at his home in Greenwood, uskegee Institute, and to President H. L. McCrorey, who because of a serious fall, has been confined to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, throughout the sessions.

An outstanding bit of business completed by the association was the coalition of the National Teachers Association with the National Outlook to the end that the National Outlook becomes the official organ of the ATA.

A new member was appointed to the trustee board, Mrs. Anna M. P Strong, Little Rock, Arkansas.

New members to the executive committee: A. Heningburg, Durham, N. C.; Dr. F. D. Patterson Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
November 6, 1938

Editorial Comment

TEACHERS SUFFER MOST.

From Columbia Record.

The News Letter of the University of North Carolina, always interesting and instructive, presents in the current issue a compilation showing the average annual salary of all school teachers, supervisors, and principals for the school year 1935-1936 by states. As would be expected South Carolina stands near the bottom of the list of states with an average of $637. Alabama with $606, Georgia with $587, Mississippi with $571 and Arkansas with $504 are the only states that paid lower average salaries than South Carolina.

The Southern states as a group pay their school personnel less than any other group of states. Of the 26 states which paid teachers over $1,000 not a single one was located in the South. In a large measure this is due to the exceedingly low salaries paid negro teachers in the South. However, white teachers in this section receive considerably less pay per year than white teachers receive elsewhere in the United States. In fact, the figures show forcefully that from every basis of comparison the salaries of teachers in the South are markedly lower than in other sections.

The News Letter points out that the small salary paid teachers in the South is in conformity with the general low wage level which prevails in all walks of life in the South. This is quite true. But the difference in teachers' salaries is decidedly greater than the difference in the general wage level. In Nw York the average salary paid teachers was $2,414, or four times that paid in South Carolina. In New Jersey, Massachusetts and California the average was three times that in this state. No such difference prevails in the average wage paid industrial workers.

The facts indicate that in comparison with other sections of the nation the teachers of the South suffer a greater disadvantage than do other workers.

Education - 1938
Teachers' Salaries.

Louisiana

White Teacher Forces Raises for 480 Colored

Afro-American
10-1-38
Baltimore Md

NEW YORK—One white teacher climbed a fire escape to force her way into a meeting of the New Orleans board of education and then argued so insistently that the board raised colored teachers' pay for the present school term.

This was revealed in the minutes of the recent meeting of the board of directors of the NAACP here at its national headquarters. A report said that while colored teachers in New Orleans receive less than whites, it has been the custom to raise their pay whenever whites are raised.

Board Locks Doors

This year the whites were raised and the colored passed over. White teachers named a committee to protest, but the board met behind locked doors and barred all outsiders. Then the lone teacher acted.

Average salaries for white teachers this year in New Orleans are $1681, and $1317 for colored.

An increase of $100,000 was given to 1452 whites. The board increased the cost of salaries and materials for 480 colored teachers from $657,628 to $680,880.

Tutors In New Orleans Get $364 Less Than Whites

Daily World
9-30-38
Atl Ga

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—Negro public school teachers of New Orleans, better paid than any others in the state, will draw an average of $364 each less than the white teachers for the current scholastic year. the budget of the Orleans parish school board reveals.

Colored teachers will draw an average salary of $1317 to $1,681 for the whites and will get their pay in 10 installments. The board will spend a total of $2,825,784 for salaries and teaching material for whites as compared with $680,880 for Negroes.

Demand Wage Equality For Tutors

Daily World
10-17-38
Atlanta Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—The Public School Teachers of New Orleans have renewed their fight for salary equalization through Richard A. Dowling (white), attorney for the League for Civil Rights and Justice, of which Wallace Marine is president.

Dowling sent a letter to the Public School Board threatening to file suit in the Civil District Court against the board if it does not give its Negro teachers the same rate of pay as that of the white teachers.

At present, the whites are being paid nearly twice more than Negroes for teaching the same grades during the same number of hours. According to Marine, the League For Civil Rights and Justice will take their case to the Supreme Court of the United States if it is lost in the Louisiana courts.

Because there has been quite a bit of argument as to the procedure that should be taken in the case, and which organization; the NAACP and the Civic League have shown a desire to help should foster the school teachers' fight, Marine made it clear that, "we do not insist on taking the lead in this matter but will defer to any other body which wishes to come to the defense of the Negro teachers who are being discriminated against.

Education - 1938

Teachers' Salaries

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS—Terming the statutes of the State of Maryland under which white county school teachers are paid in excess of colored school teachers discriminatory and unconstitutional, Gov. Harry W. Nice on Wednesday directed the State budget director to place additional funds in the State budget to make them equal,

At the same time that the Governor made this statement public, he sent a letter to Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, president of the Colored State Teachers' Association in which he stated that it was a matter of great personal satisfaction to him that the association had been able to make substantial headway toward equalization of the teachers' pay by means of suits which had been filed through the aid of the NAACP, in Montgomery and Calvert counties.

Must Go Further

"We must go further in the same direction," the Governor said, "and take steps as soon as the Legislature meets to repeal the discriminatory laws."

A copy of the letter was also sent to Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP.

"In my opinion," the Governor declared, "The next Legislature must, and I believe will, under the spur of public demand make correction of these discriminatory and totally unfair pieces of legislation as they effect the colored school teachers in the State of Maryland."

The Statement

The Governor's statement in full, follows:

"For some fifteen years there has existed in the State of Maryland a schedule of minimum pay for public school teachers, which schedule has sharply discriminated between white and colored teachers. The statutes of the State upon which these minima are based, are codified under Article 77 of the Code and known as Chapters 90 and 195 and Chapters 202 and 203.

"There can be no possible question but that this discriminatory legislation is totally unconstitutional, and in this opinion I am supported by the opinion of a number of distinguished lawyers of Maryland, who have had occasion thoughtfully to investigate and carefully consider this legislation.

"For a number of months, the question of the constitutionality of these statutes has been advancing and advancing rapidly towards judicial determination. To my mind the situation presents a quite serious problem, one which we shall have to meet fairly and squarely, and in the event of a judical interpretation of unconstitutionality. we will be faced with the problem of immediate and mandatory equalization, which might mean, in many counties, the leveling off of pay to white teachers, in order to bring up equalization of colored teachers. This is a result not desired by the colored teachers and certainly would be deeply resented by the white teachers.

"In two counties of the State, the matter has reached the courts in one of which counties, the situation has been temporarily adjusted to the satisfaction of both colored and white teachers. In the other, the County Board of Education has been advised by its counsel. of the unconstitutionality of the law, and in this case an agreement has been reached, through the adoption of a policy of equal pay for equal qualifications and work, and the agreement to make additional local levies to accomplish this in part for the next school year, and I think it but fair to say that in arriving at such an agreement, the representatives of the colored teachers made the statement that they were quite willing to await permanent fiscal adjustments, to be made by the next Legislature and thus avoid any curtailment of the salaries now paid to white teachers.

In Right Direction

"It seems to me that these steps are in the right direction and I heartily approve the proposed arrangement. It is an admirable thing that the county authorities recognize the justice of the claims presented by the colored teachers, and it is equally admirable that the latter are willing to wait a reasonable time for the necessary adjustments to be made so as not to distrub the salaries of their white colleagues.

"We must go further in the steps as soon as the Legisla- same direction and take ture meets to repeal the discriminatory laws. It will be my policy during the remainder of mv term to further this and I shall instruct the present Budget Director who must take the preliminary steps in the compliation of the budget for my successor, whoever he may be, to include an additional sum in the next State Budget so that those counties which are entitled under the law to financial assistance from the State for the county schools will be enabled to pay the same salaries to all teachers under similar circumstances.

"I am seriously thinking also, at the same time, that in several grades the minimum schedule of all public school teachers' salaries need revision. and this latter is going to be the subject of careful study over the next few months.

Must Correct Error

"Unless the matter is worked out by the various County School Boards in co-operation with the various Boards of County Commissioners and the State Board of Education, we would be face to face, upon judical interpretation establishing immediate and mandatory equalization, as a matter of law and of fact, with the necessity of finding approximately a half million dollars additional revenue, or, for instance, in the matter of equalization, through the increase of some $400 to one colored teacher, at the expense of about $70 decrease in the salaries of each of six white teachers, a situation not desired by the colored teachers any more than welcomed by the white teachers.

"The whole thing is the outcome of ill-advised legislation of more than fifteen years ago. and the coming Legislature will be face to face with the necessity of correction. And, I use the word necessity' in its legal significance."

Teachers Compromise in Kent Salary Case

Will Get One-third the Differential in Salaries for the 1938-39 Term

Afro-American 2-19-38

Baltimore, Md.

CHESTERTOWN, Md. — Payment of [illegible] salary schedule differential of colored and white teachers in Kent County was promised for the 1938-39 school term by the Kent Board of Education following a meeting with three county P.-T.A. members and three teachers, Tuesday.

Nothing was said about the other two-thirds.

This decision came following the presentation on January 3 of a petition to the board signed by all colored Kent County teachers and sponsored by the Kent County P.-T.A. of which William Jones is president and Mrs. Cassiadireen Smith, vice president.

Joshua Thompson was the other member of the P.-T.A. present at the conference. Teachers present were:

E. T. Hawkins, Chestertown High School; Mrs. Viola Comegys, elementary principal at Coleman, Md.; and Mrs. Mahalia Drummond, primary teacher at Golt, Md.

The teacher committee was selected by members of that profession in the county, it was pointed out by L. C. Robinson, white, supervisor of Kent County schools, who made the statement to the press concerning the results of the conference.

Funds Short

He said the teachers had agreed to influence their group to continue to accept salaries on the present scale for the balance of the school year, because there are no funds available from any source now to pay any higher salaries than required by the State law.

Mr. Robinson stated further that the Board of Education feels that it has the assurance of the Board of County Commissioners of Kent County that the latter will provide sufficient funds for the school year 1938-39 to make the payment agreed on possible.

The payment would be one-third the differential between the two salary schedules as stated in the school law in addition to the salaries paid according to the teacher schedule for colored.

After the school year 1938-39, he continued, the Board of Education will be entirely willing to pay salaries based on the schedule that may be enacted by the Maryland State legislature.

This schedule will take into consideration, it was learned, the experience and training of the teacher.

Meeting Requirements

Mr. Robinson said it was generally conceded that the colored teachers were meeting the educational requirements of the State and that they should be paid accordingly.

A similar situation exists, he pointed out, in the case of white elementary school teachers whose scholastic requirements are the same as those of white high school teachers, but whose salaries have not been adjusted on a basis of this requirement.

Concensus of opinion among the members of the committee of teachers and parents was that though they have not entirely achieved their goal that they will do so eventually due to what they called the co-operative and seemingly favorable attitude toward the matter of the Kent County Board of Education of which L. B. Russell, white, is president.

No efforts have been made to bring a lawyer into the case as yet, they stated, though this may be necessary in drawing up the agreement.

FILE COURT PETITION FOR EQUAL SALARIES

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-25-38 New York, N.Y.

Upper Marlboro, Md., Mar. 25.- A petition was filed in the circuit court here today seeking to have the board of education of Prince George's county and the superintendent of education equalize the salaries between Negro and white school teachers. The petitioner in the case is Evelyn Elsie Cook, a teacher in the Chapel Hill colored elementary school.

The petition states that Miss Cook "and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Prince George's county are paid salaries less than those paid white teachers and principals in the public schools of Prince George's county with identical qualifications and experience."

No salaries are mentioned in the petition, but the salary of the petitioner is guessed to be about $760 for an eight-months' term, whereas the salary of whites for the same time is about $1150.

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20 MARYLAND COUNTIES SEEK EQUAL SALARIES FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Baltimore, Md. Apr.1.- At a meeting held here March 26, representatives of Negro teachers' groups in twenty counties in Maryland decided to file petitions at once in each of their counties seeking to have the boards of education equalize the salaries between Negro and white teachers.

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

4-1-38

New York N.Y.

This meeting was the outgrowth of successful actions in Montgomery and Calvert counties in which an agreement has been reached out of court to equalize salaries. The latest court action was taken March 25 at Upper Marlboro in Prince George's county. All legal moves are being taken under the direction of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People directed by Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel.

The action in Montgomery county resulted in the addition of $30,000 to the salaries of Negro teachers and the action in Calvert county added $17,000. It is estimated that if and when the salaries of Negro teachers throughout the state are equalized with whites, a total of $486,000 annually--the present differential-- will be added to Negro pay envelopes.

Education – 1938
Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland

Text of Agreement Equalizing Calvert County Teachers' Pay

1-8-38
Afro
Baltimore, Md.

Uniformity Ordered

Resolutions of the board of education of Calvert County establishing uniform minimum salary schedules.

At a meeting held on Dec. 27, 1937, the following resolutions establishing uniform minimum salary schedules for all teachers having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work were adopted:

"The board of education of Calvert County orders and directs that effectiive Aug. 1, 1939, all elementary school teachers regularly employed by said board of education and having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work shall be paid according to a uniform minimum salary schedule."

"The board of education of Calvert County further orders and directs that effective Aug. 1, 1939, all high school teachers regularly employed by said board of education and having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work shall be paid according to a uniform minimum salary schedule."

Orders Increases

Resolution of the board of education of Calvert County relative to salaries to be paid colored teachers in its employ during the school year 1938-1939.

At a meeting held on Dec. 27, 1937, the following resolution was adopted by the board of education of Calvert County:

"The board of education of Calvert County hereby orders and directs that for the school year 1938-1939, beginning Aug. 1, 1938, all teachers regularly employed by said board of education to teach in schools for colored children be paid in addition to the salaries provided for in Article 77, Sections 202 and 203 of the Code of Maryland, 33 1-3 per cent of the difference between the salaries provided for in these sections and those provided for in the minimum salary scale established for all white teachers regularly employed to teach in the elementary and high schools of Maryland as set forth in Article 77, Sections 90 and 195 of the Code of Maryland."

"The superintendent of schools is hereby authorized and directed to include in the budget request for the school year 1938-1938 sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this resolution."

Provided in Budget

At a special meeting of the county commissioners of Calvert County Dec. 27, 1937, the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, that upon the request of the county board of education presenting the situation that has arisen by the pending suit against said board of education involving the matter of equal pay for colored school teachers with the salaries paid to white school teachers in Calvert County, the county commissioners for Calvert County will include in their budget for 1938-1939, to be levied for, the sum of five thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars ($5,560.00), the said amount being one-third of the estimated amount to evenly adjust salaries of colored school teachers, and is in accordance with the terms of a compromise reached by the petitioners in said suit and the board of education."

By order of Board of County Commissioners for Calvert County.

Wage Increase Averages $725 Each Per Year

1-8-38
Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

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The decision will give the county's colored teachers average raises of $725 annually.

At its meeting Monday the board of education adopted a resolution which will add one-third of the amount necessary to equalize colored teachers' salaries in the fiscal year 1938-1939.

Vote Levy for Boost

To meet this initial advance in pay the county commissioners voted to make an educational levy of $5,560, which they compute as one-third of the amount needed to equalize the salaries for one year.

It is understood that in keeping with Governor Nice's plan to have the next State Legislature make a $500,000 appropriation for salary adjustments, there will be complete equalization effected by the beginning of the 1939-1940 school term.

Reach Agreement

Agreement to this effect was reached several days ago in a conference of attorneys representing Calvert county and the joint committee representing the teachers and the NAACP.

In this conference the Calvert county attorneys admitted in toto that the present discriminatoin in salary scales between white and colored teachers is unconstitutional and offered to make proper adjustment if the attorneys for the teachers would accept a gradual process that would not upset financial conditions in the county. Attorneys for the joint committee agreed.

$16,680 Increase

The action of the Calvert county school board will add a total of $16,680 to colored teachers' salaries annually. There are at present twenty-three teachers, and when their salaries are equalized in 1939 they will have average increases of $725 each.

The increases will affect elementary and high schools.

In a letter to Miss Enolia McMillan, president of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, and Mrs. Lillian Jackson, president of the NAACP, Governor Harry W. Nice stated that he would take necessary steps to insure legislative action which would forever wipe out every discrimination in salary schedules based on race or color.

He commended the teachers and the association for their fine spirit in co-operating with county authorities in the matter of accepting an adjustment that would not affect white salaries nor cause an undue strain on county finances, and predicted that every county in Maryland would fall in line.

The Calvert county outcome is one of the fruits of the legal fight waged by Thurgood Marshall and other NAACP attorneys in Maryland jointly with Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Jackson as representatives of the joint committee of teachers and the association.

Maryland Principal Demands Equal Pay

Daily World
12-26-38
Atlanta, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Md.—(SNS)— A petition was filed here Saturday, December 3 on behalf of Walter Mills, to enjoin the State Superintendent of Education, the comptroller, and the State Treasurer from distributing state funds for teachers' salaries on the basis of a discriminatory salary schedule which operates in favor of white teachers

Mills an elementary school principal at Parole, Md. near here, is represened by Thurgood Marshall, assistant legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The petition was filed by Marshall, Edward P. Lovett, Leon Ransom, and Charles H. Houston.

The case represents another in a series of legal actions undertaken by the Association to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers in states where separate school systems operate. The action applies against not only state funds allocated for teachers' salaries, but also funds allocated to schools for other purposes.

According to the Maryland law, twenty-four per cent of these education funds must be used for purposes other than teachers' salaries.

The Association has also taken steps in similar cases in Virginia, Florda and Alabama.

Education - 1938
Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland

Text of Agreement Equalizing Calvert County Teachers' Pay

1-8-38
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Uniformity Ordered

Resolutions of the board of education of Calvert County establishing uniform minimum salary schedules.

At a meeting held on Dec. 27, 1937, the following resolutions establishing uniform minimum salary schedules for all teachers having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work were adopted:

"The board of education of Calvert County orders and directs that effectiive Aug. 1, 1939, all elementary school teachers regularly employed by said board of education and having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work shall be paid according to a uniform minimum salary schedule."

"The board of education of Calvert County further orders and directs that effective Aug. 1, 1939, all high school teachers regularly employed by said board of education and having equal professional qualifications and doing equivalent work shall be paid according to a uniform minimum salary schedule."

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Daily World
12/26/38
Atlanta, Ga.

FREDERICK SUPT. DENIES THAT EQUAL PAY AWAITS TEACHERS

1-1-38
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

A report reaching some of the teachers of Frederick County that their salaries would be equalized as of January 1, 1938, was denied by Superintendent E. W. Pruitt when called by the AFRO-AMERICAN on Thursday.

Although Superintendent Pruitt said that members of the board had read Governor Nice's statement, he declared no action had been taken.

No Action Needed

The superintendent stated that as he understood the matter, the governor's statement did not require any official action at the present.

The budget for the rest of the present term was made up a month ago, he stated, and the salary scale decided upon was on the basis of the old pay scale. No change can be made before September, when a new term begins and a new budget made, he said.

He could not state, he said, whether the board would take up the matter at its next meeting or not.

Equal in Cumberland

A partial survey being made by AFRO reporters revealed that the rate of pay for white and colored teachers have been the same in Allegany County for a number of years.

Superintendent Charles Knapp of Cumberland stated that colored teachers in Alleghany were also under same requirements and ratings as that of whites.

Counties in Maryland which are paying equal salaries or whose boards of education have voted to equalize colored and white salaries are Montgomery, Baltimore, Calvert and Allegany.

Counties in which adjustments must yet be made are Anne Arundel, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Prince Georges, Queene Annes, St. Marys, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester.

Dorchester to Act

Superintendent H. B. Kinnamon of Dorchester County told the AFRO-AMERICAN that this matter would be taken up at a meeting of the board next Tuesday.

Miss Luby R. Spencer, clerk in the office of the superintendent of Carroll County stated that no consideration of the matter is contemplated at present, so far as she knew.

Superintendent A. J. McBride of Cecil County stated that there has been no meeting of the board since the governor made his proposal and he did not know whether it would come up for consideration or not at the next meeting.

At the office of the Superintendent of Education of Talbot County, it was stated that no decision had been made to take up the consideration of the matter of equalization of colored and white teachers salaries.

The same situation was found at Leonardtown office of the superintendent of education of St. Marys County.

Won't Talk

Superintendent D. D. Willis of Caroline County stated that he did not care to talk about the matter at all.

Superintendent George Fitzgerald of Somerset County stated that the matter had not yet been discussed in a meeting of the board and that he could not say whether or not it would be at any coming meeting.

Too Late to Begin

In Worcester County, A. C. Humphries, superintendent stated that it would be too late to give any practical consideration of this matter for this year. He stated that there had been no provisions made for equalization of salaries and he was not certain whether there would be **any next year.**

Education-1938

Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland.

Equal Teachers' Salary Drive Gaining Ground

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va

4-30-38

Campaign Raised Teachers' Pay In Maryland

By CHARLES H. HOUSTON
N. A. A. C. P. Special Counsel

The active campaign of the National Assoication for the Advancement of Colored People to obtain for the race equal educational opportunities in Virginia starting a campaign for equal salaries is getting hot with teachers.

The N. A. A. C. P. campaign began in 1935. In the three years which have elapsed. the Association has fought discrimination against Negroes in state universities, high schools and elementary schools. Thru its campaign for equality of teachers' salaries, it has raised the annual income of Negro teachers in Maryland by more than $100,000.

The first effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People campaign opened the doors of the University of Maryland Law School to Negro students. In 1936 by suit in the Baltimore Courts the Association obtained a writ of mandamus against the authorities of the University of Maryland to compel them to accept Donald Gaines Murray as a first year law student.

Equalization Drive Spreads To Other States

Murray, the grandson of the late Bishop Gaines of the A. M. E. Church, was Maryland born and bred. His family had been paying taxes in Baltimore for more than 30 years, to help support the state university.

But although the University admitted Mexicans, Chinese, Hindus and all other foreigners it drew the color line against its own Negro taxpayers. The Maryland courts, however, decided that under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, this State could not offer instruction to white students without offering the same instruction to its Negro citizens. And since there was only one state law school, Negroes had to be admitted to that school.

TO SUPREME COURT

Other suits were brought by the N. A. A. C. P. against the University of Tennessee and the University of Missouri to compel them to admit Negro students. These suits were decided against the Negro students, but Tennessee passed a law providing state scholarships for Negro graduate and professional students and Missouri liberalized its existing state scholarship law to provide more money and more benefits.

The end of the Missouri case is not yet reached because the N. A. A. C. P. is now attempting to get the United States SSupreme Court to review the Missouri case under the 14th Amendment.

ALICE JACKSON CASE

In Virginia, when Miss Alice Jackson of Richmond applied for admission to the University of Virginia in 1936, the N. A. A. C. P. announced it would support her application. The University authorities did not admit her, but the state legislature passed a scholarship act for graduate and professional study by Negroes.

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COULD SUE STATE

This restriction has no basis in the law, and some Negro student whose expenses at a Northern university exceed by more than $150 the amount he would have to spend if he took the same work at the University of Virginia will have a good suit against the state for the balance.

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SEVEN STATES HAVE LAW

Besides Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee, three more states have passed state scholarship laws under the influence of the N. A. A. C. P. campaign: Maryland, Oklahoma, and Kentucky.

This with the addition of West Virginia, which has had a scholarship law for years, brings the number of Southern states having scholarships to seven. A scholarship bill was introduced in the last Texas legislature but did not pass. It will be introduced again in the next session and vigorously pushed by Texas citizens.

This article does not permit a complete review of the educational campaign. More liberal scholarships were obtained for Negro high school students in Baltimore County, Maryland. The authorities were forced to reopen a Negro high school in Augusta, Arkansas. Investigation was made into elementary school conditions in South Carolina, California, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Tennessee. A successful lobby was built up, in conjunction with the National Coordinating Committee, to write provisions against race discrimination into the Harrison-Black-Fletcher Education bill which provided for the distribution of $100,000,000 among the states for educational purposes.

TEACHERS SALARY FIGHTS

Agitation for teachers' salaries has been supported and local teachers have been aided in their fight for equal salaries in Maryland, Virginia, and Florida. Movements are under way looking toward equalization of salaries in Kentucky and Georgia. When they succeed hundreds of thousands of dollars will be added to the annual salaries of Negro teachers.

The campaign is just in its initial stages but it has accomplished fundamental changes in Negro attitudes toward state education and is increasing Negro self-respect.

It has taught Negroes that there is only one system of public schools in any state; and that where Negroes and whites go to separate schools, the separate schools are merely separate divisions of one common system, and Negroes have just as much right to know what is going on and to have a voice in the management of the white division, as whites have to know what is going on and to have a voice in the management of the Negro division.

ONE TAX RATE

It has also taught Negroes that just as there is only one tax rate, there is only one public treasury; and that money should be paid out from that one public treasury not on the basis of race but on the basic of public need.

Fundamentally, the campaign aims to save the Negro youth of the future, and to make the States guarantee them an equal chance to become educated, effective and respected American citizens.

At Least Four Lose Positions

Journal and Guide

Educators Feel Vengeance of School Officials

7-2-38

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Howard Pindell, who had been teaching five years in Anne Arundel County, and who thus had tenure and could not be fired without cause, was transferred two years ago to Frederick County where he was offered a better job as principal.

Norfolk Va

However, this tenure earned in Anne Arundel County was not good in Frederick County and he had to work two years in Frederick County before he earned his tenure. His two-year period was completed this spring and he was fired.

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CAUSE REQUIRED

In Somerset County, Namon Allen, who was not being considered as a plaintiff in a suit, but who was one of the leaders among the teachers in the community in the agitation for equal teachers' salaries, was dropped this spring by the school board. He had not been teaching more than two years and so could be dismissed without cause.

In Prince George's County the superintendent of schools, Nicholas Orem, has declared open war in the movement to equalize teachers' salaries and has stated that he will fight it through the courts and by intimidating the Negro teachers in anyway in his power.

As a first step in his campaign of frightening colored teachers, he has dismissed at least three probationary teachers to prevent them from earning tenure and thus escaping dismissal except by cause. Evidently the intention is to keep replacing teachers within the two-year period so that there will be a fresh crop always on hand completely at the mercy of the superintendent.

It was Superintendent Orem who first objected to NAACP attorneys examining the minutes of the school board. It was necessary for the lawyers to file a petition demanding access to the minutes. Superintendent Orem's hostility insures a court fight every step of the way in order to win equalization of salaries in Prince George's County.

Journal and Guide

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Norfolk Va.

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Will Attempt to Wipe Out Differentials in Pay

Bystander

See Obligation As That of State to Adjust Differences in Salaries Between Negro and White Instructors

Republican Governor, Harry Nice, Seeking Re-election Says "Totally Unconstitutional"

10-6-38

[illegible]

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5—The state Democratic convention meeting here, September 28th, to nominate Herbert O'Conor former attorney general for Maryland, for governor, pledged to end the differential in Negro and white teachers' salaries.

Included in its program of policy is the following statement:

"We recognize the obligation on the part of the state to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers having the same teaching qualifications and we pledge the accomplishment of this objective at the earliest possible time."

Republican Governor Harry Nice, who is seeking re-election, issued a previous statement in the Baltimore Sun in which he declared that the state law permitting a differential in salary payments to Negro and white teachers was "totally unconstitutional. "I am supported by the opinion of a number of distinguished lawyers of Maryland," he said, "who have had occasion thoughtfully to investigate and carefully consider this legislation. . . . It will be my policy during the remainder of my term to further this. . . ."

Battle Started On New Front

[illegible]

12-1-38

Atlanta [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Md.—(SNS)—The fight to equalize the salary scale of Negro and white teachers in the state of Maryland moved forward on another front here this week when Thurgood Marshall, assistant legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a petition with the State Board of Education Tuesday, November 22, asking that the Board cease distributing the "equalization fund" on a discriminatory basis.

The petition, which was filed in behalf of the Maryland Educational Association, whose membership comprises colored teachers in the public schools throughout the state, seeks to stop a practice of long standing.

For a number of years the State Board of Education has distributed state funds to various counties of Maryland that are too poor to meet their educational budgets. The distribution has been made in accordance with a state salary code that discriminates in favor of white teachers.

Taking Prince George's County, as an example, the salary scales show that Negro elementary school teachers in this county receive an average salary of $711 per year; white elementary teachers receive an average of $1,169 per year. Negro high school teachers receive an average of $858 per year; white high school teachers average $1,396 for the same period.

The petition was filed with the education board after a conference between Mr. Marshall, State Superintendent of Schools Cooke and the Assistant Attorney General of Maryland.

FILES SUIT TO HOLD UP TEACHERS' SALARIES

[illegible]

12-24-38

Pittsburgh Cou.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23 — A petition has been filed here on behalf of Walter Mills, to enjoin the State Superintendent of Education the comptroller, and the State treasurer from distributing state funds for teachers' salaries on the basis of a discriminatory salary schedule which operates in favor of white teachers.

The case represents another in a series of legal actions taken to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers in states where separate school systems operate. The action applies against not only state funds allocated for teachers' salaries, but also funds allocated to schools for other purposes. According to the Maryland law, twenty-[illegible] per cent of these education funds must be used for purposes other than teachers' salaries.

The Maryland law establishes a minimum of $1,150 for white elementary school principals, with on specification for minimum salary for colored principals. Mills' salary is slightly more than $900.

EDUCATION- 1938
TEACHERS' SALARIES

MISSISSIPPI

Miss. Educational Program Stymed by Igorance of Half Of Its Population---Negroes

Black Dispatch

State Pays No Higher Salaries Today Than It Did Forty-Seven Years Ago

12-24-38 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Improved Conditions Help Te[illegible] Farmers

ALCORN, Miss.—(ANP)—According to a report of State Superintendent of Education L. S. Rogers, Negro education has suffered from lack of proper facilities and absence of a realization that Negroes constitute half of the population of the state and any holdback of them seriously effects the general progress of the state.

An extensive program for Negro public education was motivated after a survey showed that in 15 counties there are no highschool facilities for 49,697 Negro educable children; in 53 counties 184,651 Negro children have no highschool facilities outside of towns and cities. Although since this report some improvements have been made in the efforts to provide better educational facilities for Negroes, that is, highschool education, it is found that out of more than 117,000 Negroes in the state of highschool age, schools and facilities are available for only a little over 8,000.

In referring to a school in the state that was his ideal for Negroes, State Agent P. H. Eason addressed Superintendent Rogers: ‘As a result of this type of school the tenant farmers of the community are growing more gardens, more chickens, more flowers and shrubbery. They are living better and they are more contented. They are moving around less in the community and less out of the community. They are healthier and they are more interested in the school. As a result of this enterprise the white people are more interested in the colored people and the school. They are doing more for the school."

This is indicative of how better school facilities for Negroes affect the entire community, its general attitude towards Negroes and conditions.

A few years back this situation was supplemented with the fact that few Negroes of the state or who wanted to come into the state qualified to teach, owing to the fact that the annual salary for Negro rural teachers was only $125 and for city teachers $280, as compared with $246 and $642 respectively, for Georgia, the next southern state in rank of paying teachers' salaries, and $586.06 and $771.16, respectively, for Kentucky, the highest of the southern states.

The state cast eyes towards Alcorn, its only state supported accredited college for preparation of teachers. After the passing of Dr. L. J. Rowan in mid-1934, under whose administration a $300,000 building program went forward, Dr. William H. Bell was placed at the head of the college. Dr. Bell has not only made headway in acquiring through state aid better facilities but has set out to develop a renewed insight on the purposes of education and to produce or turn out the type of finished educational product that can cope with the entire state situation.

At Alcorn is established an environmental complex that is built on disciplinary measures of the voluntary type, and purposeful education preparatory for the right type of leadership. This program is catching on with the state authorities, and as a result Alcorn graduates are being scattered throughout the state in new schools being established and in old schools to help elevate the

It is interesting to note that the average monthly salary for teachers in Mississippi is practically the same today as it was 47 years ago. In the production of a higher type teacher the demand and necessity for a higher salary scale will grow. In the last few years some cities have recognized this and a survey shows that in these communities most of the instructors are Alcorn graduates within the last five years. Alcorn and the state department of education are working hand in hand to develop better education among Negroes and thereby lead into better living standards and conditions.

Education - 1938.
Teachers' Salaries.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 13, 1938

NEGROES URGE EQUAL SALARY FOR TEACHERS

But Bass Turns Down Plea, Declaring That Politics Is Behind the Move

Equalization of salaries for white and colored teachers was urged upon the board of city commisioners yesterday by three representatives of Chattanooga Negro teachers, who were told by Mayor E. D. Bass that politics was behind the move, and that an effort was being made to "put this board on the spot."

After a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the teachers had been read, presenting arguments for the equalization request, Mayor Bass asked whether the matter had been discused with the commisioner of education, T. H. McMillan. When told that one of the teachers had taken the matter up with Commisioner McMillan, now out of town, the mayor said:

"He hasn't made any recommendation to this board about it."

The mayor questioned each of the three members of the committee—L. G. Durroh, A. F. Seay and Callie Myers — about his length of service, and pointed out that the salary differential had always existed.

Cites Raises Received

"The salary scale recently adopted by this board," said Bass, "does not reduce salaries. It provides that they cannot be reduced. Most of you got some increases last year — the first year during the twenty-four years that I have been on this board that there has been any considered effort to bring about an increase in salaries.

"I know I speak for every member of this board when I say that we want to help you, but that we have done the best we can for you. The finances of the city are such that we simply can't give you any more money, unless the salaries of the white teachers are reduced correspondingly.

"Under the new salary schedule, all funds paid out in salaries are distributed by the commission as a whole as it desires, instead of by one man as in the past."

The mayor then charged that politics had played a part in the action of the colored teachers in presenting the resolution, asserting that "it was done solely for the purpose of putting this board on the spot." He exempted the members of the delegation, however, from the charge of playing politics.

Several efforts were made to interrupt, but the mayor waved them aside, saying "there is no way at this time for the city to grant your request."

Seay said "we are just asking for what is due us," and the woman teacher requested that each member of the board gives an expression on the proposition, "so that we can report back to the meeting."

Discussion Grows Lively

The discussion, which had grown somewhat lively, continued, and Callie Myers finally asked the mayor:

"Do we look like the kind of people who would come here to put you on the spot?"

"Well, you do," said the mayor. "I know you."

The committee members continued to insist that salaries of the two races should be equalized, citing various instances where the cost of living and of educating their children were equal, and the mayor finally inquired:

"You don't advocate reducing the salaries of white teachers to take care of this adjustment, do you?"

"I really don't see anything wrong with that," replied Durrough, and Seay concurred.

Some action was insisted upon by the committee, and the mayor ended the discussion by stating that he would order the resolution presented by the teachers filed with the auditor.

One hundred and seventeen names were appended to the resolution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 11, 1938

GRO TEACHERS SIGN PROTEST ON SALARIES

Approximately thirty of the 200 members of the Colored Teachers' association, composed of principals and teachers in city schools, met Saturday morning on the third floor of the Knights of Pythias building to consider a protest to the city commission against a dual salary scale in the city's system.

The meeting was called by T. B Kennedy, vice-president, who was not present, but heard W. N. Jackson read a petition setting forth that Negro teachers "receive no reduction in their bills on account of being colored; are required to have the same standards of training; it costs them as much to live and pay taxes and other necessities of life as any other group, and they should have equal salaries."

Considerable discussion was indulged as to the timeliness of the complaint which ended in 75 per cent. of those present signing the document.

Albert F. Seay presided as temporary chairman in the absence of the president and vice-president of the organization.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 11, 1938

A GEORGIA MOB HUMILIATES THE SOUTH

Few things have ever been more barbaric than was the action of the mob which Saturday set fire to the body of a dying Georgia negro, and few officers of the law have ever been more negligent than was the sheriff who made no effort to stop the mob from its fiendish labors.

The South and the nation have just finished rejoicing over the news that during the first six months of this year there was no lynching anywhere in the United States. Now a handful of beasts in our neighboring State bring down humiliation and shame upon the whole land and particularly upon the South.

And the sheriff, charged with upholding the law, announces with apparent satisfaction that so far as he is concerned the case is closed! That statement alone should stir the people of Georgia to action against him. It should stir the governor and the attorney general to move rapidly and quickly for a thorough investigation. And if the people of Georgia are sincere in their opposition to a federal anti-lynching bill they will demand the arrest of the culprits who led the mob in its frightful undertaking.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 13, 1938

Negro Sc Teachers' Plea Refused

A request that came from Negro school-teachers for equalizing their wages with that of white teachers was turned down Tuesday afternoon by the City Commission.

The Negro teachers were represented by a committee claiming to be speaking for 117 of the 195 colored teachers employed in the city system.

Mayor E. D. Bass, acting as spokesman for the board, told the Negro group that there was no money available at the moment to make such a move. He charged that the constant request that this be done was being prompted by political interests in an attempt "to embarrass this board."

Members of the committee were A. F. Seay and Mrs. L. D. Durroh, the spokesman, and W. N. Jackson.

The Negroes pleaded that "this is a new order of doing things, and that the time had come when members of the Negro race should be given better recognition for training and work in the South."

"Do we look like the kind of people who would come here to put you on the spot?" asked one.

Bass: 'You do," he said, "I know you of old."

At another point in the debate Bass said: "Any child can see what s back of this whole thing."

The Negro committee replied that the request came from the Negro teachers as a whole and denied the political charge.

Virginia
6

Education - 1938
Teachers' Salaries.

"Equal Pay" Campaign Is Backed By Va. Teachers

$1,400 Fund Is Subscribed In Richmond

(Staff Correspondence)

Journal & Guide
1-22-38
Norfolk Va

RICHMOND, Va.—The 280 colored teachers in the Richmond public school system subscribed $1,400 to the fund for the proposed N. A. A. C. P. court fight for the equalization of teachers' salaries in Virginia when they held their regular January meeting in the Armstrong High School here Friday night of last week. The teachers voted to pay $5 each for the fight. $2.50 of this is to be paid February 1 and the rest will be payable on April 1.

Several members of the joint teachers' salary committee, composed of members of the N. A. A. C. P. and members of the Virginia State Teachers Association, addressed the Richmond Teachers Association. L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School in Newport News and executive secretary of the State Teachers Association, spoke briefly on the salary equalization plan. He was followed by Thurgood Marshall, of Baltimore; and Charles Houston of Washington, both members of the N. A. A. C. P. Defense Council. These speakers asked for the cooperation of the Richmond teachers in the court suits, and announced tentative plans which were worked out in a meeting of the joint committee held on Friday night just prior to the teachers meeting.

The local teachers voted to give its annual $110 scholarship again this year. This scholarship is paid upon the matriculation of the chosen student at Virginia Union University.

Wiley Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, gave a report of the progress of the Red Circle Cooperative, a local organization working toward the establishment of a cooperative grocery in Richmond. News items of interest to teachers were reviewed by Thomas Henderson. A report of the Teachers' Federal Credit Union was made by Oscar Morton.

The fact that every teacher in the Richmond School System has paid his poll tax, has registered and is a qualified voter was revealed in the report of the citizenship committee of the association, made by Samuel Howell.

Mrs. Milton L. Randolph, first colored supervisor of music in the Richmond Schools, announced a Spring Music Festival which is to be held at the Mosque on April 6. A. B. Greer spoke briefly.

Joint Committee Holds Meeting In Richmond

(Staff Correspondence)

Journal and Guide
1-22-38
Norfolk Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — Plans for waging court suits for the equalization of teachers salaries in Virginia were outlined by members of the joint committee in a meeting at the home of its chairman, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, in Richmond Friday afternoon. The joint committee is composed of five members of the Virginia State Teachers Association and five members of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was revealed at this meeting that Newport News teachers had pledged $5 apiece for the court battle. Norfolk teachers voted to donate $1 each and as much additional money as was needed. Alexandria teachers had already sent their money to the committee. Later Friday evening, the 280 teachers of the Richmond Teachers Association voted to pay $5 each to the state-wide fund.

The joint committee, through its chairman, Dr. Tinsley, issued an appeal here last week for support from the teachers in every city and county in the state.

Journal and Guide
1-22-38
Norfolk Va.

Attending the meeting were Attorneys Thurgood Marshall, of Baltimore, and Charles Houston, of Washington, members of the N. A. A. C. P. defense council. These men also spoke before the Richmond teachers on Friday night.

Others present for the meeting included: Mr. Wilkerson of Louisa, Va.; Dr. Toney of Urbana, J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., of Richmond, and Mr. Fauntleroy of Petersburg.

STUDY SUBMITTED

The General Assembly on Monday heard from E. Lee Trinkle, chairman of the State Board of Education, a report of a study made by a Roanoke school principal, in support of the Board's proposed program calling for an average minimum salary for teachers of $720.

The study was made by Reid H. Duncan, principal of the Lee Junior High School of Roanoke, and would call for additional appropriations for schools of approximately $6,000,000 a year.

It was explained that the adoption of the three phases of the report would: Place Virginia in twenty-second place among the states in respect to teachers' salaries; increase the average daily school attendance; and bolster the "holding power" of the school and reduce the crime rate, and greatly reduce the percentage of failures in the public schools.

Lynchburgers Back Equal Salary Move

Journal & Guide
1-22-38

Hill City Teachers Pledge Support to State Association

Norfolk, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Full cooperation with the state officials of the Negro State Teachers Association of Virginia and the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP is being pledged by the colored teachers of this section of the state for the equal teachers salary fight, it was learned here this week.

Lynchburg teachers, after hearing reports on the matter at a recent meeting, pledged a dollar each. Officers of the City Teachers Association are hoping that the teachers will make a larger contribution before the campaign closes.

Plans are being considered for securing contributions from the colored teachers of Bedford, Amherst, Campbell, Appomattox, Nelson, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Pittsylvania counties and other counties in this section.

Many of the poorest paid Negro teachers in the state are located in counties of the sixth district. Recent studies disclosed that these teachers in some cases are obliged to supplement their meager earnings with extra work not only during the summer vacation but during regular school term.

Officers of county and city teachers associations in this section of the state are urged to bring to the attention of their members the necessity of sending their contributions at once to Prof. L. F. Palmer, executive secretary of the Negro State Teachers Association, at the Huntington High School, Newport News.

Lynchburg teachers are arranging to send in their contributions on or about the first of February. All other teachers are expected to send in their pledge before Feb. 10.

Norfolk Fights for Equal Pay for Teachers

Afro American
12-24-38
Baltimore Md.

NORFOLK, Va. — Miss Aline Black, Booker T. Washington H teacher, who has petitioned the school board to make her salary equal that paid white teachers doing the same type of work, denied false reports regarding her petition.

"I entered the fight independently and voluntarily," Miss Black told the AFRO, "without any solicitation on anyone's part and intend to see it through to the finish."

To date the Norfolk School Board has not acted on the request.

12-24-38

The NAACP expects to take the petition to the courts within ninety days after the presentation to the board if it is not acted upon

VIRGINIA TEACHERS RAISE $2,600 TO FINANCE FIGHT FOR EQUAL SALARIES

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

Richmond, Va. Apr.1.- A steering committee composed of representatives of the Virginia State Teachers Association and the N.A.A.C.P. branches met here March 28 with Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. assistant special counsel, and reported a total of $2,600 in the special fund to initiate the legal action necessary to secure equal salaries between white and colored school teachers in this state. 4-1-38 New York, N.Y.

The committee authorized the lawyers to proceed at once with legal action in the Virginia courts and announced that they had several prospective plaintiffs willing to allow their names to be used in suits.

The committee is determined to prosecute the suits despite several rumblings around the state indicating that local boards of education and school officials might make reprisals on Negro teachers who are active in fighting for their rights.

Newport News Fights For Equal Pay For Virginia Teachers

Courier 4-9-38 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Apr. 7 —(Bu James H. Boykin for ANP) —The citizens of Newport News are now in a campaign to secure equal salaries for Virginia teachers, Atty. J. Thomas Newsome disclosed here Friday. A similar campaign is also on to urge Negroes to register and vote. In no sense opposing the white teachers of the State, the citizens expect to lay the foundation along with them to raise he general salary of Virginia teachers.

"Who can justly hate a man because of his love for justice and right? Who with reason, can condemn an individual for seeking to better his condition in life even though in so doing he may lift another to a higher plane" the Attorney asked.

The fact that the registrar is paid on the basis of the number of persons registered, it was pointed out, has prompted the official to help many Negroes to qualify to register. A sample form application is printed each week in the Newport News Star so that the voters may familiarize themselves with the accepted form in general use. No forms are provided at the place of registration, the citizen being given a blank form of paper.

"We do not tie ourselves to any party. We pick out what we consider the best man and get behind him, and we are able in that way to do very effective work. We have enough Negroes here to control the balance of power when it is close between two candidates," Lawyer Newsome said. "They know that, and they go after the Negro's vote."

The Independent Voters' League is headed by Lawyer W. R. Walker; Lawyer Newsome is secretary.

TEACHERS DON'T GET ENOUGH PAY IN VA.

Eagle

And So They Will Continue Fight for Equal Salaries in Old Dominion.

10-28-38

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 27 —(ANP)—Despite recent rise in salaries for Negro teachers in Virginia, the disparity between the pay of Negro teachers and white teachers, especially in rural communities, remains a sore spot in race relations in the Old Dominion, according to data secured by Thomas L. Dabney of the N. A. A. C. P. investigating staff in the western section of the state.

Cleveland Ohio

While the Democratic party of Maryland has made overtures to Negroes by promising to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in order to win Negro support at the polls, Virginia Democrats remain silent on this important question.

SCARCELY NOTICEABLE

In Buckingham county where several years ago the fight in Virginia was inaugurated for equal salaries, improvement in Negro salaries and school facilities is scarcely noticeable. For the 1936-37 session, for example, Negro teachers in this county received an average salary of only 942, less than the pay of common labor or tobacco workers. Plummer F. Jones, division superintendent of schools in that county, argues that Negro teachers don't need as high a salary as white teachers because "Negroes can live on less than white teachers."

'TEST CASE' IS READY

Meantime the Virginia conference of the N. A. A. C. P is cooperating with the parent body in New York City in plans to win equal salaries for Negro and white teachers in the state. A test case will be carried to the courts in case the objects of the organization can't be won otherwise. Almost every county and city in Virginia discriminates against Negro teachers in salary payment. Other injustices also exist in the provision of educational facilities for Negro children. Improvements in Negro schools, however, have progressed in the Old Dominion faster than improvements in Negro salaries The average salary of all white teachers in cities in Virginia for the 1936-37 session was $1,351 a against only $537 for Negroes. The figures for the counties were $67 for whites and only $405 for Negroes For the state it was only $537 for Negro teachers.

City Teacher To Demand Equal Pay

Journal and Guide

Proceedings to test the legality of the salary differentials between colored and white teachers in the City of Norfolk will be instituted this week it was learned by the Journal and Guide Tuesday afternoon. 10-29-38

On unimpeachable authority, the Guide was informed that a petition signed by a local teacher asking the city school board to pay colored teachers with the same qualifications and experience the same salaries will be served on the superintendent of public schools Wednesday or Thursday.

Norfolk Va

This is the usual preliminary step leading up to a suit in court to test the legality of unequal salaries and to force the school board to pay colored and white teachers the same salaries.

Attorneys representing the N. A. A. C. P. arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon and immediately went to the school board office to obtain a schedule of salaries and to see the minutes of the school board.

A man and a woman, both teachers in the Norfolk public schools, have volunteered to be petitioners in the proposed suit.

Education-1938
Teachers' Salaries.

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6

The Move to Aid Underpaid Teachers

Journal and Guide
11-5-38
Norfolk, Va.

THE effort to bring within the bounds of equity the wages paid teachers in colored public schools extends over the entire South. The filing, therefore, of a petition last week by a Norfolk teacher, asking for "a new salary schedule equal as to all teachers and principals with the same qualifications and experience and without any distinction being made as to race and color," must be viewed as a link in a chain of events in connection with the movement which has been in progress in various states for several years.

The movement is sponsored by groups outside of the teaching profession, with, of course, the prayerful consent of the disadvantaged teachers. There is more underlying the move than the mere adjustment of the pay of teachers to a scale in keeping with the dignity and importance of their work. There is the pecuniary loss of millions of dollars annually in the purchasing power of this large element of professionals who but for the lack of this monetary lever would be able to contribute substantially to the economic structure of which they are a part. Because of their low earnings and the strict requirements enforced upon them in the matter of summer school attendance and the further pursuit of scholastic degrees and higher certificates in order to hold their positions their purchasing power is severely curtailed.

It was brought out recently that the janitors in the state-controlled liquor stores receive higher wages than the average colored teacher in the public schools of Virginia. That approximately 4,000 adults who have had to work and sacrifice for years in order to acquire a college education and other qualifications necessary to obtain positions as teachers in a state supported educational system should receive less pay than the people who sweep the floors and run errands in liquor stores is probably unknown to a majority of our citizens of the advantaged race.

* * * *

VIEWING the situation realistically, as one must view any situation related to political and economic conditions in the South, one expects to encounter differentials where white and colored are concerned. That is a circumstance which has its roots in conditions which, for correction, depend as much upon changes in human nature as they do upon changes in economic and political concepts.

But there is a limit beyond which there is no justification in law or morals, no anchorage in ethics or decency, for the great disparity between what is allowed one group for the performance of a service to the state and what is allowed another group for the performance of a similar service.

The pay of teachers in Norfolk is much better than it is throughout the state as a whole, especially in the rural areas, but allowing for an expected differential in favor of white teachers, based upon long established political and social action, justification of which we do not pretend to argue here, one finds it extremely difficult to reconcile with moral or political fairness the establishing of the maximum colored teacher's wage virtually at the point where the minimum of the white teacher's wage begins. That is the general rule throughout the state, although there are exceptions to the rule.

The most conservative mind, therefore, will be found in sympathy with the move just launched in Norfolk to bring some measure of relief to the colored teachers. That the action is assisted by an organization that is national in scope is incidental. The problem is national in scope. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People maintains a legal staff whose major concern is with the numerous infractions of constitutional provisions which establish theoretical equality before the law of all citizens of the United States.

Those who have held to the hope that the logical solution was an appeal to the social conscience of those in political control have lived to see the injustices and consequent economic constrictions grow more and more severe from year to year, until they have become insufferable. If there is any virtue in recourse to a review of the legal aspects of the situation by the courts that potentiality is now in process of determination.

Petitions For Equal Teachers' Pay

Journal and Guide
11-5-38 Norfolk, Va.

Miss Aline E. Black has petitioned the Norfolk school board to eliminate the discriminatory differentials in pay for colored and white teachers. Miss Black teaches here at B. T. Washington High School

Teacher Here Is Petitioner

Civil Suit May Be Instituted In Court

Journal and Guide
11-5-38
Norfolk, Va.

The Norfolk city school board was petitioned last week by Miss Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher in the local school system since 1926, to "adopt and enforce a new salary schedule equal as to all teachers and principals with the same qualifications and experience and without any distinction being made as to race or color of teachers of schools."

The petition, sent last week by registered mail to the school board, further asked "that the petitioner and others of her race similarly employed in the school system of the city of Norfolk be paid salaries equal to that paid white teachers with the same qualifications and experience."

ABLE LEGAL STAFF

Miss Black is represented by Attorneys Thurgood Marshall, J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., Charles H. Houston, and Leon A. Ransome.

The petition grows out of the efforts of the Committee for Equalization of Teachers' Salaries organized last November jointly by the Virginia State Teachers Association and the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Attorneys Houston, Marshall, and Ransome are members of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., and have handled some of their major civil rights and educational inequalities test cases, while Attorney Hewin is on the legal staff of the association's Virginia conference of branches. He has been associated in several notable cases in which the Virginia conference has interested itself.

CONFER WITH OFFICIALS

Two of the attorneys, Messrs. Marshall and Hewin, were in the city Tuesday to confer with Miss Black and school officials.

They requested permission of Superintendent C. W. Mason to examine the board's records and asked for a copy of the schedule of teachers' salaries. He informed them that formal, written application would have to be made to the school board. They announced this would be done.

If satisfactory action is not taken on the petition filed by Miss Black it is expected that a civil suit will be instituted in court.

The petition points out the marked difference between the minimum and maximum salaries paid to teachers and principals of the two races.

INEQUALITIES CITED

According to the petition, "the aforementioned salary schedule provides for a maximum salary for female white high school teachers of $1,900, and a maximum salary for female Negro teachers of $1,105: the said salary schedule provides a minimum salary for female white high school teachers of $970 and the minimum salary for female Negro high school teachers of $699. (The figures in this paragraph are quoted from the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Virginia 1936-37)."

The petition further points out "that said schedule provides a higher salary for white teachers and principals than for Negro teachers and principals with similar qualifications and experience in performing essentially the same duties; the said differentials are based solely on the ground of race and color."

POINTS IN PETITION

Continuing, the petition asserts: "That pursuant to said schedule petitioner is paid less salary than white female high school teachers with similar qualifications in experience and performing essentially the same duties; that petitioner and others of her race acting as teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk are paid less salary than white teachers and principals with similar qualifications and experience; and performing essentially the same duties aforementioned."

It is alleged in the petition of Miss Black that "the school board of the city of Norfolk in enforcing the said schedule has by means of the unjust discrimination mentioned above, according to the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Virginia, 1936-37, paid white female high school teachers an average annual salary of $1,627 and at the same time has paid Negro female high school teachers an average annual salary of $950 despite the fact that Negro teachers in the high schools of Norfolk perform substantially the same qualifications and experience."

SAY CONSTITUTION VIOLATED

This action, the petition asserts, constitutes "unjust discrimination against the petitioner and others of her race similarly employed in the school system of the city of Norfolk solely because of their race and color in violation of the constitution and laws of the state of Virginia; and has denied the petitioner and others of her race. . . the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

Miss Black is a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School here, where she has been continuously employed since September 1927. She was an elementary teacher here in 1926 and 1927.

IN SYSTEM SINCE 1926

She is a graduate of the local high school, holds the B. S. and M. S. degrees, respectively, from Virginia State College and the University of Pennsylvania, and at present is working toward a doctor of philosophy degree at New York University. She holds a collegiate professional teaching certificate which expires in 1946, the petition sets forth.

The salary differentials under which teachers and principals of the two races are paid, she relates in her petition, "are adopted and enforced by the school board of the city of Norfolk."

ELAM INCIDENT

The Virginia State Teachers Association committee recommending the formation of the salary equalization committee at its convention last November was headed by Wesley D. Elam, of Alexandria. Shortly after the convention Mr. Elam was dismissed by the Alexandria school board as principal of the Parker-Gray School there.

The board based its action on Mr. Elam's "inability to maintain order at the school," among other things, but it was widely interpreted as a penalty against him for his activity in the effort to eliminate the salary differentials.

The committee set a goal of **$5,000 as a legal fund to conduct its test cases throughout the state.**

Va. Equal Pay War Launched

High School Teacher in Norfolk Files Petition

RICHMOND. — The first step in the fight towards equalization of teachers' salaries in Virginia was launched on Thursday on behalf of Miss Aline Elizabeth Black by J. Thomas Hewin, Richmond attorney for the NAACP who filed a petition with the Norfolk board of education seeking a new salary schedule.

According to Hewin, C. W. Mason, superintendent of Norfolk schools, has agreed to furnish the NAACP with a salary schedule showing differentials, and the board has further agreed to set a date for the hearing.

Working on Doctorate

Miss Black is a chemistry teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School in Norfolk. She holds a bachelor of science degree from Virginia State College, an M.S. from the University of Pennsylvania. She is working toward a doctor of philosophy degree at New York University.

Miss Black, who has been in the Norfolk school system for ten years and earns $1045 annually while white teachers in the high schools teaching the same subject receive $2,100 and thereabouts.

Conferred Two Days

Hewin and Thurgood Marshall, national counsel for the NAACP, conferred with members of the school board, Monday and Tuesday, and when no agreement could be reached, the Richmond attorney filed the petition.

Contentions set forth in the petition follow:

"That the aforementioned salary schedule provides for a maximum salary for female white high school teachers of $1900 and a maximum salary for female colored teachers of $1105;

"The said salary schedule provides a minimum salary for female white high school teachers of $970 and the minimum salary for female colored high school teachers of $699. (The figures in this paragraph are quoted from the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Virginia 1936-37.)

"That said schedule provides a higher salary for white teachers and principals than for colored teachers and principals with similar qualifications and experience in performing essentially the same duties; the said differentials are based solely on the ground of race or color.

"That pursuant to said schedule petitioner is paid less salary than white female high school teachers with similar qualifications and experience in performing the same duties.

"That petitioner and others of her race acting as teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk are paid less salary than white teachers and principals with similar qualifications and experience; and performing essentially the same duties as the aforementioned.

Enforcing Discrimination

"That the school board of the city of Norfolk in enforcing the said schedule has by means of the uujust discrimination mentioned above, according to the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Virginia, 1936-37, paid white female high school teachers and average annual salary of $1627;

"And at the same time has paid colored female high school teachers an average annual salary of $950 despite the fact that colored teachers in the high schools of Norfolk have the same qualifications and experience.

Calls Action Wrong

"The school board of the city of Norfolk in adopting and enforcing the salary schedule of teachers referred to above, and in administering the said schedule, and in paying teachers salaries thereunder as mentioned,

"Has discriminated unjustly against the petitioner and others of her race similarly employed in the school system of the City of Norfolk solely because of their race or color in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia;

"And has denied the petitioner and others of her race similarly employed in the school system of the city of Norfolk the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Wherefore:

"Your petitioner prays:

"That the school board of the city of Norfolk adopt and enforce a new salary schedule equal as to all teachers and principals with the same qualifications and experience without any distinction being made as to race or color of teachers or schools.

Demands Equality

"That the petitioner and others of her race similarly employed in the school system of the city of Norfolk be paid salaries equal to that paid white teachers with the same qualifications and experience."

EDUCATION 1938
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Journal and Times
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 1, 1938
p. 22

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

HIGH SCHOOL and COLLEGE
(BOTH ACCREDITED)

With Curricula designed to prepare students to meet the Vocation and Social Needs of Successful Living.

Courses leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science are offered in the following schools of instruction:

AGRICULTURE
BUSINESS
HOME ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
MUSIC EDUCATION
MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES
Commercial Dietetics (For Chefs, Dieteticians and Cafe Managers)

COMPLETE COURSES LEADING TO CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS
in
NURSE TRAINING AND SPECIAL TRADE COURSES

SPECIAL SHORT COURSES IN COMMERCIAL DIETETICS FOR PERSONS IN SEVICE

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL COURSE WITH MANY TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Summer Session, June 10 to August 20, 1938

F. D. PATTERSON ,President

For information address A. L. Turner, Registrar
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

TUSKEGEE HAS GREAT ARTISTS

Prepares Youth to Meet Modern Conditions and Problems

Journal & Times

A borrowed church and a deserted hen house comprised the buildings of Tuskegee institute when that now famous institution of higher education for negroes was founded by Booker T. Washington on July 4, 1881, 56 years ago.

Montgomery, Ala.

From that beginning has grown a university with 2,000 enrolled students, 300 impressive buildings, an endowment of $7,500,000 and more than 40,000 alumni and 6,000 graduates.

Jan. 1, 1938

But, during these 56 years of development through the administration of Booker Washington, the founder, and Robert R. Moton, his successor and now president-emeritus, and the present administration of Fred D. Patterson, three cardinal points of Tuskegee's policy have remained unchanged, namely to prepare negro youth to meet the demands of the time; second, to equip our negro youth for better occupational advantages, and, third, to improve in whatever way possible the life of the rural communities adjacent to the institution, and maintain good will between the races.

8-22

What Tuskegee is doing toward the preservation and development of the negro's rare gift of music is known to the entire country because of the series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts by the Tuskegee institute choir, through the courtesy of National Broadcasting company. The singing of the Tuskegee choir, conducted by William L. Dawson has received the acclaim of music critics as an outstanding choral group of America.

To aid in the further cultural development of her students, Tuskegee has an entertainment course through which are brought to the campus such features as the dancing of Ted Shawn, and of the Hampton dance group under the direction of C. H. Williams and Charlottee Moton Kennedy; the playing of the Minneapolis symphony orchestra. The Little symphony orchestra, singing of Marian Anderson. Roland Hayes, Giannini. The Don Cossack chorus, Etta Moten: W. E. B. DuBois, Kelly Miller, John Temple Graves II; outstanding men and women, black and white, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of NYA, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, W. W. Alexander, Carter Woodson, George Edmund Haynes.

The golden thread running through the entire pattern of Tuskegee's program under President Patterson, as was true during the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Moton, and of the founder, Booker T. Washington, has well been described by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes in this wise: Tuskegee is a place where the best of the negro is interpreted to the white man, and the best of the white man is interpreted to the negro. On Tuskegee's campus members of both races and of all nationalities meet to discuss problems of common interest to the benefit of all.

After 56 years, the objectives of Tuskegee institute are still epitomized in the words of the founder: "training negro youth to put brains and skill into the common occupations of life and to do the common things in an uncommon way."

EDUCATION - 1938
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

HIGH SCHOOL and COLLEGE
(BOTH ACCREDITED)

Alabama Journal P.22
1-1-38

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Montgomery, Ala.

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in

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HIGH SCHOOL and COLLEGE

Journal and Times
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Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

CHICAGO ILL TIMES
FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1938

My Day

By

Eleanor Roosevelt

Hyde Park, N. Y.—The young boy who acted in the moving picture "Elephant Boy," is now coming to this country. He has asked to come to see me in Washington the latter part of this month and I am looking forward to this opportunity of talking with him. I have read a book about him called "Sabu," by Frances Flaherty. It was written for children but I think grown people will also enjoy the charming, simple story and the interesting pictures.

Eleanor Roosevelt

It will take you less than an hour to read and it will give you a conception of the life of a little boy left alone in the world with no father or mother to protect him. He lived and played with elephants and gained an understanding and a feeling for them which no human being has for animals unless he really associates with them intimately as a child.

* * *

I think the most charming part of this story is the little boy's feeling when his particular elephant is sick and he goes and sits beside him and talks to him. When I was a child, I always liked Kipling's "Jungle Books" and I like them still. In fact, I think my affection for animals and my appreciation of their intelligence has grown with the years. One of the things I look forward to most in the future is having dogs of my own again. That is why I hope to spend a good part of my time in the country, for big dogs should not live in cities any more than they have to; they belong to country life. I hope to have both big and little dogs again. I have been promised two Snowden setters and a Scottie already, and some day I hope to see them running through our woods.

* * *

I had to go to New York to see some people. It seemed a waste of a very beautiful day, but then, I am fortunate not to have to go in every day of the week, as I see so many people do when I take an early morning train.

The other day I was very much interested to receive the manuscript of two old Negro spirituals which I was told had never been written down or published. My correspondent wrote them down as he heard them sung and sent them to me because he knew how interested I was in having these native songs of our country preserved. Most of us are familiar with only the very well-known spirituals. The other day, two of my guests who heard the quintet from Tuskegee, had never heard the spiritual which I call "The Walls of Jericho." It is one I particularly like. We really ought to take more interest in the preservation of all the old songs, whether they are Negro spirituals or the early white folk songs.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 23, 1938

NEGROES OF CITY HEAR TALKS BY RACE LEADERS

Chattanooga Negroes heard addresses by several out-of-town leaders of their race yesterday and Sunday night when they were hosts to Dr. J. E. Walker, M. W. Bonner and A. Maceo Walker, officers of the Universal Life Insurance company, of Memphis, and John E. Oakes and John R. Patterson, of the Service Magazine of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Walker and his colleagues spoke yesterday morning to a group in the Odd Fellows building, 124½ East Ninth street, before leaving for a night engagement at Knoxville. They represent the largest business enterprise among Negroes with home offices in Tennessee and came here directly from a meeting of the National Negro Business league in Houston, Tex.

Oakes, manager of the magazine published by the school made famous for its industrial training of Negroes and founded by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, spoke to groups of colored service workers at various hotels in an effort to "heighten the efficiency of Negroes engaged in menial occupations and domestic service."

More than 550 domestic servants, hotel workers, colored women and men engaged in work requiring intelligent service in Chattanooga are subscribers to the magazine, Oakes said.

Patterson, a brother of the president of the school, accompanied Oakes here. The two are en route to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the Harlem section of New York City, to further place the magazine "and carry the message that only trained domestic as well as other menial servants in the colored race can survive in this new order."

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK. NEWS
AUG. 17, 1938 A30

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

White House Diary

HYDE PARK, Tuesday—I never mentioned, the other day, one of the most delightful things which has come my way this summer. A quintet from the Tuskegee Institute had been singing across the river at Lake Mohonk and Lake Minnewaska, and they telephoned to inquire if they could come to sing for us. They arrived soon after luncheon and we all sat out on the lawn while they stood with their backs to the house and sang one Negro spiritual after another.

We decided that they were the best quintet we had heard and that it was a joy to listen to people who were so beautifully trained and had such a natural gift. Afterwards, I was much interested in asking some of these young men what they were training themselves to do. Two are going into agriculture and plan to go back to their homes in the South where they will try to raise the standards on the farm so as to become successful farmers, instead of only achieving a meagre living as in the past.

* * *

THE SOUTH HAS so many potential riches, but it always seems to me that many of its advantages go for nothing because of habits and customs which have grown up and been injurious to the land and people. The people who have been forced to the lowest standards of living and have a minimum of education and the lowest cash income are the Negroes and I think it has always been felt by the South that, in some mysterious way, this is an advantage. During the past few years some question has arisen in the minds of many Southern people as to whether a backward group is ever an advantage.

Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes and many other institutions with excellent training are making it possible for this colored group to change its conditions. It is a gradual change, but no less sure and it is felt that this will benefit the economic situation in the South as a whole.—E. R.

San Francisco, Cal., Call-Bulletin
AUGUST 30, 1938

500 BACTERIA EXPERTS MEET HERE TODAY

Five hundred American bacteriologists were in town today for the fortieth annual convention of the Society of American Bacteriologists, equipped with six syllable scientific words, 131 learned papers describing their research work of the past year and avid curiosity about their colleagues' endeavors.

Headed by President Paul F. Clark of the University of Wisconsin, they registered at the Fairmont Hotel and immediately divided into three groups for the scientific sections.

ANTIGENS FIRST

The section on medical bacteriology, immunology and comparative pathology, under chairmanship of Dr. E. W. Schultz of Stanford University opened with a paper on malarial antigens by Dr. Monroe Eaton of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Eight of the twelve papers in this section were devoted to serum treatment of pneumonias. Dr. George Rockwell of Cincinnati revealed the results of the treatment of sixteen cases of pneumonia by intravenous injection of animal charcoal in conjunction with serum of the new drug sulfanilamide.

Dr. Walther F. Goebel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, N. Y., gave the results of experiments in the product of immunity to pneumonia infection with artificial agents, while Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the same institute discussed immunity achieved by injection of a fraction of pneumococci killed with acetic acid.

MAY VISIT BREWERY

The section on general bacteriology, headed by President Clark, heard twelve papers on a variety of subjects ranging from "nutrient requirements of butyric acid-butyl alcohol bacteria," by R. W. Brown, H. G. Wood and C. H. Werkman of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, to the presence in the sea of bacteria belonging to the genus clostridium by Dr. Margaret Hotchkiss of Woods Hole, Mass.

Technicians of the Mead Johnson & Co. of Evansville, Ill., produced the results of their studies on bacterial growth in yeast—a preliminary, perhaps, to a visit of the convention to a large local brewery Thursday afternoon to inspect the plant and sample the product.

ROUND TABLE TALK

The agricultural and industrial bacteriology section were to hear papers on "nitrogen fixation," with special reference to soils of the western United States.

The bacteriologists will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the Fairmont for round table discussion of the papers read today.

Women members of the society and wives of members will be guests at breakfast at 8:30 tomorrow morning in the Tapestry Room of the hotel.

"Alice in Virus Land" will be the subject of Dr. Paul F. Clark's president's address at the annual banquet tomorrow evening. Dr Clark will illustrate his talk with humorous colored drawings.

NEWTON, KS. KANSAN-REP.
SEPT. 13, 1938 S19

NEWTONIANS SEEK HIGHER EDUCATION

Sixty-Five Of This Year's Class Ask Transcripts To Other Schools

Sixty-five graduates of the 1937-38 senior class of Newton high school have requested transcripts be sent to colleges or universities, indicating a large number of last year's graduates will continue their education in schools somewhere, according to a report released from the office of Miss Zeta Rodgers, registrar of the city schools.

In addition a number of graduates of former years, who were just beginning to attend college or are transferring, have asked for transcripts.

The following list includes graduates of last spring and the schools of their choice:

Bethel college — Donald Guy, Gertrude Straney, John A. Norris, Marjorie Hunter, Maxine Sheffler, Ruthana Schmidt, Roger Regier, Ethel Richert, Stanley Regier, Allan Mills, Max I. Miller, Helen K. Moore, Melvin Moyer, Gerald Kreider, Bob Dietrich, Anbeth Enns, Dorothy Janzen, Martin Simms, John Maxwell, Helen Wagner, Richard Wiens, Leon Pierson, Bill Staerkel, Ernest Unruh, Edwin Tangeman, Marjorie Nell Robertson, George J. Hanna, Samuel Friesen, Mildred Clare Dick, Harry Dudte, Herman Warkentin, Rex Youngquist, Barbara Jane Durham, Walter Andres, and Verbie Nightingale.

Bell Memorial hospital, Kansas City, Kans.—Helen Highwood.

Colorado Women's college, Denber—Georgia Ann Utterback.

St. Francis hospital School of Nursing, Wichita—Virginia Buckman and Muriel Seitz.

Emporia State college — Lyle Work, Winifred Hansen, Betty Ilene Jefferis, Andrea Hetzel, Mary Jo Swing, Martha Galloway, George Eldon Clark, Robert Lair, Clyde Junior Forney, M. Roy Stauffer, Melvin Dietrich.

Cottey College, Nevada, Mo.—Florence Lisman.

Kansas State college — Murlin Howerton.

Halstead hospital—Jean Cofer.

Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater—Bill Veazey.

University of Kansas—Richard Oliver, John G. Somers and Robert LaGree.

Mt. St. Scholastica college, Atchison—Katherine Fenimore.

Tuskegee ~~Institute, Alabama.~~—L. C. Spencer.

University of Wichita—Richard Huston.

Chanute Junior college — Kenneth Canady.

Southwestern college — Wilbur Flottman.

El Dorado Junior college—Kathleen Dial.

Hesston college — Fayanna McFarlane.

John Fletcher college, Park, Ia. —Merle Zook.

Graduates of former years who requested transcripts:

Emporia State college—Virginia Black, Lucile McPheron, Elvira Richert, Helen Hendry, Margaret Hall, Virginia Hart, Anna Huebert, Ruth Baehr, Virginia Lee Ashbaugh and Byron Brittain.

Bethel college — Eleanor Zielke, Paul Becker, Robert Laird, William Gay, Louis Turner, Helen Regier and Kermit Kennedy.

University of Kansas — Lander Claassen, Robert Guy, Donald Conaway, James R. Moore and John Pettis.

University of Wichita — Jack Foltz and Virginia Hart.

Colorado Teachers college, Greeley—Preston Snapp.

University of Iowa, Iowa City—Albert Martin.

Kansas State college — Richard Dreyer and Ann Steinkirchner.

John Brown university, Siloam Springs, Ark.—Alvin Harms.

Axtell Christian hospital and Bethel Deaconess hospital — Leota Jantz.

Peru Teachers college, Peru, Neb.—Lucile Erffmeyer.

Hesston college and Bible school —Neva White and Florence Fenton.

John Fletcher college, University Park, Ia.—Ella Zook.

Noted Institute Located in State

[illegible]

[illegible] -38

P. 3

Mobile, Ala.

An outstanding negro educational institution in America is situated in Alabama. It is the famed Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee in Macon county, founded in 1881 under the leadership of the late Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator.

Dr. Washington, first president of the institution, a position he occupied [illegible] years, died in 1915 and was succeeded by his associate and friend, Dr. R. R. Moton. Dr. F. D. Patterson is now president of the institute, which under his guidance is maintaining its record of growth and service.

Alabama governors have visited the institute at various times. Gov. Comer once spoke at the annual Tuskegee Farmers conference. Governors O'Neal and Henderson received the Tuskegee cadets and delivered addresses in the chapel during the administration of Pres. Moton.

Two presidents of the United States have visited the institute, William McKinley and Calvin Coolidge. The latter attended the dedication of the U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee when he was vice president.

When the Tuskegee choir went on the air over a coast to coast network Oct. 10, 1937, Gov. Bibb Graves inaugurated the broadcast from the rostrum of the institute chapel.

At present the faculty and staff number 262; the student body 1701; graduates, 6000, and 40,000 former students.

The institute property is valued at about four million dollars and there is a productive endowment of seven and one-half million. Of the 141 graduates of 1937, holding Bachelor of Science degrees and junior college diplomas, 136 are employed.

There are 3550 acres of campus and 110 buildings. Over 40,000 volumes of books make up the institute library. The college and high school have been given an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

The John S. Andrews Memorial hospital and nurses training school at the institute have also received an "A" grading and recognition by the American Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Cabinet Workers Busy At Tuskegee

Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-30-38

Hampton Graduate Aids In Designing

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Norfolk, Va.

P. 3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The shop now equipped with new Delta machines, students in the cabinet division of Tuskegee are now filling two large orders, one of 50 chests of drawers for the girls' dormitory and the other of 50 mechanical drawing tables for the architectural division, is was announced this week.

The youths are working under the supervision of M. H. Perkins and W. H. Harris, who designed the articles. Mr. Harris is a graduate of Hampton Institute

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TUSKEGEE HAS GREAT ARTISTS

Alabama

[illegible]

Prepares Youth to Meet Modern Conditions and Problems

A borrowed church and a deserted hen house comprised the buildings of Tuskegee institute when that now famous institution of higher education for negroes was founded by Booker T. Washington on July 4, 1881, 56 years ago.

P. 22

From that beginning has grown a university with 2,000 enrolled students, 300 impressive buildings, an endowment of $7,500,000 and more than 40,000 alumni and 6,000 graduates.

1-1-38

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Ala.

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To aid in the further cultural development of her students, Tuskegee has an entertainment course through which are brought to the campus such features as the dancing of Ted Shawn, and of the Hampton dance group under the direction of C. H. Williams and Charlottee Moton Kennedy; the playing of the Minneapolis symphony orchestra. The Little symphony orchestra, singing of Marian Anderson. Roland Hayes, Giannini. The Don Cossack chorus, Etta Moten: W. E. B. DuBois, Kelly Miller, John Temple Graves II; outstanding men and women, black and white, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of NYA, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, W. W. Alexander, Carter Woodson, George Edmund Haynes.

The golden thread running through the entire pattern of Tuskegee's program under President Patterson, as was true during the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Moton, and of the founder, Booker T. Washington, has well been described by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes in this wise: Tuskegee is a place where the best of the negro is interpreted to the white man, and the best of the white man is interpreted to the negro. On Tuskegee's campus members of both races and of all nationalities meet to discuss problems of common interest to the benefit of all.

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Education - 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

Tribune
10-6-38

Philadelphia Pa.

Miss Essye L. Owens of Tuskegee Institute will be among the thousands of spectators who will see her favorite football team, The Golden Tigers play Wilberforce at Soldier Field at 8 o'clock Friday night, October 14. This will not be Miss Owens' first visit to Chicago. Her friends remember her pleasantly and have planned numerous delightful parties in her honor.

She is an efficient young business woman and is at present serving as secretary to William L. Dawson, Director of the Tuskegee School of Music and conductor of the famous Tuskegee choir.

She holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from the Tuskegee School of Business.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
September 16, 1938

There [illegible] endency of the federa agencies [illegible] out of the state fo people wh[illegible] are to head up strategi work for Negroes in Georgia. seems that preference is given Negroes from Tuskegee Institute, o from Hampton Institute for these positions instead of Georgia Negroes. Georgia Negroes from Georgia colleges should be given first consideration.

COLORED RACES GETTING ACQUAINTED

Courier 10-8-38

Pittsburgh Pa.

To lend impetus to the work of bridging age-old gaps between Negro America and the colored races of other continents, Dillard University, New Orleans, has tendered a one-year tuition scholarship, which was awarded this year to Esther Catelinyama, from Mysore, South India. Miss Catelinyama, who arrived in New York last week, is the second Indian student to receive a scholarship here, the first being Anna Kumari Paul, who enrolled at ~~Tuskegee.~~ Miss Catelinyama was met at the pier by Ellis Williams of New York and Anna Vivian Brown of Keystone, W. Va.—Photo by Marvin Smith.

GLENS FALLS N Y TIMES
FRIDAY AUGUST 19 1938

TUSKEGEE QUINTET WILL GIVE PROGRAM

The Tuskegee Institute Male Quintet will give a program of Negro spirituals in the Helen Hughes Memorial Chapel at Silver Bay, Lake George, on Sunday at 8:30 P. M.

The selections will include: "Steal Away to Jesus," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Deep River." The members of the quintet are: Otis D. Wright, first tenor; Charles R. Fox, and William M. Brown, second tenors; Richard A. Montgomery, baritone, and William A. Wiley, bass.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. TIMES-PIC
AUG. 17, 1938 A23

TUSKEGEE CLOSIN PROGRAM ARRA

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 16.—Commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Institute summer schoo ~~will be held here Fri~~day with diplomas being awarded 75 students Special diplomas will be awarded Marshall F. Robinson, science (business); Walter Lee Thomas science, and Maggie O. Mason, science (home economics), all of Mobile.

Two Students Rewarded; Win Trip To Chicago

Miss Saunders and Miss Banks wil be given an opportunity to see thei favorite football team play Wilber force at Soldiers Field in Chicago Friday night. October 14.

Atlanta Ga.

ADA SAUNDERS

ETHEL BANKS

Both Adept In Ceramic Dep't At Tuskegee

Miss Ada Saunders, and Miss Ethel Banks, sophomores, are shown at work in the ceramic department of Tuskegee Institute. These young women are student assistants to Isaac Hathaway, who is head of the department.

Daily World

Partial list of specimens produced in this department include: Plates, cups, saucers, vases, lamps, toys, marbles, buttons of every description and color; inkwells, jewelry boxes, paper weights and book ends.

10-5-38

MEETS STUDENT NEEDS

Atlanta Ga.

The modern equipment, including many home-made devices meets the needs of those students who wish to prepare for factor work, and also those of very limited means who wish to start a business of their own.

Daily World

Although one of the most recen departments established at Tuskegee Institute, it is one of the mos interesting and popular on th campus.

10-5-38

As a reward for faithful servic

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. WOR
AUG. 12, 1938 A23

VISITS 'SKEGEE

JAMES A. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.-James A. (Billboard) Jackson special representative of the Esso Marketer, business specialist and commercial counselor of the Ph Beta Sigma fraternity, brought a common-sense business message packed full of his characteristic dynamic humor to the business men and housewives of Tuskegee Institute last week.

From the time of hs arrival until his departure Mr. Jackson was busy speaking to various groups, holding conferences and consulting with the business men concerning their individual problems.

Mr. Jackson made a short tour of the business district and gave to the proprietors helpful suggestions for the improvement of their stores. He addressed the loyal business men and housewives on the many benefits to the community if the business men were to share to a greater degree the annual pay roll of a million dollars flowing through this area.

Mr. Jackson visited Dr. George W. Carver, who like himself was a recipient of the Phi Beta Sigma "Distinguished Service Key" last spring.

Before the delegate assembly of American Teachers Association in session at Tuskegee Institute, and to the Civic League at Montgomery, Alabama, Mr. Jackson analyzed business opportunities for Negro youth and urged the support of those businesses that employ Negroes. He exhorted everyone connected with business of any type to institute better business practices.

The Phi Beta Sigma fraternity at Tuskegee honored Mr. Jackson with a banquet. A fine menu was served at Hotel Tuskegee, a project of the class in Commercial Dietetics, where Tuskegee Institute is training Negro youth not only to be cooks and waiters, bht managers of up-to-date, well organized, paying restaurants and cafeterias. Over the cigars the 24 men sitting around the table were held spellbound by Mr. Jackson's dynamic plea for the support of those businesses that give Negroes employment. The numbers of Negroes employed by many of the largest business concerns in this country was a revelation to the men present.

Mr. Jackson was warm in hi praise of President Patterson fo his vision in making it possible fo Negro youth to get up-to-dat training in the various phases o th food business—a field that offers fine opportunities according t Mr. Jackson.

Thomas H. McCormick of the local chapter served as toastmaste for the Phi Beta Sigma banquet.

DEAN

June 9-9-1938

MISS JESSIE PARKHURST, who for the past 15 years, has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, has been named acting dean of women of the school. Miss Parkhurst was formerly research assistant in the Department of Records and Research.

Education—1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 2, 1938

Moton Believes Negro Now Is Thinking For Himself

Former Head of Tuskegee Institute Says Southern Negro No Longer Consistently Votes With Republican Party. Progress Made In Race Relations.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee institute, said in an interview here yesterday that the negroes of America, particularly in the south, are no longer consistently voting with the Republican party but are thinking for themselves, a fact which he considers "the greatest advancement made by the negro race in the past 50 years."

Dr. Moton, who is considered one of the outstanding negroes in America in the fields of education and race relations, said that the progress the negro had made in education is the underlying factor which has made the race independent of outside thinking. During reconstruction and for many years after, he explained, the negro voted the Republican ticket.

Although it may be pointed out that the negro of the south voted strongly for Roosevelt for his second term, it can be shown just as strongly that he voted for Roosevelt for the first time, which was before he had done anything for them, Dr. Moton said. As for a third term for Roosevelt, he predicted that the negro would vote against it just as members of the white race. "I hope he does not try it," he added.

To Speak Today.

Dr. Moton, who is visiting Dr F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. college, will speak at 4 oclock this afternoon at the college on "The Negro and Politics," a subject which he is considered well qualified to discuss.

The negro, he said, has nothing in common with the communist party. If the negro joined the communist or any third party his vote would not be worth anything, the visitor held. It is to his advantage to think for himself and join that party which would be to his best interest and to the betterment of race relations.

The south, Dr. Moton declared, has accomplished more, as far as race relations are concerned, than the north in the past few years. The situation in the north was described as "static and without the allure it once had." The negro of the south is becoming more tolerant in his religion, better educated and more civic-minded

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Greensboro, N. C., News
October 4, 1938

DR. MOTON CONCLUDES SERIES OF ADDRESSES

Negro Educator Says Carpet-Bag Legislation Was Constructvie.

With the assertion that the negro no longer thinks of party lines in the casting of the ballot but of individuals in terms of service, Dr. Robert H. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee institute, concluded the last in a series of talks yesterday at A. and T. college.

Dr. Moton gave a brief outline of the history of the reconstruction period. He said that it was the natural thing for the negro to go into politics as a new experience as a citizen. The governments of his period were characterized as perhaps unwise but certainly constructive, he added. Dr. Moton listed reforms accomplished by the carpet-bag legislatures which were later adopted throughout the south such as free public schools normal schools in each state and insane asylums for both races.

Greensboro, N. C., News
September 29, 1938

Dr. Moton Will Be Heard At A. and T. College

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee institute considered one of the outstanding negroes in America in the fields of education and race relations, will address the students of A. and T college, Sunday afternoon, October 2, at 4 o'clock. The service will be held in the college gymnasium with President F. D. Bluford, presiding

Dr. Moton was born in Rice, Va. in 1867. Early in life he aspired to leadership of his people as an educator. Graduating from Hampton institute in 1890, he remained as a post-graduate student until 1895 when he was given the position of commandant of cadets at the same institution.

In 1915 when the late Booker Washington died on a train between Greensboro and Danville, Dr. Moton was elevated to the principalship of Tuskegee institute. Adhering strictly to the policy of his predecessor, he further developed the agricultural and technical educational resources of the negro.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
September 28, 1938

LEADING NEGRO TO SPEAK HERE

Dr. Robert R. Moton, One of Outstanding Members of His Race, Here Sunday

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee institute, and one of the outstanding negroes in America in the fields of education and race relations, will address the students of A. and T. college, Sunday afternoon, October 2, at 4 o'clock. The service will be held in the college gymnasium with President F. D. Bluford, presiding

Dr. Moton was born in Rice, Va. in 1867. Early in life he aspired to leadership of his people as an educator. Graduating from Hampton institute in 1890, he remained as a post graduate student until 1895 when he was given the position of commandant of cadets at the same institution. His diligence in that capacity came to the attention of educators throughout the country.

Succeeds Washington.

In 1915 when the late Booker Washington died on a train between Greensboro and Danville, Dr. Moton was elevated to the principalship of Tuskegee institute. Adhering strictly to the policy of his predecessor he further developed the agricultural and technical educational resources of the negro. The raising of the collegiate standards of that insttitution may also be credited to his industry and leadership.

Dr. Moton has been honored with degrees for his work in education by Virginia Union university, Wilberforce university, Oberlin college, Williams college, Howard university, Lincoln university, and Harvard.

In 1924 this negro leader was instrumental in organizing the National Negro Finance corporation of which he is now president. He is also secretary of the negro school rural fund, a trustee of Fisk university, director of the American Bible society, and a member of the finance committee of the Dunbar National bank, New York city.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 3, 1938

DR. MOTON IS HEARD BY CROWD OF 2,000

Speaker At A. and T. Advocates Praying Over "Rags of Our Origin."

"It sometimes pays for us to go constantly back where we started in our thoughts and pray over the rags of our origin," was the assertion made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, sociologist-educator and principal emeritus of Tuskegee institute, yesterday at the initial vesper service held at A. and T. college. The service which was held in the college gymnasium attracted an estimated crowd of 2,000 persons. Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, presided.

Dr. Moton was introduced by Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of administration of Woman's college, who said of him, "He is the number one man of his race and among the number one men of all races." Mary Bethune, national negro director of the national youth administration, was present and gave a plea for more projects among negroes in North Carolina.

Dr. Moton outlined the virtues which all men and groups high on the ladder of civilization should possess. These he enumerated as patience, love for God and man, faith, courage, and wisdom. An outline of the problems of the modern world was then presented, all of which could be faced with the possession of these virtues, he said.

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, Dr. Moton will speak on "The Negro in Politics" in the A. and T. college gymnasium.

Tuskegee Board Meets

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Tuskegee Institute Trustee Board held its regular fall meeting here at the Chase National Bank on Thurs[illegible] time the $400,000 budget and the [illegible] of the last year were reviewed.

Colored trustees present were: Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Richard [illegible] Warren Logan, Claude A. Barnett, Edmund Burke and Lloyd Isaacs.

Afro American
11-5-38
Baltimore, Md.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. PATTERSON HOST TO TUSKEGEE FACULTY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 20—President and Mrs. Patterson were the hosts at a beautiful reception honoring the Tuskegee Institute faculty, Tuesday evening. More than five hundred friends from the Institute, Greenwood, Veterans' hospital, Atlanta, Opelika and Montgomery passed the receiving line during the evening.

For the occasion, Logan Hall under the magic artistry of Mr. Myrtle Cooper and his able committee, was transformed into the Forest of Arden, fragrant with the odor of Alabama pines and smilax.

Dr. and Mrs. Patterson received the guests in a vine-covered pavilion near the north entrance. Receiving with them were: Captain Alvin J. Neeley, Dean of Men and Mrs. Neeley, Mrs. W. T. B. Williams, wife of the vice president and Mr Richard Harris, member of the Trustee Board.

From a similar pavilion midway the hall to the right of the hosts came music from the Melody Barons. Directly opposite to the left, young women students, charming in their gay gowns presided over the candle lighted punch tables, while young men in conventional black and white, darted here and here serving the guests with efficient ease.

The climax of the decorator's art was achieved in the formal garden at the stage end of Logan Hall. On the vine-covered garden wall at the back, wood nymphs and three sprites came to life and fluttered down the steps to recline on the garden bench, to kneel by the fountain, until wearily they dropped in graceful sleep among the flowers. Black night fell. When the moonlight again flooded the garden, the wood nymphs were gone, but their spirits of rhythm and joyousness were born again in the Negro maidens who swayed and bowed to the poetry of a Negro folk dance.

The dance features were presented by young women students under the supervision of Mrs. A. C. Roberts, women's physical education director. The refreshments were created and served by advanced students in catering, under the supervision of Mrs. Juanita Dobbs. The Melody Barons' orchestra is composed of student musicians. The lighting and other decorative effects were the work of students in the school of Agriculture, and the division of electricity and carpentry in the school of Mechanical Industries.

The president's reception, a cherished tradition in the life of Tuskegee formally opens the social season for the school year.

Within a few weeks, Mrs. Patterson will issue card for the first of series of teas at which she and President Patterson will receive informally at their home various groups of students and faculty members. The Dean of Women and the A. W. S. will also form a significant part of the campus social program to get students and faculty better acquainted.

Courier

10-22-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education-1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee's President Will Help Solve Rural Problems

Agriculture To Be Institute's Important Objective — Program Expanding.

Courier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Sept. 29—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute, under the leadership of President F. D. Patterson is gradually expanding its agricultural program. This was emphatically revealed in Dr. Patterson's first address of the school year to the Institute faculty.

10-1-38

Pittsburgh

The new emphasis is two fold in scope. First, because of Tuskegee's strategic location in the very heart of the Black Belt where it is easily and conveniently accessible to those Alabama counties which are most densely populated with rural Negroes, special courses of study are designed to meet the agricultural needs of this area. Approximately 70 per cent of Alabama's rural Negro population reside in this area. Second, because of Tuskegee's tested leadership and pioneering in Negro Extension Service and Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics and because of its nearness to the State Department of Education in Montgomery and the great Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, government and state officials increasingly rely upon Tuskegee for experimental projects in those activities which touch rural Negro life.

In his address to the faculty, Dr. Patterson spoke at length concerning the Land-Use Rural Housing project at Prairie Farms and announced that a member of the faculty — in cooperation with the Institute's School of Education—will develop an educational program suitable for similar housing projects which are being sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Patterson also stated that two members of the School of Mechanical Industries — an architect and a brickmason—have been making an exhaustive study of low cost rural housing for the Extension Service. Already the experiments in rural home construction and remodeling with material either on the farm or easily accesible to it, have attracted nation-wide attention as a solution to a most pressing problem of low income groups.

In line with this general expansion of the Institute's agricultural program, work has already begun on the laboratory and museum to house Dr. Carver's laboratory and exhibits. Similar plans are under way to provide adequate and modern facilities for all phases of the work.

When these immediate plans are consummated Tuskegee will represent the most complete agricultural set-up for Negroes to be found in the South.

"The magnitude and complexity of the South's agricultural problem," said Dr. Patterson, in a later interview, "demand that Tuskegee Institute be prepared to meet new situations as they arise and to anticipate needed facilities for the increasing responsibilities of experimentation, co-operation and concentration on the rural problems so acute at the present time."

Agricultural Dept. of 'Kegee to be Expanded

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Bee

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10-2-38

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Chicago, Ill.

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Tuskegee Revamps Its Agricultural Program

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute announces an accelerated program in agricultural education at Tuskegee. To those who think in terms of solid, permanent progress, this announcement is welcomed news. It is to be hoped that students will crowd the courses in agriculture and its allied fields such as floriculture, landscape gardening, horticulture, dairying, poultry raisng, etc.

Daily World

It is sincerely hoped that some way can be devised that will urn the attention of a greater number of our people and the forces of education toward the great need for not only teachers, county agents and the like, but also for unadulterated "dirt" farmers who will set themselves to the task of making a living from the soil and so building up rural life that our ideals of good living will not be dominated solely by the gas engine, but also by he call of the horse and the hen, the sow and the cow. It is possible to become so mechanical-minded that the life-values in things not mechanical are lost to the whole world.

10-4-38

Atlanta Ga.

Again: there is no solid progress that is not rooted in the soil. This is probably the reason why there is so much chaos in our thinking now,—so far afield have we wandered in our quest for a pot of gold at the end of an industrial rainbow built and held in place by men who feel an excessive independence of he soil. We must keep in mind the Grecian myth which told of he wrestler who could never be thrown as long as he kept his feet firmly fixed on the soil

TUSKEGEE TO CONCENTRATE ON AGRICULTURE, SAYS PATTERSON

Amsterdam News

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10-1-38

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New York

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Education—1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
JAN. 1, 1938 J11

TUSKEGEE HAS GREAT ARTISTS

Prepares Youth to Meet Modern Conditions and Problems

A borrowed church and a deserted hen house comprised the buildings of Tuskegee institute when that now famous institution of higher education for negroes was founded by Booker T. Washington on July 4, 1881, 56 years ago.

From that beginning has grown a university with 2,000 enrolled students, 300 impressive buildings, an endowment of $7,500,000 and more than 40,000 alumni and 6,000 graduates.

But, during these 56 years of development through the administration of Booker Washington, the founder, and Robert R. Moton, his successor and now president-emeritus, and the present administration of Fred D. Patterson, three cardinal points of Tuskegee's policy have remained unchanged, namely to prepare negro youth to meet the demands of the time; second, to equip our negro youth for better occupational advantages, and, third, to improve in whatever way possible the life of the rural communities adjacent to the institution, and maintain good will between the races.

What Tuskegee is doing toward the preservation and development of the negro's rare gift of music is known to the entire country because of the series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts by the Tuskegee institute choir, through the courtesy of National Broadcasting company. The singing of the Tuskegee choir, conducted by William L. Dawson has received the acclaim of music critics as an outstanding choral group of America.

To aid in the further cultural development of her students, Tuskegee has an entertainment course through which are brought to the campus such features as the dancing of Ted Shawn, and of the Hampton dance group under the direction of C. H. Williams and Charlottee Moton Kennedy; the playing of the Minneapolis symphony orchestra. The Little symphony orchestra, singing of Marian Anderson. Roland Hayes, Giannini. The Don Cossack chorus, Etta Moten: W. E. B. DuBois, Kelly Miller, John Temple Graves II; outstanding men and women, black and white, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of NYA, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, W. W. Alexander, Carter Woodson, George Edmund Haynes.

The golden thread running through the entire pattern of Tuskegee's program under President Patterson, as was true during the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Moton, and of the founder, Booker T. Washington, has well been described by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes in this wise: Tuskegee is a place where the best of the negro is interpreted to the white man, and the best of the white man is interpreted to the negro. On Tuskegee's campus members of both races and of all nationalities meet to discuss problems of common interest to the benefit of all.

After 56 years, the objectives of Tuskegee institute are still epitomized in the words of the founder: "training negro youth to put brains and skill into the common occupations of life and to do the common things in an uncommon way."

TUSKEGEE LEVELS BUDGET

Economy Keeps School Within Income Despite Less Money

Commercial Appeal
2-3-38
Memphis, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 2.—A balanced budget, despite the recession and its consequent reduction in public gifts, was the accomplishment of Tuskegee Institute during the last fiscal year.

In his annual report to the Board of Trustees, F. D. Patterson, president, states that this was accomplished by "economical operation" and "extensive productive efforts to supply our own needs."

"Don't buy it, make it," was the slogan adopted by department heads to meet the necessities of decreased income.

Service and production groups of the 600 students enrolled for trade training did 762 jobs, including structural repairs and maintenance of buildings and painting and plumbing work on rural schools in several adjoining counties.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 2, 1938

TUSKEGEE ENDS YEAR: BUDGET IS BALANCED

"Don't Buy It, Make It," Is Slogan Adopted to Meet Decreased Income.

NEW COURSE STRESSED

(Special to Daily News)

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In his annual report to the board of trustees, just made public, President F. D. Patterson states that this was accomplished by "economical operation" and "extensive productive efforts to supply our own needs."

"Don't buy it, make it," was the slogan adopted by department heads to meet the necessities of decreased income. "For the first time in 20 years," the report says, "the institution farm grew enough feed to supply the horses and mules on the farm." The farm also supplied 36,000 pounds of beef, pork and mutton for the institute boarding department.

Service and production groups of the 600 students enrolled for trade training did 762 jobs, including structural repairs and maintenance of buildings and painting and plumbing work on rural schools in several adjoining counties.

Special emphasis was placed upon the newly organized course in commercial dietetics which trains chefs, bakers and other workers for hotels, restaurants and institutions. A recent grant of $20,000 for "instruction material and equipment" for this course "has been the means of greatly strengthening the program."

During this fiscal year which ended May 31, 1937, 1744 students were enrolled. This was an increase of 246 over the previous year.

Miss Ida L. Jackson To Speak Here

MISS IDA L. JACKSON TO ADDRESS COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB HERE FEBRUARY 20th

~~Palmetto~~ Leader
2-12-38
Columbia, S.C.

Miss Ida L. Jackson, at the present time Dean of Women of Tuskegee institute, and former Basileus of the A. K. A. Soroity will deliver the annual public address for the Columbia Branch of the National Association of College Women, Sunday afternoon, February 20th at four o'clock in Allen University auditorium.

Miss Jackson is a young woman of high intellectual attainments, having earned her Master's Degree from the University of California and her Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Cloumbia University. She is the only colored teacher who had been employed in the Oakland California public school system. Miss Jackson has also been instrumental in carrying out and beginning, for that matter a health project for Negroes in the Delta region of Mississippi, through the help of the A. K. A. Sorority.

The public is invited to come out and hear Miss Jackson, during which program representatives of the various clubs in the City of Columbia will bring greetings.

SERVING THEIR RACE

Constitution
2-1-38
Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Institute, famous educational institution for negroes, reports that out of a 1937 graduating class of 141 no less than 129 have been placed in profitable employment. Of the remaining 12, it is reported 7 are pursuing graduate studies, while five failed to reply to inquiries.

The most significant facts in the report are the high proportion of graduates who have found their places of work in the south and the large number engaged in teaching, principally vocational agriculture.

Distribution by states reveals that no less than 112 have remained in the south, with Alabama and Georgia leading with 62 and 18 of the class now enployed in the two states respectively. Only 16 are located in northern or western states while one is in a foreign country, in South America.

When negroes given the opportunity to acquire such valuable and practical education as that offered at Tuskegee remain in the south, bringing the benefits of their training to their own people, they are contributing the best they can to the improvement of their race and the brightening of its future.

The fact that out of 129, there are 39 now teaching vocational agriculture, with 44 others employed in other teaching activities, brings striking evidence that education, as understood at Tuskegee, is education to fit the need of the times. For there can be nothing more valuable to the future of the negro race than a knowledge of better ways of life and better methods of work, especially the work of the farm, the raising of profitable crops and the creation of a personal independence that only the intelligent, successful farmer can fully know.

So long as graduates of the many splendid colleges for negroes devote themselves to work for the betterment of their own race among their people of the south, so long will those colleges serve the south and serve both races

AN IMPRESSIVE NEGRO RECORD

A dispatch from Tuskegee Institute reports that 121 members of the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute as of 1937 have been placed for "profitable" employment the dispatch being based upon a report made by J. Julius Flood, personnel director Seven members of the class of 141 are pursuing graduate studies in universities, and five failed to return questionnaires for listing in the directory.

It appears that Tuskegee graduates are projecting themselves into various fields of endeavor. More are engaged in vocational agriculture than anything else. Thirty-three members of the class are employed as academic teachers in colleges.

The other fields in which members of the class are at work, follow: Clerical and secretarial, 12; school principals, 6; registered nurses, 2; health education, 1; music supervision, 4; other business enterprises, 2; miscellaneous, 8; trades, industries, agriculture, 22.

The geographical distribution shows that members of the 1937 class are located in 20 States and one foreign country, distributed in numbers as follows:

Alabama, 62; Arizona, 1; California, 5; Connecticut, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 6; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 3; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 1; New Jersey 1; New York, 3; North Carolina, 13; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 4; Virginia, 1; South America, 1.

In a foreword the director stated that the Personnel Department and Placement Service Bureau was established in 1935 and serves as a clearing house for the many calls which reach the school for its graduates and former students from employers scattered widely throughout the United States.

"The Personnel Department is rendering a distinct service to the Institute," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, stated, "in that it seeks to place graduates and former students in profitable fields of endeavor and follows through in order to maintain a close relationship between employer and employe so that the Institute may always be acquainted with the needs that changing conditions bring about in occupational requirements."

Advertiser
2-16-38
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
FEB. 21, 1938 F25

TUSKEGEE CRITERION

The post-graduation fate of the college man has been, since the first years of the depression, a lively problem much-talked, and to an extent justly-bewailed. Many, naturally have found themselves among the victims of widespread unemployment, discouraging to those who discovered that their specialized training was not to become the open sesame to instant success. It was an unfortunate combination of circumstances, depressing, but not necessarily auguring for demoralizing discontent.

In the light of this—and in view of the contention of some that Negroes particularly were subjected to adversities and discouragement—the recent report by Tuskegee Institute on the experiences of its 1937 graduating class is of peculiar significance.

Out of 141 graduates of last year, the Institute reveals that 121 have been placed for profitable employment, with seven others pursuing graduate studies, and five not reporting On this basis, 90 per cent of the class are known to have been successful in the matter of job-finding, being employed now in twenty states and one foreign country. It is a notable achievement, complimentary both to the graduates and their alma mater.

One distinctive service rendered and effectively shown by the institute's report has to do with its efforts to place its graduates. In this connection, it sets a splendid example of the will not only to prepare students for a life work, but to help them in finding that niche of service wherein education fulfills its most exemplary objectives.

Tuskegee Institute Summer School To Begin On June 10th

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Courses in education, agriculture, home economics, business, physical education, commercial dietetics, music, industrial arts and commercial industries will be offered at the Tuskegee Institute summer school, beginning June 10, it was made known in an announcement issued by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The summer school will be conducted in two sessions of five weeks each. The first session will run from June 10 to July 14, and the second from July 15 to August 20.

Special consideration has been given by the administration to the demands constantly being made upon institute officials for trained workers in various fields of endeavor, and courses of instruction have been arranged meet such demands.

Dr. Patterson stated that special courses of instruction have also been designed to aid rural school principals and teachers in improving instruction in rural sections. Curriculum instruction, given in the curriculum laboratory under the guidance of specialists in that field; special courses for Jeanes teachers, rural welfare workers, courses in creative writing, supervision and administration, for principals and supervisors, will be offered. A new type of work for teachers of the practical arts will also be given in the general shops, which have been remodeled and equipped with the latest improved machinery.

Consideration will be given to recreational activities. The new tennis courts, which were built for the Twenty-First National Tennis Championships, the nine hole golf course, the swimming pool, the football and baseball fields, will be available each day for the use of the teachers. The Entertainment Course will furnish the best movie photo plays twice per week and will also offer a series of lectures and concert talent

Age
5-3-38
[illegible]

Tuskegee Choir Singing Here March 24 In City Auditorium

The choir of Tuskegee Institute will appear at the city auditorium March 24 under the auspices of the women of the Methodist Church. The choir is under the direction of William L. Dawson, who, with the choir, performed in New York at Radio City some months ago for four weeks.

So great was the public response to this choir from Alabama that the engagement was lengthened. A concert at Carnegie Hall followed. Shortly thereafter the choir went on a concert tour to the British Isles, Continental Europe, and Soviet Russia, a tour undertaken in the interest of international and interracial goodwill. When the group sings in Montgomery it will be to the same great end.

The fame of this choir springs from its superb training. William Dawson is a distinguished musician. He has come the hard but sure way that composers must travel, studying in order to command the laws of composition, getting his musical experience at first hand. From the day when as a boy from Anniston an instrument was put in his hands at Tuskegee Institute he has moved steadily toward his present position as director of the music department of the Institute.

In 1934 his first major work, "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" was accepted for public performance by Leopold Stokowsky, then conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Of that work W. J. Henderson, dean of critics, says, "It is music out of a man's heart and life."

To see William Dawson conduct the Tuskegee choir is to be aware of the age-old truth that art is discipline. There is, to be sure, a certain incomparable advantage in this director's material, in his singers and their songs. The voices are young, natively fine, rooted in a loam for music. When these young negroes sing they are in their element. They come of a singing race. No other sopranos could spin such a heart-reaching thread of song as could their mothers; no other basses, except the Russians and the Welsh, could roll such a drumbeat of a note as could their fathers. With negroes, as with the Russians, the sense of harmony has not been limited by a keyboard, and this is the secret of the rich texture of their music, music ideally right for a capella singing. They have been brought up on the "natural scale."

All of this the conductor has at hand. It is his skill, however, that makes the singing a work of art. In a Dawson setting, and sung with the perfection of attach and nuance that he commands from the choir, a spiritual takes on an unsurpassed nobility of utterance.

Advertiser
3-6-38
Montgomery, Ala.

Education - 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
October 30, 1938

Negro Schools Are Lauded in Federal Report

Hampton and Tuskegee Called Leading Self-Help Colleges

Washington, Oct. 29.—(AP)—The United States office of education today described Hampton institute, at Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., as the nation's "leading self-help colleges for Negro students."

The work of the two institutions was described in a study of "college projects for aiding students," prepared by Fred J. Kelly, chief of the division of higher education, and Ella B. Ratcliffe, chief educational assistant of the division.

The two institutions were established, the report said, Hampton in 1868 and Tuskegee in 1881, "to provide such training as would enable Negroes to meet the conditions existing among members of their race at that time.

Their object was to prepare their students for definite vocations, so that they might be equipped to earn their living.

"Their founders proposed to have all of their students work, in order that they might learn to work intelligently and to gain a proper respect for labor. They believed also in labor as an important factor in the building of character. All through their history it has been the policy of both institutions to have the students perform most of the services needed in connection with the operation of the schools and the upkeep of their plants.

"For a long time after they were established, both Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes required every student to work whether he needed to or not. Later, they abandoned the requirement, because of the diminishing opportunities for labor. In the fall of 1937 Tuskegee reinstated the requirement by defining tuition in terms of 12 hours of labor a week. All students must work for at least one-half of their tuition.

"It has been the consistent policy of Tuskegee and Hampton," the report said, "to integrate the work of their academic and industrial departments as largely as possible. From the beginning the primary object was vocational; secondarily academic. The student's course was centered around his industrial work, which formed the basis of preparation for future service.

"Both Tuskegee and Hampton now offer opportunities for a limited number of students to work for the institutions for a period of time during which they carry little or no academic work, but in which they accumulate sufficient financial credits to carry them through a year or two of schooling.

"At Hampton work-year students take from 4½ to 5 years to complete a four-year curriculum; at Tuskegee they take five years. This plan has been in operation at both institutions almost from their beginnings. The idea originated at Hampton, and was later incorporated in Tuskegee's program by its first principal, Booker T. Washington, who was responsible for its operation at Hampton."

At Hampton, the report explained, the work year students during their first school year work from six to eight hours a day and attend academic classes approximately two hours per day.

Under this program they are able to earn enough to pay all their living expenses for the first year of 12 months and to accumulate something for the following school year."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 30, 1938

Federal Study Cites Tuskegee And Hampton

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All to Work

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Statesboro, Georgia—Herald
October 19, 1938

T.C. STUDENTS HEAR DEAN OF TUSKEEGEE

I. A. DERBINGNY SAYS IDEAL OF TUSKEEGEE IS "WHAT IS MINE IS YOURS IF YOU NEED IT."

Irving A. Derbingny, Dean of Tuskeegee Institute, addressed the faculty and student body of the Teachers College at general assembly in the college auditorium Monday morning. Dean Derbingny was representing President Douglas Patterson who was unable to be there.

Dean Derbingny stated in his talk that Tuskeegee was trying to carry out today the high ideals as set up by its founder Booker T. Washington. He stated that the negro had learned all that he knows from the white man and that he hoped he would continue to learn from the white man. He pointed out that the ideal sought at Tuskeegee was based on the philosophy of "what is mine is yours if you need it."

Dean Derbingny was accompained by seven members of the Tuskeegee department of education spent Monday studying the teachers college educational plant. They visited the Laboratory Schools at Denmark, and Ogeechee.

Savannah Ga. News
October 18, 1938

Tuskegee Faculty Members In Statesboro

STATESBORO, Ga., Oct. 17. — Eight members of the faculty of Tuskeegee Institute, including Dean Irving A. Derbingny spent Monday on the campus of South Georgia Teachers College visiting and studying the set-up and workings of the department of education.

The group saw the campus laboratory school, the Denmark laboratory school and the Ogeechee laboratory school in Bulloch county and made a study of the work of the Bulloch county supervisor operated through the college.

At a general assembly Dean Derbingny spoke to the faculty and college students. He stated that the negro had learned all that he knows from the white man and that he hoped he would continue to learn from the white man. He declared that the negroes love America and the South, that they were no closer to Africa than the white people of this country. President Douglas Patterson of Tuskeegee, who was scheduled to head the delegation from that college, was not able to make the trip due to illness.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1938

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TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT, FACULTY, STUDY WHITE COLLEGES IN GEORGIA

[illegible] 11-19-38 [illegible]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 10—(ANP)—Precedent was broken in south and west Georgia last week when a party of Tuskegee teachers, headed by Prof. William A. Clarke, director of the school of education, and Dr. I. A. Derbigney, dean of the administration, visited leading white teachers' colleges to inspect and study their program of rural education.

The West Georgia college visit included in inspection of laboratory schools, library, rural life building and materials bureau, and attendance at the regular meeting of the Rural Life Council, composed of department heads of the college, the county superintendent, a county physician and the colored county supervisor, Mrs. Dannetta Sanders. At the South Georgia Teachers' college, Dr. Derbigny addressed the student body and faculty, and his speech met with much approval.

Albany, Ga., Herald
November 5, 1938

Negro Bus, Car in Wreck on Hazard

The Negro driver of a Tuskegee Institute bus was released on bond following an automobile wreck which occurred this morning on Hazard drive, according to Chief Deputy Sheriff Cull Campbell.

Deputy Campbell reported that the bus, which was traveling south, made a left-hand turn, and that an automobile, going in the same direction, hit the bus broadsides, causing damage to the extent of $129 to the auto.

The car was driven by Jack Royal, of Albany, the officer said.

The bus, which was damaged slightly, contained members of Tuskegee's band, en route to Tallahassee, Fla., to play at a Negro football game today.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 5, 1938

POLIO TREATMENT WORK FORESEEN AT TUSKEGEE

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4 (AP).—Dr. Paul De Kruief, representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, foresaw today possible establishment of a center at Tuskegee, Ala., for treatment of Negro victims of poliomyelitis.

Dr. De Kruief said an eastern foundation had agreed to sponsor the project by making a grant if it were found feasible, and he would report such was the case.

Dr. De Kruief said the proposed treatment center would be somewhat similar to that maintained at Warm Springs, Ga., and estimated it would cost $150,000 to $200,000 to place it in operation.

Avon Park, Fla., Times
October 21, 1938

Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee institute, an institution for the education of negroes, was established in 1881 by an act of the Alabama legislature under the name of Tuskegee State Normal school. It was opened July 4, 1881.

Columbus, Ga., Ledger
October 29, 1938

Parade Is Staged By Negro Bands

A spectacular parade was staged by Tuskegee and Morehouse college bands here yesterday afternoon as a part of the pre-game activities of the annual negro college grid contest last night at Memorial Stadium.

Especially impressive was the performances of the girl drum majors of the Tuskegee group. A large crowd was on the streets to see the procession which included a number of decoraated cars.

The bands played selections in front of the Ledger-Enquirer building.

Carrollton, Ga., Times
November 3, 1938

Tuskegee Orchestra Is To Play For Dance Here November 23rd

[illegible]

The Carrollton Young Men's Club announce they will have their next dance on Wednesday night, November 23. This is the night before Thanksgiving Day and the gymnasium will be decorated to blend with the spirit of Thanksgiving.

The Young Men's Club is very fortunate indeed in having secured, in what they think is the best orchestra to ever appear in Carrollton. The MELODY BARONS, thirteen piece orchestra from the Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., will furnish the music.

The largest crowd of the season is expected for this dance with the stands completely filled with spectators. The show alone will be well worth your attendance.

TUSKEGEE ASKS XMAS AID FOR NEEDY FARMERS

[illegible] 11-19-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—In an effort to provide Christmas cheer for the families of needy farmers President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute this week sent out a nationwide appeal for aid.

White And Colored Sit Together To Hear Former Tuskegee Singer

Journal and Guide 11-19-38

WILSON, N. C.—(ANP)—The largest and most fashionable crowd of both white and colored to turn out to an affair in this city for some time filled the St. John AME Zion Church here to hear Elenore Hasting Foster, former soloist in the great Tuskegee choir, sing. Mrs. Foster is a teacher in the Darden high school of this city, as well as one of the members of the St. John choir.

White music lovers of the city of Wilson from many of he leading white churches urned out in large numbers. The Rev. Richard A. G. Foser has made it plain that he does not discriminate against white people in his church and that if white people care to come to his church they do so and sit any place they wish. For that reason white people did not ask for special seats and sat any place that was convenient.

Education-1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Constitution [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

William L. Dawson, conductor of the Tuskegee choir, will bring that musical organization to Atlanta for an engagement at the city auditorium, April 27. The choir has met with success after success on the concert stage and on the radio. These singers went off the air on February 27 after a series of 21 Sunday programs on a coast-to-coast hookup.

Numerous letters and telegrams have been received by the institute from all sections of the United States and from several foreign countries expressing the enjoyment that these broadcasts have given "listeners-in."

"Steal Away," arranged by Dawson; "Go Down Moses," "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "Deep River," "Listen to the Lambs," "Danny Boy" (Londonderry Air), "I'm in His Care-o," and "Pilgrims' Chorus" are among the numbers that will be heard.

Ensemble World-Famous.

Music lovers of this city will have an opportunity to hear one of the best-known ensembles of its kind in America. William L. Dawson, the conductor, is a musician of unquestioned ability. He is thorough in his instructions and conscientious in his efforts to bring out the best in the voices of the students who become members of the choir. While a student he sang in the choir with the parents of many of the girls and boys. They have sent their children to Tuskegee and have urged them to join the choir because they wanted them to follow in their footsteps and to receive their musical education from one of America's foremost conductors. Knowing parents and sons and daughters has its value, in the opinion of the director.

In his studio, and on the campus of the Institute, Dawson is forever teaching. He assigns solo parts to members of the choir and when passing them on the street to and from classes and shops, he halts them for a short rehearsal. He requires these soloists to "sing out" so that he might see if they have memorized their parts and have the right tone and pitch. "The public wants perfection," Dawson said, "and as these students lead a busy life and have such little time for rehearsals, I must get in my rehearsals wherever and whenever possible. I get surprising good results from these street rehearsals," he said.

Stokowski Plays Symphony.

Conductor Dawson's Symphony, the first ever written, based entirely on negro themes, was played by the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, and it was hailed as a significant contribution from an American composer.

The Tuskegee choir has been hailed throughout the nation as one of the finest musical organizations to appear on the American stage. While singing at Radio City, the music critics for the New York Times described it as "a contribution to the folk literature of the world," and the Wall Street Journal said, "The world's finest." Other New York papers were equally as warm in their praise of the singers from Tuskegee.

Besides the presentation of negro folk music as originated among their own people on the cotton plantations of the south, even the most isolated rural regions, the choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the most formal choral arrangements of other negro composers, along with the works of the great masters like Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy and the folk songs of many nations.

Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, who visited Tuskegee recently, said, after listening to a half-hour program by the choir: "It's marvelous, the greatest choir I ever heard."

It will take three 35-passenger buses to bring the aggregation from Tuskegee to Atlanta

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DR. CARVER'S AIDE AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Age Herald 6-15-38 B'ham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., (ANP)—Emile N. Hooker, secretary to Dr. George W. Carver, director of agricultural research, granted a fellowship by the General Education Board for one year's study at Cornell University, will matriculate in September.

SING IN ATLANTA NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Defender 4-23-38 Chicago, Ill.

The Tuskegee Institute quintet which will sing a group of songs when the world famous Tuskegee choir appears at the City auditorium, Atanta, Wednesday night, April 27, at 8:15. The Tuskegee Quintet has appeared in all sections of the country and these singers have been widely acclaimed wherever they have been heard. This quintet was heard over station WFSA, Montgomery, Ala., over a period of several months last year. The Tuskegee choir of 100 voices, NBC artists, will render a program of folk-music. William L. Dawson, nationally known musician, is the conductor.

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338 Acres Condemned For Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser 6-22-38 Montgomery, Ala.

Condemnation proceedings were filed yesterday in the U. S. District Court on 338.36 acres of land in Macon County which is to be used by Tuskegee Institute for planned land purposes under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. H. [illegible] Fuller, Assistant U. S. district attorney, announced yesterday.

Mr. Fuller said the proceedings were "friendly" and only for the purpose of clearing up title to the land. The proceedings were filed against Mrs. Henry C. Baker, et als., many other defendants being named. There are several tracts involved

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 18, 1938

Leadership Training At Tuskegee Institute

Deeply encouraging to the future progress of the Negro residents of the South, and especially Alabama, is this report of Tuskegee Institute that of last year's graduating class of 141 students, 83 are now engaged in teaching activities, with 39 of them teaching vocational agriculture.

In this work, Tuskegee is teaching the teachers of the Negro population. It is providing the leaven that will raise all Negroes to a higher level. It is fulfilling that high function of a college of producing leaders.

In some respects, this emphasis at Tuskegee upon the training of teachers departs from the original conceptions of Booker T. Washington. It was that leader's idea that the institute should be a place where the Negro was taught a trade, where he was taught to become a useful worker in a society that looked upon him chiefly as a worker.

But that is the institute's goal still, only the immediate occupation seems to be the training of those who will train all the rest. Washington would probably approve of that shift of emphasis, because it means an enlargement of the institute's influence along the very lines he envisioned. More than it was even in his day, the institute is a powerful force in the practical education of his people.

It is significant to Alabamians that out of last year's graduating class of 141, 62 have remained in Alabama. No less than 112 are still in the South, and all but five reported either graduate work or profitable employment. The five did not answer a recent inquiry sent out from the institute.

Thus Tuskegee goes ahead with a work which should be profoundly beneficial not only to the Negroes but to all the South.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 18, 1938

TUSKEGEE CHOIR IN PERFORMANCE

Concert At Auditorium Has Wide Range Of Negro Compositions

Almost every shade of music from the throbbing beat of the African drum to the delicate trills of a fine soprano voice featured the music of the Tuskegee Choir when it appeared at the Municipal Auditorium yesterday in an Easter Sunday concert.

During the course of the 20 or more selections which delighted the audience, the numbers ranged from the wildly African rhythm of "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" to the mighty majesty of Handel's "Hallelujah," the selection which closed the choral offering.

The Tuskegee choir has earned a worldwide reputation as a musical organization and the performance here merely brought to Birmingham concrete proof of what the radio had hinted. The choir recently completed a series of 10 concerts on a national chain.

Cheered was Addie Mae Stabler, soprano soloist, for her singing as was the entire organization at times.

Among the highlights of the concert was the singing of three compositions by William L. Dawson, conductor of the choir. The songs featured syncopation of the voices and were typical of the Negro vein of music. "Soon Ah Will Be Done with de Troubles of de World," perhaps was the most popular of the three.

The rendition of "Ole Man River" by a male quintet proved another favorite of the audience. The deep bass voices—characteristic of the Negro—were a feature of this number.

Other soloists were Verdell Carnegie, contralto; Otis Wright, tenor and Jesse Chambliss, baritone. The choir will sing in Atlanta April 27 and from there begin a tour of the East.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
May 27, 1938

Tuskegee

170 Graduate In Exercises At Tuskegee

Annual Commencement Sees Washington, Carver Praised

Big Crowd Present

Pageant Showing How To Improve Farm Home Is Feature

The 54th annual commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute on Thursday, May 26, disproved the often quoted statement "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country"; for Alabama folk from Little Egypt to Big Hungary, from plantation cabin and the executive mansion at ontgomery, crowded the Institute pus and chapel to hear C. C. Spaulding, president of the Nort Carolina Mutual Insurance Compan in his commencement address laud the vision and work of Booker T. Washington, and to see President Patterson award the degree of bachelor of science to 110 candidates and grant 60 diplomas and certificates.

Tuskegee's honor guests for the program were Gov. Bibb Graves and Alabama's first lady, the former U. S. Senator Dixie Graves.

The honorary degree of master of science was awarded to Jane E. Hunter, founder and executive head of the Phyllis Wheatley Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Crowd Comes Early

Humble black farmers and their families, colorfully dressed youth, wide-eyed, peanut-eating children began arriving on the campus as early as 6 a.m. As the skies cleared the crowd grew. The rhythm of the hammer and saw filled the morning air as booths and stands began to fill the grounds back of Armstrong Hall. Soon charcoal burners were glowing and by 10 o'clock whiffs of the unmistakable odor of fresh frying fish floated over Logan Hall where the Tuskegee Institute band, with a stirring march was attracting the parents, visitors and "home folk."

Despite the lure of the balloon and peanut hawkers, the gay banter with friends not seen since last commencement, the lodge grips and hearty back-slapping, more than 3,000 seats in Logan Hall were soon filled.

The heavy crimson curtain slowly opens. Part I of the Tuskegee commencement program begins. The theme is "Education for the welfare and betterment of the home." Many of the country folk rub their eyes. They look again at the scene before them, then at the crimson curtains. "It didn't seem like the sun was hot enough to get anybody 'teched' in the head—" thought Brother Henry. Again he rubbed his eyes. He thought he had left home, but if there wasn't the dilapidated, unkempt two-room cabin that he and his family had been calling "home" since....No, that wasn't his home, that was the old Jim Green place and there on the rickety steps sat old Jim and Mandy as do-less-and half-sick as ever.

It wasn't the sun; it was Tuskegee Institute's way of showing rural folk how to improve their homes.

Pageants Holds Interest

There before Brother Henry's eyes the agriculture students terraced the land and landscaped the yard, the mechanics deftly roomed a side of the house so the audience could see the home economic graduates work magic with walls and furniture in the bedroom and kitchen, while carpenters repaired steps and chimneys built. The school teacher dropped by to see why the children were not in school and to suggest books for the home library. Physical education seniors taught simple games to the "Greens," stiffly starched graduating nurses gave a lesson in first aid and Mrs. Green was told the value of table salt, baking soda and dry mustard in the family medicine chest. Last, but not least, came business students to explain a simple plan of budgeting and stress the necessity of keeping up with the "outgo" as well as the "income."

Participants in this program were the honor students from the several departments of the college and the high school, assisted by other seniors.

Day Nursery Set Up

Young women in the classes in child training under supervision of Mrs. Katherine G. Stewart, in charge of the Tuskegee Institute nursery school, set up a day nursery in Armstrong Hall—convenient to Logan Hall and the food stalls which formed the mecca for many of the country folk. Children from 3 years to 10 were registered in play rooms where they built blocks, played ball, rolled scooters to their heart's content. At certain periods they were given crackers and milk free. Down the hall, in a sunny corner room were lined up 12 white beds; comfortable rockers were here and there. This was the "baby room." Students (girls) put the babies to sleep, kept them dry and comfortable. At intervals the mothers came in to nurse their offspring, then out—out again to enjoy the "commencement at Tuskegee."

More than 150 children were cared for during the day. The youngest was 6 weeks old. His soft-spoken young mother, in her simple white dress, would have looked entirely in place among the high school graduates.

Honor Student Speaks

At 1:30 the colorful and impressive academic procession moved down the campus highway toward the Institute Chapel. A feature of the afternoon program was the address: "Replacing Traditional Classroom Methods With Laboratory—Shop Techniques" by Miss Johnnie M. Brown, Fort Worth, Texas, highest honor student (college). The speaker gave a vivid picture of her recent visit to the Rural Laboratory School at Mitchell's Mills, conducted by the demonstration practice school by the school of education.

William E. Lightfoot, educational director, CCC, Olustee, Fla., delivered the alumni address and on behalf of the class presented President Patterson a substantial check.

President C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., delivered the commencement address. Full text of his address appears elsewhere on this page.

Exercises Began Sunday

The commencement exercises began on Sunday afternoon, May 22, with the baccalaureate address by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Wesley's subject was "Uncharted Seas." He urged the graduates to follow the example of oBoker T. Washington, who had found a new course through the unchartered seas of industrial education; to follow the example of Dr George Washington Carver who is finding his way along unchartered seas of creative research. To be able to cross unchartered seas Dr. Wesley said the graduates must have (1) an affirmative mind, (2) adequate equipment (3) ability to measure their own qualifications against realities.

Dr. Patterson referred to the baccalaureate address as "a message of action, a dynamic approach to living, a challenge to red-blooded men and women."

So began and so ended another commencement at Tuskegee Institute in Macon County, Ala.

Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

St. Paul, Minn., Leader
SAT., JULY 30, 1938—WEEKLY

FARMER-LABOR ALLIANCE INVADES THE SOUTH—

Through a Political Campaign at Tuskegee Institute

Six hundred out of 2,500 students at Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., are members of the college Farmer-Labor club. This is the heart of Black Belt. How did it all start? Orrington C. Hall, Jr., a Tuskegee student from Minnesota, who had been reared in a Farmer-Labor family in St. Paul, got an idea during his campaign for vice-president of the student council. He campaigned on Farmer-Labor principles, adapted to college limitations from the Minnesota document—and won by a landslide. Now a permanent Farmer-Labor organization has been set up on the campus. The young campaigner tells how he did it below.—The Editor.

By Orrington C. Hall, Jr.

Some 60 years ago a great Negro educator realized the value of a Farmer-Labor economy with his founding of the Negro educational center, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

It was Booker T. Washington's idea that for the uplift of the Negro he must prosper by a policy of industrial and agricultural education, the policy which we in Minnesota call the Farmer-Labor policy.

O. C. Hall, Jr.

It was Washington who said, "We (Negroes) shall prosper in proportion as we learn to put brains and skill in the common occupations of life and learn to glorify and dignify labor."

This great educator has been hailed by philanthropists and poor men, Republicans and Democrats—all liked his policies of education. Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnet, was approached by Washington to give an endowment for the uplift of Tuskegee.

The money was received and Carnegie liked the work being done at Tuskegee so well he built himself an institution—Carnegie Tech. Washington also interviewed P. D. Armour, of the meat meat packing Armours. Armour gave money to Tuskegee and, after seeing his finances at work, endowed Armour Institute of Chicago.

From the example of Tuskegee Institute made by Booker T. Washington, all of our trade schools originated. For it was Washington who fathered the idea of industrial education, or education for labor. Before that tradesmen or skilled laborers were taught their trades by being apprentices to tradesmen that were already working at a particular trade.

CITES NEGRO'S HERITAGE

The agriculture division of Tuskegee is its largest department. **The first farm land was given to Tuskegee soon after its founding by Miss Mary E. Berry** of New York. Courses in scientific agriculture were given Negroes in all branches of farm life from the building of the pig pens to the selecting of seeds and grading of milk.

Washington did not originate the principle of education for the agriculturist as he did labor but he was aware of the necessity for directed training in agriculture. Consequently developed the courses in agriculture to be one of the foremost in the country. Thus we have the two policies that make up our cardinal Minnesota political party — farmer and labor — the basis on which Tuskegee Institute exists.

After the liberation of the Negro from chattel slavery, in the days of Reconstruction, this dark son realized that the hope and fate of his race lay in the education of its youth upon the policies of agriculture and labor. Seventy-nine per cent of the United States' thirteen million Negroes live in the southland. Tuskegee is situated in the heart of the Black Belt. Sixty-five per cent of the American Negroes are farmers, the 34 per cent that are urban inhabitants are principally laborers. One can readily see that the Negro is a Farmer-Laborer from his heritage.

POLITICAL ALLIANCE DAWNS

No political aspect of the Farmer-Labor question came to Tuskegee until the last school year, when an election was held for student council president, vice-president, and members of four student committees. Tuskegee, the largest Negro educational institution in the world with a student body of some 2,500 students afforded a large number of voters for a student election.

I was introduced by a group of upperclass students to run for co [illegible] vice-president. There were [illegible] other candidates, all with some party classification that dimmed my prospects until I realized that my party affiliations at home, in Minnesota, correlated with the historic policies of Tuskegee—the Farmer-Labor party. Because farmer and labor included everything that Tuskegee Institute fostered, the newly introduced Farmer-Labor party of Tuskegee commanded the attention of student voters.

The party was supported because, first the name was different and attractive to the campus; second because the platform included both sides of the fence.

Other parties favored doing something for the industrial division of the campus and still other candidates favored doing something for the agircultural division, but until the new Farmer-Labor party came to the front, no political organization had tried to consolidate the problems of each camp into one solid party.

LITERATURE SPREADS

For the platform the author used planks in the Minnesota state Farmer-Labor platform, modified of course to suit college needs. The results were overwhelming! A dark horse came up from the red into the blue!

Since that election we have seen the necessity for furthering the policies of the Farmer-Labor party. We have found that much of the platform literature drifted into homes of the students for parents to scrutinize.

So this will stimulate not only the immediate campus of Tuskegee but points throughout the United States. Because of the intense interest of the student population in the Farmer-Labor party which they have selected to be their own, further plans are being drafted.

Savannah, Ga., Press
September 7, 1938

DE SOTO HEAD WAITER TEACHES AT TUSKEGEE

A. S. Givens, head waiter at the Hotel De Soto, has just returned after a leave of absence since the last of June. Givens is in charge of the dining room service throughout the entire hotel.

During the summer he has been at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where he was an instructor at the summer school course. He taught commercial dietetics, which is a new course inaugurated by the colored college to make its students better equipped for service in the hotel and restaurant fields.

FIFTY YEARS IN TUSKEGEE

On the evening of Sept. 5th, Mr. Edmund Burk of Tuskegee Institute was the host at a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Mrs. Annie Whittaker's arrival in Tuskegee.

A group of men, women and children waited in the lobby of Dorothy Hall for the arrival of Mrs. Whittaker and her daughter, Dorothy. When they arrived, escorted by the host, Mr. Burk, the group sang "Auld Lang Syne" as all ascended the stairway to the upstairs living room of Dorothy Hall.

A program of songs, poems and a broadcast was rendered as a tribute to the friends of the community for the past fifty years.

The guests were invited into the dining room where a delightful repast of punch, brick ice cream and cake was served.

Yells were given for Mrs. Whittaker and Mr. Burk.

The evening was quite an enjoyable one. Each guest felt that he or she would enjoy living in a community for fifty years if loved and respected as is Mrs. Whittaker. She is loved by old and young alike. Each guest agreed that hats be taken off to Mrs. Whittaker for her years of service, and to Mr. Burk for the tribute in such a suitable way.

* * *

The Lewis Adams School opened its doors on Monday, Sept. 12, for the beginning of its seventh term. More than two hundred children registered on the first day.

The faculty and students will miss the presence of Miss Irene Burroughs, but will look forward to her return another term.

The faculty and students welcome Mrs. Blanche Roney who will take Miss Burrough's place as the teacher of the fourth grade. Mrs. Roney comes with experience, and once was on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of Fisk University, from which she received her Bachelor's degree.

The faculty, with this exception, is the same as last term.

News
9-15-38
Tuskegee, Ala.

News
9-15-38

The Faculty

Mrs. Letitia E. Carter, B. S., Principal, Science, Art.

Mrs. M. R. Welch, B. S., Mathematics, Language, Arts.

Mrs. Anne Fentress Greene, B. S., Social Studies.

Miss Catherine Baugh, B. S., Industrial Arts, Physical Education and Health.

Mrs. Nellie Reid, B. S., Fifth Grade.

Mrs. Blanche Roney, A. B., Fourth Grade.

Mrs. Bessie Scott, B. S., Third Grade.

Miss Bernice Williams, B. S., Second Grade.

Mrs. Selma Richardson, B. S. First Grade.

We are planning a very good term, and will be pleased to have friends visit us and see us at work.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
September 14 1938

ON TUSKEGEE FACULTY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 14—(AP)—Booker T. Washington III, grandson of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, joined the faculty of the noted negro college this week. Dr. [illegible] D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, announced Washington's appointment as assistant instructor in architectural drawing in the department of mechanical industries. He was graduated with the class of 1938 with a degree of bachelor of Science in industrial arts, majoring in architecture.

Anniston, Ala., Star
September 15, 1938

Booker T. Scion In Tuskegee Job

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 15. (U.P.)—Booker T. Washington, Third, today was named assistant instructor in architectural drawing in the Tuskegee Institute department of mechanical industries.

Washington is the grandson of the founder of Tuskegee Institute and was graduated here this year.

Mobile, Ala., Press
September 14, 1938

HEADS CO-OPERATIVE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 14.—(U.P.) Selburn M. Clarke, graduate of Tuskegee Institute, has been named manager of the Prarie Co-operative Association, affiliate of the farm security administration, it was announced today. The project is situated near Tysonville, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD
AUG. 23, 1938 A25

DIPLOMAS AWARDED

Tuskegee Institute Graduates One Of Its Largest Classes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 22—One of the largest classes ever graduated in Summer School received diplomas at commencement exercises held at Tuskegee Institute here Friday night.

The baccalaureate address was delivered by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala., and diplomas were awarded to 75 students.

R. R. Moton In College Talk

Amsterdam News

Former Tuskegee President At A. & T. College

10-8-38

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 5.—"It sometimes pays for us to go constantly back where we started in our thoughts and pray over the rags of our origin," was the assertion made by Dr. R. R. Moton, sociologist-educator and principal emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, last Sunday at the initial vesper services held at A. and T. College. The service held in the college gymnasium attractd an estimated crowd of 2,000 persons. President F. D. Bluford, presided.

Dr. Moton was introduced by Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dean of Administration, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, who said of him, "He is the number one man of his race and among the number one men of all races." Mrs. Mary Bethume, National Negro Director of the NYA was present and gave a plea for more projects in North Carolina.

Chicago Tuskegee Club

By Percy R. Hines

10-16-38
Chicago Defender

During the coming week-end, Tuskegeeans of Chicago will have as their house guests the members of the Tuskegee Institute varsity band in connection with the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football classic Friday night at Soldier Field. Several charming co-eds are numbered among the 80 students making up the crimson pipers' musical aggregation from the Alabama school and many entertainment features are scheduled for their benefit. On Thursday night, Oct. 13, the Chicago-Tuskegee club will give its "Pigskin Frolic and Gridiron Ball" at Bacon's Casino, 49th street and Wabash avenue, where the band will play in addition to a local musical outfit. The baton twirling co-eds from the Dixie Shrine will give a few exhibitions of their many and varied stunts with the band boys.

Alumni from many other cities will be welcomed by Tuskegeeans of the Windy City. The festivities will be directed by Miss Doris H. Murphy, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1920, 18 years ago. Theodore T. (Ted) Greene, official cheer leader, and several charming Chicago socialites will lead the "Football Jitterbugs" in a few songs and yells. Mrs. Corinne Dunagan will serve as chairman in distributing game paraphernalia for the gridiron contest the following evening. President Everett L. Houser, an old Tuskegee Tiger, will again limber up for the festivities of the week-end.

Friday night, Oct. 14, after the game, Tuskegeeans will join in with the official football dance at the Savoy Ballroom, 47th street and South Parkway. A score of ladies from the club will be among the hostesses for the evening's festivities. On Saturday evening, the members will give visiting Tuskegeeans, including the band, a taste of hospitality in closed parties at the homes of several officials of the club.

Claude A. Barnett, president-emeritus of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, will be the speaker on the radio broadcast "Wings Over Jordan" over Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 16, at 8:30 a. m. Chicago time. The Chicago outlet will be Station WBBM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee club will be held Sunday, Oct. 23, at 5:30 p. m., at the Madame C. J. Walker College, 4703 South Parkway. Business in connection with the football game will be completed and closed out. All Tuskegeeans are invited to be present.

Rec

EDUCATION- 1938
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

TUSKEGEE ASKS XMAS AID FOR NEEDY FARMERS

11-27-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 23—(ANP)—In an effort to provide Christmas cheer for the families of needy farmers, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute this week sent out a nationwide appeal for aid. The message was as follows:

Because of low incomes due to surpluses in farm products, there are many farm families of from five to ten persons in the deep South who have received less than $200 for the entire year. By far the largest majority of these lowest income tenant and sharecropper families are colored. In such homes, where even the barest necessities are frequently lacking there will be nothing to remind the children of the Christmas season this year.

For many years Tuskegee institute has served as a medium through which persons interested in the plight of these unfortunate and needy children have distributed clothing, books, toys, candy pictures, etc. Through a year-round program of extension activities experienced and trained workers from Tuskegee touch the home life of such families and minister to them with guidance good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages sent to such homes bring pleasure to the giver as well as to those who receive them.

Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor. Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 12, 1938

An Appeal From Tuskegee.

To The Observer:

Because of low incomes due to surpluses of farm products, there are many farm families of from five to ten persons in the deep South who have received less than $200 for the entire year. By far, the largest majority of these lowest income tenant and sharecropper families are colored. In such homes, where even the barest necessities are frequently lacking, there will be nothing to remind the children of the Christmas season this year.

For many years Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium through which persons, interested in the plight of these unfortunate and needy children, have distributed clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Through a year-round program of extension activities experienced and trained workers from Tuskegee touch the home life of such families and minister to them with guidance, good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages sent to such homes bring pleasure to the giver as well as to those who receive them.

Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor.

Packages and letters may be addressed to:

F. D. PATTERSON, President,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald
November 14, 1938

YULETIDE APPEAL MADE FOR NEGROES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 13—An appeal for Christmas gifts for needy Negro families has been made by Tuskegee Institute, following its annual custom at this time of the year.

The appeal, directed by F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said that because of low incomes, many tenant and share cropper Negro families will not be able to observe Christmas. It is the purpose of Tuskegee Institute, the appeal said, to serve as a medium through which these needy families may receive clothing, books, toys and other articles for the Yuletide season.

Christmas packages, letters, donations or other gifts to these families may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
November 11, 1938

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

AN APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Because of low incomes due to surpluses of farm products, there are many farm families of from five to ten persons in the deep South who have received less than $200 for the entire year. By far, the largest majority of these lowest income tenant and sharecropper families are colored. In such homes, where even the barest necessities are frequently lacking, there will be nothing to remind the children of the Christmas season this year.

For many years Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium through which persons interested in the plight of these unfortunate and needy children, have distributed clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Through a year-around program of extension activities experienced and trained workers from Tuskegee touch the home life of such families and minister to them with guidance, good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages sent to such homes bring pleasure to the giver as well as to those who receive them.

Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor.

Packages and letters may be addressed to the undersigned:

F. D. PATTERSON,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. President.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 16, 1938

AN APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

We hope you may be willing to publish the following letter in an issue of your publication:

"Because of low incomes due to surpluses of farm products, there are many farm families of from five to ten persons in the deep South who have received less than $200 for the entire year. By far the largest majority of these lowest income tenant and sharecropper families are colored. In such homes, where even the barest necessities are frequently lacking, there will be nothing to remind the children of the Christmas season this year.

"For many years Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium through which persons, interested in the plight of those unfortunate and needy children, have distributed clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Through a year-round program of extension activities experienced and trained workers from Tuskegee touch the home life of such families and minister to them with guidance, good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages sent to such homes bring pleasure to the giver as well as to those who receive them.

"Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor.

"Packages and letters may be addressed to:

"F. D. PATTERSON,
"President,
"Tuskegee Institute, Ala."

Butler, Ala., Advocate
November 17, 1938

COUNTY P.-T. A'S SPONSORING CONCERT

The County Council of the P. T. A's are sponsoring a Concert by the mens' quartet of Tuskegee Institute The concert is to be December 2 7:30 at the Butler Theatre. The Admission will be 20 and 30 cents The proceeds to be used to help the needy school children of the County. The quartet is noted for its singing of the Negro Spirituals.

A clinic for Crippled Children will be held in Grove Hill November 18. The proceeds to be used to keep the Several children from Choctaw will go to this Clinic for examinations and check ups. If anyone in the County knows of any crippled child who has not been to a clinic for examinations will you please notify the attendance officer or Welfare Department.

Tuskegee Group To Sing In Academy Foyer

Music circles in Philadelphia and neighboring towns and cities are centering interest on the "Tuskegeeans Music Festival" and the M.M.A. Radio Review at the Academy of Music Foyer on Monday, December 26 when the Ethical Music Guild, Artist Bureau bring together some of the most famous artists and groups in the East.

The affair is being sponsored by the Philadelphia Tuskegee Alumni, and the M.M.A. Studios, the entire proceeds will be used for a scholarship that the local Tuskegeeans now have at Tuskegee Institute.

A social session will follow the festival in the Foyer featuring Harry Monroe's orchestra and William Cooley, vocalist.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
December 10, 1938

MEMBERS OF the History Club of the Tennessee State College for Negroes were in Chattanooga on Friday visiting historic points of interest and Negro educational institutions. The group was in Tuskegee, Ala., today as guests of that institution.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S DRUM MAJORS AND QUEEN

Tuskegee institute prides itself on its band of 80 pieces under the direction of Capt. Frank Drye. It also takes great pride in the six girl drum majors and little mascot drum major. Here they are: Left to right are Miss Mable Smith of Atlanta, crowned "Miss Tuskegee"; Ruth Wright, Arvis Walls, Ann Copeland, Dorothy Ballard, Rose Middleton, Earc Lee Fitpatrick, Robert Johnson. Center is R. F. Adair, son of Dr. and Mrs. Adair of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. Christine Petty, track coach of the two times National A. A. U. champion Tuskegee team of which the Misses Smith and Wright were members.

Defender

12-10-38

Education— 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Macon County Girls' Day Brings 1,800 To Tuskegee

Advertiser 4-15-38 Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 14.—Eighteen hundred negro school girls from 58 communities in Macon County were the guests of the young women of Tuskegee Institute today for the 14th annual Macon County Girls' day.

The exercises for the day included a program in Logan Hall, opening with devotional exercises, address of welcome by Christine Johnson, '38, Chicago, president of the Associated Women Students of Tuskegee Institute and music by the girls.

The 10-minute demonstrations presented by Lewis Adams public school, Tuskegee Institute, the Washington public school, Tuskegee, the Macon County Training School, Roba, the Chambliss Children's House and the Cotton Valley School, Fort Davis, were extremely practical and well executed. Especially commendable was the demonstration of "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body," done by the Washington public school.

The high point of the morning was the spelling contest with 60 contestants, conducted by A. L. Turner, registrar, Tuskegee Institute. The first prize went to Louise Davis, sixth grade pupil of the Washington school, K. H. Darnaby, teacher; M. K. Frazier, principal.

Mary Elizabeth Reynolds, Chambliss Children's House, was second; Zaddie Mae Hooks, Baldwin Farms, was third, and Pearlie Mae Carter and Alice Ragland, of the Lightfoot School, tied for fourth place.

W. B. Riley, superintendent of Macon County schools, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, and Dean I. A. Derbigny, made inspiring and encouraging addresses to the group.

At 1:30, headed by the Tuskegee Institute band, the 1,800 negro girls, potential homemakers of tomorrow, marched to the Institute cafeteria for dinner.

In the afternoon the girls were entertained by a physical education demonstration sponsored by A. C. Roberts, head of the women's physical education department. The afternoon program closed with a demonstration by the young women of the school of home economics. The girls' day activities were arranged by Lee A. Jones, superviser of negro schools in Macon County.

News 4-17-38 Birmingham Ala.

The world-famed Tuskegee Institute Choir, composed of 105 voices, will appear in Birmingham at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Municipal Auditorium. The choir just finished a 10-week engagement for one concert each week over the combined networks of the National Broadcasting Company. The program will consist of folklore music and spirituals. However, the encores will bring in several semi-classical numbers. The choir will be under direction of William L. Dawson, director of music at the institute, and will appear for one concert only.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
APRIL 7, 1938

TUSKEGEE PLANS EXTENSION UNIT

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A $100,000 agricultural extension building for Tuskegee Institute was projected yesterday afternoon at a conference here between Gov. Graves, Dr. F. D Patterson, institute president, and Algernon Blair, Montgomery, contractor and member of the Tuskegee board of trustees.

After the conference the governor said a meeting will be arranged with W. G. Henderson, state WPA administrator, to seek aid of this federal agency in constructing the proposed building. Gov. Graves expressed the opinion that the building will be obtained.

A prolonged drive for funds with which to build an agricultural building has been in progress at Tuskegee, and receipts from choir concerts and other enterprises have been added to the fund.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 15, 1938

U. S. Acquiring Land For Tuskegee Institute

Condemnation proceedings have been instituted by the U. S. district attorney's office in Federal Court here to acquire 100 acres of land in Macon County, the property to be used in connection with an extensive project at Tuskegee Institute. The land, owned by Mrs. C. A. DeBardelaben and others, will be used for reforestation, aid in flood control, prevention of forest fires and other purposes in connection with the Tuskegee Institute program.

H. B. Fuller, assistant U. S. district attorney, said a defective title to at least part of the land occasioned the filing of the petition for condemnation, which he characterized as a "friendly" action

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 15, 1938

Tuskegee Songsters Again Thrill Montgomery Hearers

Last night, for the second time in a month, the Tuskegee Institute Choir received enthusiastic and prolonged applause from a near-capacity audience at the City Auditorium. The famous choir, which William L. Dawson has shaped into one of the great choral organizations of the country, was sponsored again by the Woman's Auxiliary of the First Methodist Church.

An all-request program was offered and a half dozen encores were demanded by the audience. The harmony and complete coordination of the choir were always notable, with the director in complete command of the group at every moment. If it is possible for so large a number of individuals to approach perfection the Tuskegee Choir has done so.

In many ways it is comparable to a great symphony; the shading and modulation of the voices are carefully regulated by the accomplished director.

Again, as in March, the audience was thrilled by the magnificent voice of Addie Mae Stabler, the 18-year-old girl from Mobile, who was featured in two solo parts. Otis Wright, who sings the solo in "Balm In Gilead" received such enthusiastic applause that he was forced to repear part of the famous song. Eloise McGregor and Elizabeth Wiley also sang solo parts with great effect.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who spoke just after the intermission, invited Montgomerians to Tuskegee to hear the choir there. "We at Tuskegee Institute," he said, "appreciate this audience and thank you for making this return engagement possible. Singing is a tradition of long standing at Tuskegee.

Among the numbers on the program last night were "Dig My Grave," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho," "When They Ring the Golden Bells," "Listen to the Lambs," "City Called Heaven," and "Trampin,'" by Dawson.

The male quintet and the male chorus were also featured, and they were as enthusiastically received as was the whole choir. After hearing the Tuskegee Choir it is easy to understand why Lawrence Tibbett called it one of the most remarkable musical organizations he had ever heard.

Ushers in the section reserved for negroes were from the ushers club of the Booker Washington School, with Nelson W. Watts, Jr., in charge.—C. K.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 17, 1938

The Tuskegee Choir Sings For Our Good

Tuskegee Institute is a leaven of good in the South. It is a sane influence upon race relations, and a stimulation to the improvement of the Negro without which the white residents of the South cannot advance.

Therefore any endeavor of Tuskegee Institute calls for the support of all persons in the South, and especially in Alabama. For we all will grow in peace and prosperity as Tuskegee expands its influence and the scope of its work.

In this realization, Birmingham welcomes the Tuskegee Choir in concert at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon. The program is in furtherance of the campaign to promote a larger Tuskegee, and especially to enlarge Tuskegee's work in behalf of improved agricultural conditions and facilities for Negroes. The program is one that appeals to our enlightened interest.

More than this, Birmingham is offered an opportunity to hear an internationally famous choir, conducted by a foremost Negro composer, a choir which has been heard repeatedly in national broadcasts as well as in concerts in the larger cities of the nation. Birmingham is given the chance to hear moving Negro spirituals and folk songs sung as they can be sung only by trained and earnest Negro singers.

Tuskegee To Get New $100,000 Building

Courier

4-23-38

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 21 — (Special)—Preliminary plans for construction at Tuskegee Institute of a new Agricultural Extension Building to cost a minimum of $100,000, were discussed at a conference this week of Gov. Bibb Graves, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of the Institute, and Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor and member of the Board of Trustees.

Following the conference which was held in his office at the State capitol, the Governor announced that the conferees would immediately take up with State WPA Director W. G. Henderson, the matter of obtaining Federal aid in carrying out the proposed project. Utmost confidence was expressed by the Chief Executive that the needed financial assistance will be approved in Washington and that, in all probabilities, the new building will be constructed and ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next scholastic year.

Officials and students at Tuskegee Institute have for several years been raising funds for an Agricultural Extension Building, through a sustained campaign, receipts from concerts by the famous Tuskegee Choir and other programs going to swell the fund the total of which is now considerable. With this fund, State money already available, and the balance which it is now confidently believed will be supplied by the Government, the financing problem will be solved.

Tuskegee Annual Dinner Proves Big Event

Daily Journal

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Annual Tuskegee Institute Alumni Dinner, a nationwide affair, was held Friday evening in connection with the observance of Founder's Day in the Institute Cafeteria. Messages were sent to similar Alumni Dinners which were to be held at the same hour by Tuskegee Clubs in the principal cities and towns throughout the United States. Messages were also received and read from similar groups.

4-12-38

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, New York City, spoke. Other trustees who addressed the alumni were Mr. Alexander B. Siegel, New

York City; Claude A. Barnett, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago and ~~Dr. F. D. Patterson, President~~.

Atlanta

Lucian A. Green, President of the Local Chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association who presided at the meeting, presented Dr. Patterson with a substantial donation from the members of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association as "an expression of their loyalty and appreciation."

Ga

Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association, made a very gratifying report on the number of Tuskegee Clubs located in all sections of the country that were having similar dinners and stated that reports from these clubs would be received later and that the net subscriptions would amount to $500.00 or more from these dinners.

Capt. Neely also stated that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association report was made that the laying of the sidewalks on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, a project undertaken by the Alumni, had about been completed and that as soon as this work was done the Association would undertake another worthy and urgent project.

Prior to adjournment a moment of silence was observed and those present stood with bowed heads and quoting from the writing of the founder dedicated themselves anew to his work.

Guy R. Trammell was chairman of the committee on arrangements and acted as toastmaster.

More than 125 members of the local chapter were in attendance

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TUSKEGEE CHOIR THRILLS 3,000 IN CONCERT

By GAMEWELL VALENTINE

The world famous Tuskegee Choir and male chorus appeared last night in a program of Negro folk music under the exact but fine conducting of William L. Dawson, which was warmly received by an audience of approximately 3,000 people at the city auditorium.

The first group, "Go Down Moses," (Burleigh); "I'll Never Turn Back No More," (Dett); and "He Shall Come Down Like Rain," an anthem by Dudley Buck showed from the beginning just what kind of singing was to be enjoyed during the evening. The exacting influence of Radio City and the NBC broadcasts which the Tuskegee singers and conductor Dawson have experienced recently still lingers. Every song was tuned and the program moved with a deft swiftness. The a cappella choir sounded as a vocal symphony; it was a vocal symphony with finesse and musicianship, yet possessing the traditional unction and sharply marked rhythms of the Negro folk songs.

3-8-38

The male quintet sang the second group, which consisted of "Egypt Land," "Old Man River," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Kern's popular "Old Man River" was quite complete for such a small ensemble, notwithstanding this number has been heard on the stage, screen and radio for large choruses with large orchestras.

A highlight on the program was the choir's performance of "Oh Poor Little Jesus," arranged by Willis Laurence James, of Spelman music department. Miss Addie Mae Stabler, possessing a soprano voice of much purity, resonance and flexibility, did the solo to perfection. At the conclusion, Mr. Dawson asked that "if Mr. James, who is a teacher in one of the city colleges, was present, please stand." Evidently, Mr. James was absent. "Allelulia" by Sibelius, often sung with another text, was most impressive. At the end of this song, an unseen antiphonal choir, repeated the final measures as if a angelic choir, which was very effective, and well received by the audience.

"Ain-a That Good News," arranged by Dawson, was a real Negro folk gem, sung with a stacatto like rhythm, as exacting as a steam engine, and in the traditional manner. Dawson's arrangement was slightly fugal or polyphonic. "Listen To The Lambs" by Dett, America's finest chorale, was interpreted very different than usual by Mr. Dawson. Here again Miss Stabler showed her beautiful soprano to fine advantage in the solo. The eight-part chorus afforded plenty of rich harmony and the choir was completely under the control of its conductor. An encore brought a Russian number, (I haven't time to look up its spelling and composer), quite well known and sung locally by high schools and colleges, which served as a master lesson in the performance of this number.

"Don' What You Told Me To Do" by the male chorus was well marked in rhythm, phrasing, but with plenty of verve and spirit. Mr. Dawson retains the traditional flavor and performance in his arrangements, but they have the stamp of musicianship of a high order. The Russian-like chorus, especially in Dett's "Listen To The Lambs" which is written very much in the Russian mode of harmonic treatment, was smooth meaty and well balanced.

"I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" was sung without the regular retards often employed by such authorities as the Fisk Singers. But it was all right, and lost none of its spirit. "Deep River" by Burleigh, the folk song which began Burleigh's fame, was well received. Mr. Dawson had the choir to hum this number through entirely, then sing the words. The program concluded with "Oh, What A Beautiful City" by Dawson. An encore brought Atlanta's Aiken Singers favorite "Hold On."

The simplicity of the choir, girls dressed in dark skirts and middy blouses and the young men in white duck trousers and their uniform coats with wide-leather belts and brass buttons, was very impressive. Mr. Dawson directed with his bare hands, and all of his "big time" codes of conducting were will understood by his youthful singers

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Tuskegee Ag. Department

Greatest Of Its Kind In The World

Tribune

2,400 ACRES USED

4-14-38

Tuskegee Insitute, Ala., April 11 (ANP)—A fact not generally known throughout America, is that Tuskegee Institute's Department of Agriculture for colored students is the greatest of its kind in the world, combines a greater acreage and has more livestock than any other single agency in the land.

Savannah Ga

The school has 600 acres of land under cultivation, 1,800 acres of pasture, 115 head of dairy cattle, 350 head of swine, 100 head of sheep, 25 head of milk goats, 44 head of horses and mules, modern farm machinery and a campus consisting o 125 acres o beautifully landscaped ground with which to support the theoretical training of students enrolled in the School of Agrculture, headed by Prof. J R. Otis.

Tre dairy consists of three major breeds of cows, an ice cream manufacturing unit churns, and other facilities with which to give training in dairy industry and production on a level to that given in many of the well-equipped schools of the country.

The Animal Husbandry Division has two major breeds of swine, one of sheep, and two of beef cattle. The horse and mule division consists of a variety of Percheron and Coach horses, a 1,200 pound jack and other facilities which give the students the necessary livestock with which to demonstrate sound animal husbandry practices.

The Poultry Division has five major breeds of birds and a flock of 1,000 laying hens, a six thousand capacity Master Buckeye Brooder and other facilities with which to adequately train students wishing to major in this field.

The School of Agriculture consists of a staff of 27 persons 37 per cent of which have their masters degree in the science which they represent. Two curricula are offered. These lead to (1) B. S. in agricultural education; (2) B. S. in technical agriculture with majors in animal husbandry, dairying, poultry husbandry, crops and soils and landscape gardening.

Tribune 4-14-38 Savannah Ga

The Department of Agricultural education turned out 3. graduates in 1937, 3. of which have been placed. 60 per cent of this number found employment in states other than Alabama.

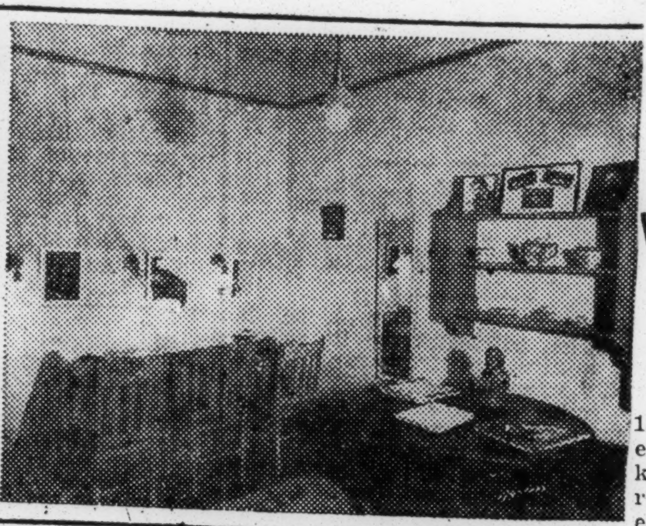
Evergreen, Ala., Courant
April 21, 1938

A number of Evergreen people were in Montgomery Thursday evening to hear the Tuskegee Choir. This was the second appearance of this group in Montgomery this season, making a request appearance when they sang to a capacity house. Among those going from here were: Mrs. W. C. Galloway, Mrs. Mary C. Crook, Miss Mary Cunningham, Mrs. W. K. Horton, Mrs. J. P. King, Mrs. Carol King, Miss Daisy Burnett, Mrs. C. A. Jones, and Mrs. K. Nielsen.

Education - 1938
Tuskegee Institute Comments on.

Open Tuskegee Little Theater

AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE LITTLE THEATRE



A DRESSING ROOM AT LITTLE THEATRE

MAIN AUDITORIUM AT THE LITTLE THEATRE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Of special interest to students talented in the arts of the theater comes the announcement of the opening of the Little Theater at Tuskegee Institute.

The theater building was formerly used as a creamery and more recently as a meeting place for members of the local Alumni association. In converting the building into a threater, much provision has been made for the application of creative talents of the students. All of the work, electrical, painting, carpentry, making of stage curtains and window drapes has been planned and executed by the students. The total cost of the renovation represents a very small sum of money.

There are two dressing rooms, the red room and the green room. In these rooms have been installed dressing tables and wall lights which render the making-up an easy matter.

The plays given at the Little Theater have a run of four nights and a matinee each week. This arrangement makes it possible for a large number of people to see the plays and gives the actors an opportunity to reach a degree of perfection in acting that is not afforded by the one-night performance. The seating capacity is 120.

The membership of Tuskegee institute's Little Theater numbers more than 100 students who are constantly at work, rehearsing, making costumes and constructing scenery. Mr. Saunders Earl Walker, who introduced the Little Theatre to Tuskegee students, is the director.

It has been announced that Tuskegee institute will conduct a summer theater for students in attendance at the Summer session, which begins June 10. Four full length plays and several one act plays are included in the program.

Call
5-20-38
Kansas City Mo.

White College 'Apes' Tuskegee's Program

Whites Realize Advantage of Booker T.'s Theory of Industrial Education — Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute at Madison, Tenn., Is Cited.

CHICAGO, June 2—(ANP)—In 1881, 57 years ago, when Dr. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Intitute, based on the then revolutionary theory of industrial education, many Negroes of the North, West and East turned thumbs down on Mr. Washington's educational plan, said it would never work.

Today, vocational training and industrial education are in practice on a national scale, have been adopted by the Chicago Board of Education and given equal rank with academic subjects in the high schools. Where colored leaders scoffed at Dr. Washington's idea, the whites soon realized its advantages.

How one white Tennessee college has made use of the Tuskegee program was detailed in the May issue of the Readers Digest, in an article "Self-Supporting College," written by Weldon Melick. Writer Melick says, in part:

"In 1904, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at Madison, Tenn., consisted of 11 students and some dilapidated farm buildings on 400 acres of worn land purchased with the last cent of its founders—Dr. E. A. Sutherland and four other teachers. In addition, however, it had one invaluable asset: Dr. Sutherland's idea that a college education should be made available to any boy or girl willing to work for it . . .

"From this idea has grown a unique institution which, practically without endowment, has put $520,000 from its own earnings into buildings, grounds and equipment. It now has 300-odd students from 36 States and nine foreign countries."

Courier
6-4-38
Pittsburgh
Pa

Class Wills $10,400 To Alma Mater

Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (ANP) — Breaking precedent and combining a gift to their alma mater, while supporting a program of Negro business, the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute on Comemncement Day, May 26, 1938, presented to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, a gift of $10,400 in insurance planned on the 20-year endowment basis.

6-11-38

One hundred and four graduates participated in the plan and this group is the first graduating class of any Negro institution to initiate and support such a plan.

Each of these persons was insured for $100 and presented the insurance as a gift to Tuskegee Institute. Every individual has assumed the responsibility of paying the premium from year to year which amounts to approximately $5 annually, or about 10 cents per week.

Norfolk, Va.

HAS DOUBLE INDEMNITY

The contract is the standard endowment policy with all non-forfeiture provisions beginning in the third year. In addition, it carries double and triple indemnity features: (1) It pays twice the face value of the policy for accidental death; (2) it pays three times the face value of the policy in case of accidental death sustained while on a common carrier, according to the terms and conditions of the policy; (3) accidental benefits are given for certain losses without reducing the face value of the policy.

These accidental death and dismemberment indemnities are automatically increased 10 per cent annually for three years, according to the terms and conditions of the policy.

The president of the class, Nathaniel Montgomery of Ft. Worth, Texas, in presenting this gift to Tuskegee Institute, stated that the class knew of no better method of expressing appreciation for its Alma Mater in a tangible way than through this gift endowment plan.

He stated that the contracts were purposely broken down to the small unit of $100 in order that the premium might remain within the reach of all.

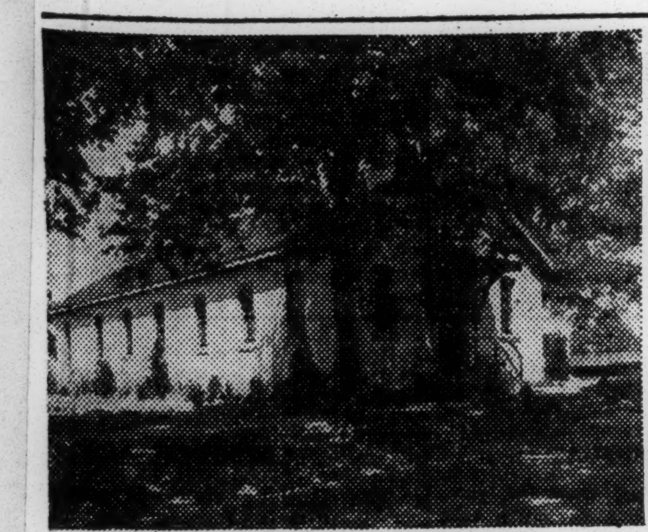
This gift endowment plan was underwritten by The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, North Carolina and the details of the proposition were supervised by Manager M. M. Scott and Special Agent W[illegible]y E. Daniels, both of the Montgomery Alabama, district.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute. Comments on.

Open Tuskegee Little Theater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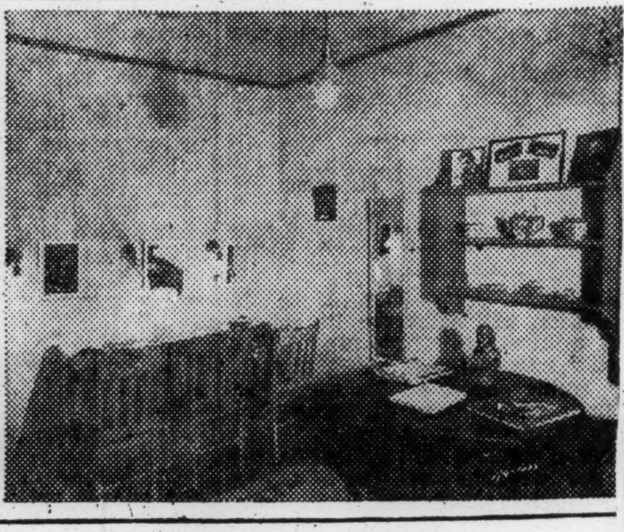
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Journal and Guide

6-11-38

Norfolk, Va.

Journal and Guide

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 29, 1938

Mispronouncing The Name Tuskegee

Mr. Bob Phillips, sports editor of *The Age-Herald,* takes note of a more or less famous controversy of the hour in order to call attention to another cause of a similar nature which, as he thinks, should be of immediate concern to Alabamians. Writing in his column yesterday morning, Mr. Phillips said:

"While editorial columnists and editorial writers of *The Age-Herald-News* engage in a heated controversy over pronunciation of such every-day words as *often,* and the omission of a little *go,* quite unchallenged in the public prints goes some horrible mispronunciation recently of a famed Alabama educational institution. It is to strain at gnats, this arguing over *often* and *soften,* while a national radio network announcer bungles Tuskegee.

"Announcing the results of a national track and field meet, the guilty announcer blithely told listeners that Ellerbe of 'Tus-ke-gee' (accent on the first and last syllables) won the 100-yard dash. That is, he pronounced it 'Tusky-gee.' Not once but twice or thrice was the Negro college so mentioned."

Mr. Phillips does not make it plain whether "Tusky-gee" was pronounced with a hard *g* as in the correct pronunciation of Tuskegee or with a soft *g,* as in *Gee whiz.* But our guess is that it was a soft *g.* We base that guess on the recollection of the shock experienced some years ago on hearing a Northerner, and the managing editor of a great Eastern newspaper, at that, pronounce the *gee* as in *Gee whiz.* In that instance, however, though the *g* was made soft, the accent was correctly placed on the second syllable—though that didn't help matters much. But this radio announcer made it even worse by accenting the first and last syllables. "Tusky-gee," indeed!

This is not the first time that an Alabama name has been mispronounced by an outsider. But surely one would have thought that the name of so well known an Alabama town as Tuskegee and of so famous an institution as Tuskegee Institute would be familiar to all Americans by now, and especially to radio broadcasters, since more than once the Tuskegee Institute Choir has sung over national hook-ups.

This is but another illustration of the mistreatment which the South receives at the hands of Northern radio broadcasters. They are not content with misrepresenting our Southern speech in general; they must do violence to our famous place names as well.

Mr. Phillips has done a good service in challenging this inelegant pronunciation, and, for our part, we are glad to take up the cause. We invite Mr. John Temple Graves II to take up the cudgels in behalf of correct pronunciation of Tuskegee, too. Even if Mr. Graves is in the wrong in saying *of-ten* with the *t* pronounced, he can help to set the world in general and radio announcers in particular right about Tuskegee.

"Tusky-gee," of all things! Gee whiz!

CCC Educational Advisers Attend Tuskegee Courses

Daily World
7-12-38
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Civilian Conservation Corps Educational Advisers of the Fourth Corps Area, who have been pursuing courses at Tuskegee Institute in vocational agricultural education, recently completed their work after hearing reports and a resume of the activities covered during the past three weeks. This was the second annual school for the CCC Advisers with districts A, B, C, D, and E, represented, which included the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The general theme of the course was "How to fit the CCC Enrollee so that he will be able to make a useful and independent living after his courses which were arranged with this definite aim in view embraced such subjects as Farm Management, Animal Husbandry, Poultry Raising, Gardening, Testing Soils, etc. Attention was also given to manual training instruction and other industrial subjects which are separation from the Service". The being taught in the William Wilcox Trades School during the summer session.

Emphasis was placed upon the value of vocational instruction and how to guide the enrolle so that he will acquire the highest degree of proficiency and skill in his industrial pursuits.

The various laboratory units of the Institute including the farms, the George W. Carver Museum, the dairy, the veterinary hospital, truck garden, poultry division, division of animal husbandry, and the division of horticulture were made available and were used for the purpose of instruction. Field trips included the Resettlement Project, curb markets and several agricultural centers located within a convenient radius from the Institute.

Daily World
7-12-38

Members of the Corps who posed for this picture are: Front Row, reading from left to right: J. A. Ross, F. C. Pollard, J. L. Easan, D. M. Coke, J. E. Bowen, A. C. Whisington, J R. Hall, A. Jackson, F. D. Sledge, and W. L. Dunn.

Second Row: Wallace W. Hayes, Tuskegee Institute, Instructor; F. D. Sawyer, J. T. Fagan, R. J. G. Smith, B. Keith, A. J. Foster, B. H. Thactan, W B. James, S. L. Younge, P. O. Wailes and H. A. Wilson.

Third Row: F. B. Kelly, J. O. Jennings, A. B. Williamson, E. B. Caldwell, W. Pendergrass, G. L. Netterville, W. M. Parker and A. F. Barron.

W. Gaillard Is Appointed Clerk At Tuskegee Inst.

Defender
8-6-38
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 5—The appointment of Wendell Gaillard, who received his bachelor of science degree in business from Tuskegee Institute in the 1938 graduating class, as material clerk in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was announced this week by the institute personnel department.

Education — 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. WORLD
JULY 8, 1938

Four Southerners Win In Nat'l Essay Contest

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Isaac Fisher, distinguished graduate of Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1898, is among prize winners in the seventh competition on the subject of Racial Minorities in the United States according to an announcement just received from Mirza Ahmad Sohrad, director of the New History Society, New York, which sponsors the contest.

Of the 16 prize winners three were Negroes, Mr. Isaac Fisher, editor Sou[illegible] Workman, Hampton Institu[illegible] [illegible]rginia, Mr. Cornelius Golightly a student at Talladega College, Alabama; Mrs. L H. Chapple, Bookkeeper in Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Johanna Saulter, teacher, Birmingham, Alabama; and Mr. Andre R. Eweed of Bronx, New York, received honorable mention.

One hundred and 82 papers were submitted, representing the Philipine Islands and all states in the [illegible] The subject was: "How can cultural and social values of Racial Minorities in the United States and its outlying Possessions and Territories be adjusted and harmonized?"

The late James Weldon Johnson, visiting professor of Creative Literature of New York University was a member of the Board of Judges which was comprised of professors from the faculties of Columbia University, New York University, Bryn Mawr College, University of Pennsylvania, Unniversity of Wisconsin, and a government official from the Department of Interior.

Mr. Isaac Fisher is well known as a writer. He has been a winner in more than a score of national essay contests. He has done writing and travel abroad on a Guggenhein Fellowship. Mr. Fisher received much favorable publicity on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary, of Tuskegee Institute in 1931 for his address "Booker Washington and the Negro Spiritual" and "Interpretation of the Ideals of Founder, Booker T. Washington."

GREENWICH CONN TIMES
FRIDAY JULY 8 1938

Tuskegee Quintet To Sing July 13th

Share Concert Program With Stamford Band At Bruce Park

The Tuskegee Institute Quintet will make its second appearance in Bruce Park next Wednesday evening when it sings on the concert program with the Stamford Symphonic Band.

The quintet will sing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," "All God's Chillun Got Wings," "Ole Man River" and "Massa Dear." The group has a national reputation for its interpretation of Negro spirituals.

Members of the quintet are Otis D. Wright, first tenor; David Cornelius and Charles Fox, second tenors; Nathaniel McCrea, baritone, and Capt. William Wiley, bass. All are students at Tuskegee except Captain Wiley.

Tuskegee Institute is the famous Alabama school founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Frederick D. Patterson is its third and current president. In June the institute graduated more than 200 young Negro men and women trained in home economics, agriculture and the trades.

The quintet is touring the east this summer, giving concerts in hotels and before civic and religious groups.

The band's program for the concert will begin with a march, "Connecticut Tercentenary," composed by the conductor Pasquale Zaffino.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 11, 1938

Pronunciation Of Our Indian Names

The esteemed *Tuscaloosa News* is prompted by the controversy which has been raging hereabout over pronunciation (how these things do spread!) to raise a question of its own. What the Tuscaloosa editor is interested in is the pronunciation of our Indian place names.

This phase of the discussion first arose when Mr. Bob Phillips, sports editor of *The Age-Herald*, spotted a gross mispronunciation of the name Tuskegee in a radio broadcast by a Northern announcer, who called it "Tusky-gee," with accents on the first and last syllables. Chiming in with Mr. Phillips' efforts to have justice done by the name Tuskegee, this page made a reference to the fact that the accent is on the second syllable, and that the *g* is hard, and not soft as in *Gee whiz*.

The Tuscaloosa News raises an objection on the score of accent. In a scholarly and worth-while discussion of Indian names, it makes the point that in the Indian languages and dialects as spoken by the aborigines there was no accent.

That is no doubt true. It is a fact, however, that in English pronunciations of Indian names the accent is used. Thus, a pronouncing gazeteer will give Tuskegee with the accent on the *ke* and Tuscaloosa with the accent on the *loo*. The Tuscaloosa editor is aware of this, but thinks that it should not be. To his ear it is more musical to pronounce Indian place names without any accent, and he gives several interesting illustrations. His editorial is reproduced on this page.

Certainly in many instances Indian names are more beautiful when unaccented. *The Tuscaloosa News'* illustration of Choccolocco, for example, is an excellent one, as are some of the others he gives. There are some names, however, which even an Indian would have to accent — Tuscumbia, for example. (We assume Tuscumbia is Indian, though, frankly, we are not certain of it.)

It is necessary to remember, however, that we are speaking English, and not Indian, and that, at least to some extent, Indian words are Anglicized in our usage. The same thing applies to some other languages. For instance accenting of syllables is extremely rare in French. Yet French words that have come into the English language have been Anglicized and are pronounced with an accent, because English is a language of strong accents. Otherwise, such words would not fit well into our speech.

This is said not to controvert the point made by *The Tuscaloosa News*, but merely to justify the customary English pronunciation of Indian names.

PORT CHESTER N Y ITEM
TUESDAY JULY 12 1938

Noted Quintet At Bruce Park

Tuskegee Singers In Concert Tomorrow

The Greenwich Recreation Board will present its major musical program of the Summer tomorrow night when the famous Tuskegee Institute quintet appears at Bruce Park in conjunction with the Stamford Symphonic Band concert. The entertainment will start at 8:30 and in case of rain, the concert will be held Friday night.

Familiar Negro spirituals will feature the program by the quintet, which is widely known for its interpretation of such songs and which is now in the midst of a highly successful eastern tour.

Pasquale Zeffino will conduct the band. Camillo J. Pagano, of Port Chester will do the announcing and will also offer several tenor solos.

The band's program: "Connecticut Terctenary," a march: "Il Guarney," an overture; "Fortune Teller," "Valse de Fleurs," "Second Hungarian Rhapsody, "Lohengrin and Bridal Chorus," Mikado," popular selections and "Atlantis."

SO NORWALK CONN SENTINEL
SAT. JULY 9 1938

Tuskegee Quartet Will Sing Here

Next Thursday the Tuskeege Institute male quartet will come here to present its annual program of songs at the regular luncheon meeting of the Norwalk Kiwanis club, which will take place at the Shore and Country club.

Secretary Thomas A. Kirkwood has reported that attendance during the first six months of 1938 was quite satisfactory. With plans being made for the appearance here of numerous speakers of note during the remainder of the year, the club's program is expected to draw a high percentage of the membership to the the regular sessions.

Tuskegee Cuts Aid to "C" Boys

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee is limiting work and scholarship grants to students of "high standing" and "promise" only, President F. D. Patterson told the ATA here last week.

8-6-38

Students with a "C" average may work only two hours a day. "A" students may work as much as they like.

HOLD FUNERAL SERVICES FOR TUSKEGEE HONOR GRAD

Plaindealer
8-5-38
Kansas City, Kans.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 5—Funeral services for Ceotis Daniel, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1934 with the highest scholarship honors, and who passed away, July 25, after a lingering illness, were held here on Sunday, July [illegible].

NORWALK CONN HOUR
WED. JULY 13 1938

KIWANIS TO HEAR TUSKEGEE QUINTETTE

The Tuskegee Institute Quintette of Alabama will entertain members of the Norwalk Kiwanis Club Thursday noon at its weekly meeting at the Shore and Country Club. They will present a program of Negro spirituals and melodies. The quintette has entertained at the local club before and their programs have always been well received.

Mobile, Ala. Times
July 18, 1938

Noted Institute Located in State

An outstanding negro educational institution in America is situated in Alabama. It is the famed Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee in Macon county, founded in 1881 under the leadership of the late Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator.

Dr. Washington, first president of the institution, a position he occupied for years, died in 1915 and was succeeded by his associate and friend, Dr. R. R. Moton. Dr. F. D. Patterson is now president of the institute, which under his guidance is maintaining its record of growth and service.

Alabama governors have visited the institute at various times. Gov. Comer once spoke at the annual Tuskegee Farmers conference. Governors O'Neal and Henderson received the Tuskegee cadets and delivered addresses in the chapel during the administration of Pres. Moton.

Two presidents of the United States have visited the institute, William McKinley and Calvin Coolidge. The latter attended the dedication of the U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee when he was vice president.

When the Tuskegee choir went on the air over a coast to coast network Oct. 10, 1937, Gov. Bibb Graves inaugurated the broadcast from the rostrum of the institute chapel.

At present the faculty and staff number 262; the student body 1701; graduates, 6000, and 40,000 former students.

The institute property is valued at about four million dollars and there is a productive endowment of seven and one-half million. Of the 141 graduates of 1937, holding Bachelor of Science degrees and junior college diplomas, 136 are employed.

There are 3550 acres of campus and 110 buildings. Over 40,000 volumes of books make up the institute library. The college and high school have been given an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

The John S. Andrews Memorial hospital and nurses training school at the institute have also received an "A" grading and recognition by the American Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

STAMFORD CONN ADVOCATE
THUR, JULY 14 1938

PROGRAM OF TUSKEGEE QUINTETTE PLEASES 700 IN PARK AT GREENWICH

The Tuskegee Quintette, appearing ~~last night~~ with the Stamford Symphonic Band in the concert at Bruce Park, Greenwich, pleased an audience estimated at more than 700. The crowd demanded many encores from the famed singers from the Tuskegee Institute. The bank, under the direction of Pasquale Zaffino, presented a program which included Mr. Zaffino's composition "Connecticut Tercentenary."

The next concert in the Recreation Board's series will be next Wednesday evening at Binney Park.

DEAN

Bee

MISS JESSIE PARKHURST, who for the past 15 years, has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, has been named acting dean of women of the school. Miss Parkhurst was formerly research assistant in the Department of Records and Research.

8-7-38
Chicago

'Kegee Has New Dean of Women

Ohio Examiner
7-6-38
[illegible]

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —(ANP) — Miss Jessie Parkhurst who for the past fifteen years has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty where she was a research assistant in the Department of Records and Research, has been named acting dean of women of the school.

A graduate of Howard and Columbia Universities, she has been an instructor in sociology in the college department where she developed courses in rural life as they particularly relate to the colored people, also courses on the family with special reference to the colored family.

Jessie Parkhurst Appointed Dean of Tuskegee Institute

Black Dispatch
8-6-38
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—Miss Jessie Parkhurst, who for the past fifteen years has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty where she was a research assistant in the Department of Records and Research, has been named acting dean of women of the school. She is a graduate, A. B., of Howard university and A. M. in Sociology of Columbia university. For a considerable time she has been making researches on the "Role of the Negro Woman in American Life", and recently did special graduate work at the University of Chicago in this field. Her study of the Role of the Negro Woman in Africa and America has enabled her to become acquainted with the problems of Negro women from both the historical standpoint and the present. She publishes in the July number of the Journal of Negro History an artical on one aspect of the life of the Negro woman during slavery under the title, "The Role of the Black Mammy in the Plantation household."

In addition to her work as a Research Assistant in the Department of Records and Research, she has been an instructor in sociology in the college department where she developed courses in rural life as they particularly relate to the Negro, also courses on the Family with special reference to the Negro family. Her years of service at Tuskegee Institute and participation in dormitory life have given her an intimate knowledge of the women's problems as it relates to the Institution.

Jessie Parkhurst Acting Tuskegee Dean Of Women

Daily World
7-8-38
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP) —Miss Jessie Parkhurst, who for the past fifteen years has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty where she was a research assistant in the Department of Records and Research, has been named acting dean of women of the school. She is a graduate A. B. of Howard University and A. M. in Sociology of Columbia University. For a considerable time she has been making researches on the "Role of the Negro Women in American Life," and recently did special graduate work at the University of Chicago in this field. Her study of the Role of the Negro Women in Africa and America has enabled her to become acquainted with the problems of Negro women from both the historical standpoint and the present. She publishes in the July number of the Journal of Negro History an article on one aspect of the life of the Negro woman during slavery under the title, "The Role of the Black Mammy in the Plantation Household."

In addition to her work as a Research Assistant in the Department of Records and Research, she has been an instructor in sociology in the college department where she developed courses in rural life as they particularly relate to the Negro, also courses on the Family with special reference to the Negro family. Her years of service at Tuskegee Institute and paticipation in dormitory life have given her an intimate knowledge of the women's problem at relates to the Institution. Miss Parkhurst, because of her scholastic attainments and her acquaintance both through study and contact, brings special qualifications for the position to which she has been appointed.

EDUCATION- 1938
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Rosenwald Trustees Hold Annual Meet at Tuskegee

Journal and Guide
11-26-38
Norfolk Va.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held their annual meeting here November 11 and 12 at Tuskegee Institute.

The party was met by President F. D. Paterson of the school who after a short conference left for Baltimore to attend the executive meeting of the American Teachers' Association.

Preceding the meeting on Friday night, the Rosenwald party, accompanied by Dr. I. A. Berbigny, dean of administration; Wm. A. Clark, director of the school of education; J. R. Otis, director of the school of agriculture; Lee A. Jones, county supervisor; Dr. W. T. B. Wiliams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds and Miss Rebecca Davis, supervisor of rural education, visited the rural schools where Tuskegee students in the school of education and the school of agriculture are serving as interne-teachers. Visits were also made to the Mitchell's Mill project and to Prairie Farms where are located Tuskegee's laboratory schools for rural education.

Those attending the trustee meeting were: Edwin R. Embree Chicago; Lessing J. Rosenwald Philadelphia; Dr. Howard W Odom, Chapel Hill; Dr. W. W. Alexander, Washington, D. C., al trustees. Trustees from New York: Franklin Sulzberger, Dr John J. Cross, William Rosenwald from Nashville, Tenn., Charles S Johnson; from Chicago, Leonard Risser, Mrs. Marion Rosenwald Stern, Mrs. Margaret S. Simon secretary to the board, and Miss Dorothy Elvidge, comptroller.

Also attending the meeting of the board were: Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health; J. C. Dixon, director of rural education; Dr. Franklin C. McLean, consultant in Negro health and professor of physiology at the University of Chicago; George M. Reynolds, director of fellowships; J. F. Simon, associate in rural education: Mrs. M. O. Bousfield. Mrs William Rosenwald, Mrs. Leonard M. Rieser, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Frank L. Sultzberger, Mrs. Franklin C. McLean, and J. C. Dixon.

A reception for the party was held at the President's home on Friday evening. Receiving with Mrs. Patterson were Mrs. I. A. Derbigny and Mrs. W. T. B. Williams.

Missionary

DR. E. STANLEY JONES

Indian Autho Will Be Hear At Tuskegee

Advertiser

Mission Body Member Will Speak In The Institute Chapel

11-27-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Nov. 26.—(Special)—Dr. E. Stanley Jones, of India, author, missionary worker and internationally known as a religious leader, who will speak at the 11 a.m. service which will be held in the Institute chapel at Tuskegee today. Dr. Jones ~~will~~ also speak at 6:30 p.m.

Montgomery Ala.

Other members of the University Christian Mission who will be at Tuskegee Institute during the week and who will speak to the students, faculty and townspeople, include: Dr. D. W. Kurtz, pastor of the Church of the Brethren, LaVerne, Calif.; Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, dean of the school of religion, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Henry H. Sweets, secretary of the executive committee of Christian education and ministerial relief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; Dr. Henry B. Young, secretary of missionary personnel of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Theodore Otto Wedel, secretary of college work in the national council of the Episcopal Church; the Rev. John Crocker, Episcopal student chaplain at Princeton and canon of Trinity Cathedral, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Leila Anderson, associate general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at the University of California in Berkeley; Dr. Harvey C. Brown, director of the Wesley Foundation and general supervisor in the department of schools and colleges of the general board of Christian education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Dr. Jesse Moren Bader, national director of the University Christian mission and executive secretary of the department of evangelism of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America; Dr. Sam Higginbottom, organizer and president of Allahabad Christian College and head of the agricultural institute of that college, Allahabad, India; Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, youth movement authority, and the Rev John A. Makay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton New Jersey.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain, who will have charge of the arrangements in connection with the appearance of these distinguished religious leaders at Tuskegee said, "The Institute is extremely fortunate in having these workers who are interested in the betterment of human welfare and Christian understanding on the campus and their wekee at Tuskegee should be beneficial and far-reaching."

The public is invited to hear these outstanding Christian leaders.

YULETIDE APPEAL MADE FOR NEGROES

Age-Herald
11-14-38
B'ham Ala.

TUSKEGEE. Ala., Nov. 13—An appeal for Christmas gifts for needy Negro families has been made by Tuskegee Institute following its annual custom at this time of the year.

The appeal directed by F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said that because of low incomes, many tenant and share cropper Negro families will not be able to observe Christmas. It is the purpose of Tuskegee Institute, the appeal said, to serve as a medium through which these needy families may receive clothing, books, toys and other articles for the Yuletide season.

Christmas packages, letters, donations or other gifts to these families may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
Novemebr 10, 1938

DR. STANLEY JONES TO BE AT INSTITUE'

Dr. E. Stanley Jones of India wil be with the University Christian Mission on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, the week of November 27 December 2, 1938, acording to an nouncement from Rev. H. B Richardson, director of religious activities at Tuskegee Institute.

Associated with Dr. Stanley Jones at Tuskegee will be Dr. Sam Higginbottom, of India, Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Benjamin E. Mays, Washinton, D. C., and eight other nationally known Christian leaders.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
November 27, 1938

Indian Author Will Be Heard At Tuskegee

Mission Body Member Will Speak In The Institute Chapel

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The public is invited to hear these outstanding Christian leaders.

Anniston, Ala Star
December 15, 1938

Origin Of Tuskegee

Almost every person who has ever heard of Tuskegee Institute instinctively associates the school with the name of Booker T. Washington, and that is easily understood, for the two were inseparably linked for many years. Without Booker T. Washington, the institution probably would not have attained its present place of usefulness and influence in the state and South. But Tuskegee Institute was founded by Southern white men, who had conceived the idea of a Negro normal school with Negro teachers, with a well-defined objective, before the founders had heard of Booker Washington. That fact is emphasized in a booklet prepared by Judge Edmund H. Dryer, entitled 'Origin of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute."

Judge Dryer's announced objective in writing the booklet was to refute some erroneous statements that have been made in regard to the school. However, while he lays stress on the fact that citizens of Tuskegee originated and promoted the movement for the school, he gives full credit to Washington for developing it into the institution that it became in later years. Regarding Washington's fitness for the job, Judge Dryer writes that "of all the men in the world, he was best qualified to carry the plan into successful execution." And in concluding his brief history of the beginning of the institute, he pays tribute to its founders as follows: "Its corporate forma ion and educational design was conceived b rominent white people in Alabama, without whos nfluence and protection it could not have com nto existence or long survived," but adds tha Without Booker T. Washington, the school coul not have become the great institution it is. H ook hold with a gentleness of spirit, a breadth o ision, an amplitude of wisdom and strength o letermination to succeed rarely centered in on nan."

In relating the story of the origin of the nov amous institution, Judge Dryer tells how Thoma 3. Dryer, M. B. Swanson, George W. Campbel nd other citizens of Tuskegee became convince f the need for such a school and determine hat this need should be fulfilled in the hear f the Black Belt of Alabama. Schools for colore tudents had been established at Talladega an t other places in the South by Northern people with white people directing them, but while Mr. Dryer and the others did not oppose these schools, they believed that the purpose best could be accomplished by placing colored men and women in charge as principals and teachers. Accordingly, they set about in 1880 to translate their idea in reality by bringing the kind of institution they visioned into being.

A. L. Brooks, lawyer and publisher of The Macon Mail, was a member of the Alabama Hous from Macon County, of which Tuskegee is th county seat, and he introduced a bill authorizin the establishment of the school. The measur was passed in the House, 48 to 20, and in th Senate, 21 to seven. Of the 48 favorable votes i House, 33 came from Representatives of the Blac Belt, and 16 Black Belt Senators were among th 21 voicing approval in the Senate. In the Hous three-fourths of those from the Black Belt vote for the bill, while in the Senate four-fifths of th Black Belt delegation was recorded as favoring i

The act was approved by Governor Rufus W Cobb and became a law on February 10, 1881. I authorized an annual appropriation of $2,000 an created a board of three commissioners to direct control and supervise the school. The first boar was composed of Mr. Dryer, Mr. Swanson and Lewi Swanson, a colored resident of Tuskegee.

It is of interest to know that Tuskegee was th product of the minds and efforts of Alabama men who brought about a new development in colore schools in the South by placing a colored man a its head. Booker T. Washington came to them through the recommendation of General S. C Armstrong, then principal of Hampton Institute and opened the school in July, 1881.

Of special interest here is the fact that M. B Wellborn, father of Senator M. B. Wellborn of Calhoun County and Arthur Wellborn, local banker and head of the Calhoun County Board of Education, was among the Black Belt Representatives voting for the bill, being at that time one of the Barbour County members of the House. Also that Calhoun County's Senator, L. W. Grant, and Representative, J. D. Hammond, both of Jacksonville, voted for it.

Mourn Pioneer Tuskegee Graduate

Age
12-31-38
New York

OPELIKA, Ala.—Funeral services for Mrs. Josie Calhoun Tyson, who passed away at her home, 18 Bailey street, Sunday morning after a lingering illness of several weeks, were held from St. Luke A. M. E. Church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Dr. A. W. Holley, Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Albany, officiating.

Mrs. Tyson was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1885 and was awarded her diploma by Dr. Booker T. Washington, together with nine others who composed the first graduating class of ten persons. Immediately after receiving her diploma from Tuskegee, Mrs. Tyson became a rural school teacher and continued in the field of education until a short while prior to her illness. Many students who have graduated from Tuskegee Institute owe their early education and training to Mrs. Tyson. In 1935, she returned to Tuskegee and celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation and was warmly received by President Patterson, administrative officials, alumni and students. She made a brief address to the hundreds of people who had gathered in the Logan Hall for the commencement exercises.

She is survived by her daughters, Mrs. Kate Tyson Moore, of the public school system, Columbus, Georgia; Mrs. Jongelina Cole, Mrs. Cleopatra Harvey and two sons, Cleveland and Bruce.

J. H. Palmer and other Tuskegee Institute officials, at the request of Dr. Patterson, were present at the funeral.

Member of Tuskegee's First Class Dies

Journal and Guide
12-24-38
Norfolk, Va.

OPELIKA, Ala.—Funeral services for Mrs. Josie Calhoun Tyson, who died at her home, last Sunday after an illness of several weeks, were held from St. Luke A. M. E. Church Wednesday, with Dr. A. W. Holley, of Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Albany, officiating.

Mrs. Tyson was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1885, and was awarded her diploma by Dr. Booker T. Washington, together with nine others who composed the first graduating class.

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She is survived by her daughters, Mrs. Kate Tyson Moore, of the public school system, Columbus, Georgia; Mrs. Jonselina Cole, Mrs. Cleopatra Harvey, and two sons, Cleveland and Bruce, J. H. Palmer and other Tuskegee Institute officials were present, at the request of Dr. Patterson, for the funeral.

Brunner Praises Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser
12-31-38
Montgomery, Ala.

Prof. H. Emil Brunner, noted author and theologian of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, who is now a guest professor at Princeton University, was in Montgomery and Tuskegee yesterday. Following his visit to Tuskegee Institute in company with the Rev. I. W. Chalker, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, and his son Dr. T. P. Chalker, Lakeland, Fla., Dr. Brunner was quoted as saying it was one of the greatest humanitarian institutions in the world.

In many ways, the noted theologian said, the work being done at Tuskegee parallels that of the great Zurich educator, Pestalozzi. He paid tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned Tuskegee chemist. "I was deeply impressed by his spirit," the visitor said after his chat with Dr. Carver.

Dr. Brunner stopped over here on a holiday trip through the South. He is author of many books published in seven languages. Several of the volumes published in German have been translated into English, including "Our Faith," "The Divine Imperative," "God and Man," "The Mediator," The Theology of Christ."

He is said to be a collaborator with the distinguished Karl Barth, whose transcendentalist theology has been regarded by some as revolutionary. The Hitler regime has met vigorous religious opposition because of its restrictions on publication of the works of both Barth and Brunner, Dr. Chalker, who is president of the Montgomery Ministerial Association, said.

Greensboro, Ala., Watchman
December 22, 1938

The unique work of the patrons of the negro schools of Hale county is progressing. 35 more of the Tuskegee Plan desks have been added to the 36 previously reported. This increased number serves for confortably seating 142 more pupils in the schools. This later addition was made by Newbern, Springfield and Akron schools.

MONTGOMER . ALA. JOURNA
DEC. 31, 1938 15

Prof. Brunner Visits Tuskegee Institute

On a holiday trip throughout the south, Prof. H. Emil Brunner, author and a theologian of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, visited Montgomery and Tuskegee Friday.

Author of many books, he is now a guest professor at Princeton university. He visited the Tuskeege institute in company with the Rev. I. W. Chalker, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist church.

Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Alexander City, Ala., Outlook
February 24, 1938

Tuskegee Choir And Dr. Carver Fill Auditorium

Many Business Men Appear on Stage; Garet Garrett, Special Writer Is Guest.

Although rain fell nearly all day and well up into the night, Alexander City people filled the high school auditorium to over-flow Tuesday night to hear the Tuskegee Choir sing and also to hear the lecture by Dr. George W. Carver, world-famous research chemist, who has appeared on the stage in all the larger centers of the country and in many countries of Europe.

The Choir devoted its songs to spirituals and they received applause on every number. Members of the Choir seemed pleased at the reception given their efforts and sang with gay spirits.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, was present and met a number of the business leaders of the town. Dr. Patterson responded in a word of appreciation for the large audience and the hearty reception given his choir.

Among the guests were Thomas W. Martin, of the Alabama Power Co., and Thomas Bragg, also of the Power Co., Mr. Hugh Comer and party from Sylacauga.

An interesting guest of the hour was Mr. Garet Garrett, the guest of Mr. Benj. Russell, chairman. Mr. Garrett, a feature writer for many years with The Saturday Evening Post, came down from Birmingham with Mr. Martin and party. Mr. Garrett unfortunately was suffering from a severe cold but spoke a few words of appreciation. He was delighted with the singing of the choir and while Dr. Carver was lecturing, he followed the aged Doctor with closest attention.

Following the appearance of the choir at the high school auditorium, they appeared down town in the court house where they sang for the colored people who also filled the court house to over-flow.

TUSKEGEE'S REMARKABLE CHOIR

Editor The Advertiser:

Clarence Cason charged in his book "Ninety Degrees in the Shade," that Southerners were apt to be satisfied with things which were second best. The accusation was accurate enough to make many a good Southerner cringe.

Fortunately there are some things in which the South excels all the world. Unfortunately we Southerners, as frequently as not, are quite unaware of the things in which we stand preeminent.

The South is not the great cultural desert it is sometimes supposed to be. We have turned out some of the greatest names in literature, and we still are doing it. In music and art, which appear to flourish chiefly where there are great cities, we have less to show. But we have one institution the perfection of which entitles it to rank with the Philharmonic Symphony and the Metropolitan Opera as a musical organization. It happens to be located almost at our door-step. Of course it is the famed Tuskegee Choir.

The Negro race has produced a number of great singers such as Roland Hayes, Marion Anderson, and Paul Robeson. But it is not for the fine individual singers that it produces that it has been most noted; it is for the marvelous aptitude of its members for ensemble singing. Entirely or comparatively untrained Negro singers can together produce music which is the envy of all other groups of singers. Couple this natural aptitude with the training which Conductor Dawson has provided at Tuskegee and the result is superb.

Montgomerians who attend the forthcoming concert of the Tuskegee Choir in the City Hall are certain to hear great music. It will be music which will require no knowledge of the Italian language, no understanding of the architecture of the sonata form, no information as to the function of contra-bassons. It will be music for everybody and it will be magnificent.

I hope that when the choir sings in Montgomery the auditorium will be packed to the rafters, not because the choir merely deserves support, it does, or because it will have worthy sponsorship in its appearance here, it has, but because hearing such music for an hour and a half is as thrilling an experience as any man or woman or child can have.

CHARLES ALLDREDGE.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 13, 1938

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CHARLES ALLDREDGE.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 13, 1938

Tuskegee Choir Here March 24

An occasion of unusual interest to Montgomery citizens will be the benefit concert to be given by the Tuskegee a capella choir of 100 voices under the direction of William L. Dawson, the evening of March 24 at the City Auditorium. This famous choir comes to the city under the sponsorship of the Women's Auxiliary of the First Methodist Church.

Those who hear the choir at this time will join in a "Festival of Music" for there will be a variety in the program to appeal to all musical tastes.

William L. Dawson, the director of the choir, is a musician of outstanding ability. He was born in Anniston and as a boy entered Tuskegee Institute doing all sorts of hard labor until he won his assignment as office boy for the band director. Before graduating he became a member of the band and orchestra and had composed several musical selections. After graduating at the Tuskegee Institute he continued his training in other musical institutions in this country. Subsequently he was called back to his Alma Mater to take charge of the choir in which he had once sung as a student.

The members of the present choir are students taken from all classes in the Institute, chosen for voices of good quality and tone which respond to the careful training given them by Director Dawson.

Overflow Audience Applauds Tuskegee's Choir Lavishly

An overflow audience Thursday night t the City Auditorium gave the Tuskegee Choir and Male Chorus one of he most enthusiastic receptions ever endered a musical presentation in Montgomery. The audience burst into prolonged cheering more than once. Encore followed encore, and several imes the choir repeated the choruses of particularly popular pieces.

An 18-year-old girl from Mobile who was the chief soloist with the choir was given repeated ovations. She is Eddie Mae Stabler, now a junior at Tuskegee Institute, and undoubtedly destined for a notable career as a singer.

Otis Wright, another soloist, who is from Eldorado, Ark., won tremendous applause by his rendition of "Balm In Gilead." Henry Tucker from Phenix City, and Verdell Carnegie from Albany, Ga., were the other soloists, and they, too, displayed exceptional talent.

The Tuskegee Choir has already won worldwide acclaim; it demonstrated last night that no rust has been allowed to dull the quality of music that people have come to expect from it. William L. Dawson, the director, is in complete command of his singers, and they are perfectly trained. They are as much in harmony and time as a symphony orchestra, and at times one almost thinks that he is listening to a full symphony.

Perhaps the most beautiful number was the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Messiah, sung by the full choir.

"Deep River," by Burleigh, was as full of melody and beauty as one could ask. "Oh, What a Beautiful City," "Soon-a Will Be Done," "Ain-a That Good News" and "Seeking For a City" were compositions by Dawson, and they proved the ability as a composer of this famous negro.

C. K.

THE SUCCESS OF THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

3-26-38

It is safe to say that virtually no one in the crowded audience in the city auditorium Thursday night went away disappointed in the Tuskegee Choir. A great many persons had heard the choir before, and nearly everyone knew of its fame. Nevertheless, the organization more than measured up to expectations.

Under the direction of William L. Dawson Tuskegee Institute has built up one of the finest musical groups in America. In at least one respect the Tuskegee Choir is the most remarkable musical organization in the country: all of its singers are extremely young persons with little—or no—previous vocal training.

Most of them are from small towns and rural communities of Alabama and surrounding States. They have spent little time in musical study, yet as a group, and as individuals, they attract the enthusiastic attention of America's foremost music critics. Lawrence Tibbett once wrote that he had seldom in his life heard such magnificent music as that produced by the Tuskegee group.

The choir is now making a tour of several Southern cities, and everywhere it is meeting with the same success that has characterized its Montgomery performance. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the organization's work. Primarily, of course, the pure enjoyment that it affords to thousands of people is important. Moreover the Tuskegee Choir is a symbol of the fundamental culture of a region and of the heights that can be reached with the aid of a little enlightened guidance.

THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR AND MONTGOMERY METHODISTS

3-27-38

The world-famous Tuskegee Choir, all colored, and members of the First Methodist Church, of Montgomery, all white, will soon demonstrate again the bond of fellowship which binds the better people of the Negro race and the better people of the white race, in all civilized communities among which Montgomry takes high rank.

The Tuskegee Choir will give a performance at the city auditorium in Montgomery primarily for the benefit of the First Methodist Church whose members are interested in making certain essential improvments in the physical condition of the building.

There is something in this story that should appeal to the best in persons of all races and creeds here in the Deep South. Here two powerful races live side by side, neither getting in the other's way, both working for a more gracious, a more secure civilization. The two races adopt such means as this to renew their pledges of sympathy and good will, and to remind all and sundry once more of their mutual trust and dependence.

We are sorry that Senator Bilbo of Mississippi cannot be with us, in Montgomery on the happy occasion just ahead, but Theodore, it appears, is so preoccupied with his plan to send thousands of American Negroes to Liberia that an an invitation to him would be a waste of a 3-cent postage stamp. We Southerners have already wasted the price of an empire, so why buy a postage stamp to invite the minor Senator from Mississippi to give his soul a break by joining with Montgomery in making this effort of Tuskegee Institute to aid the Methodists of Montgomery a success?

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun

March 26, 1938

Tuskegee Choir Gives Pleasing Music Here

By **LATIMER WATSON**

The world famous Tuskegee choir gave a magnificient and moving performance in concert Friday night at the high school auditorium. Singing a program of Negro spirituals with joyousness and abandon, it rendered unforgettable music that touched the soul with its power and beauty.

The choir is directed by William L. Dawson, whose musicianship and artistry is indelibly impressed on the choir. The great chorus sings with a perfection of tonal unity and precision that speaks volumes for its tecnhical skill. For accompaniment there is the rich organ-like quality of the basses and altos, used at times almost as if they were an orchestra. It is a striking effect their director gets, with the sopranos and baritones singing to the accompaniment of the basses and altos.

The program opened with Burleigh's "Go Down Moses", with the voices lifted, full and lusty. From that opening number until the last encore, Handel's grand Halleluliah that brought the audience to its feet, it was a grand concert sung before a deeply appreciative audience.

"Soon-a Will Be Done", "Ain'-a That Good News" and "Oh, What a Beautiful City" by Dawson, were particularly well received. The always popular "He Shall Come Down Like Rain", "Old Man River", "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", "Deep River", were sung as few in the audience had ever heard them before.

But the chorus was at its best in "Listen to the Lambs" a grand song sung to the hilt by the chorus with Addie Mae Stabler as soloist.

There is a bell like clarity to her voice, a poignancy that touches the heart. Soaring above the mighty chorus, it was a rarely lovely thing.

"Allelulia" by Sibelius, was another particularly effective number. "Balm in Gilead" with Otis Wright, tenor as soloist, was beautiful.

The entire program was marked by artistry and musicianship, a fine sense of rhythm, with its joyousness more beautiful for the undertone of wistfulness.

During the intermission T. Hicks Fort, president of the board of education, introduced Dr. Fred Patterson who told the audience that the proceeds from the concert would go to a fund being raised to erect an agricultural building, a tangible expression of the good will of white people of the South for the institution. The success of Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson said, has not been due as much to the financial aid it has received from the north, as to the fact that it has been able to win and maintain the friendship and good will of its neighbors in the south.

The concert should have been heard by an audience that would have taxed the capacity of the auditorium. As it was the few hundred there gave an enthusiastic reception to the choir.

Army Officials Visit Tuskegee For Founders' Day Program

4-3-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 2.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, said today that several high officials of the United States Army would come to Tuskegee Sunday for Founder's Day exercises. Those who had definitely accepted invitations to be present, Dr. Patterson stated, included:

Brig.-Gen. Asa L. Singleton, U. S. A., commandant, Fort Benning, Ga.

Col. H. R. Richmond, Cavalry, U. S. A., officer in charge of R. O. T. C. affairs, Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Georgia.

Col. James M. Lockett, commanding officer, 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Capt. Victor E. Phasey, adjutant 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.

Lieut. H. J. Vander Heide, aide to Gen. Singleton, Fort Benning, Ga.

At the annual alumni dinner, which was held in the Institute cafeteria Friday evening, Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees New York City, spoke. Other trustees who addressed the alumni were Alexander B. Siegel, New York City; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago, and President Patterson. Lucian Green, president of the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, who presided at the dinner, presented Dr. Patterson with a substantial donation from the local association, as "an expression of their appreciation and loyalty to Tuskegee Institute."

Main Address Set Today

The Founder's Day address will be delivered in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, New York City.

The line of march for the exercises will leave Carnegie Hall at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dean of Men, announced, and would move down Maple Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the school, in the following order:

1. The Institute Band. 2. The Cadet Regiment. 3. The Young Women of the School. 4. The chairman of the Board of Trustees, the president of Tuskegee Institute and the Founder's Day speaker. 5. Members of the Trustee Board. 6. The Executive Council. 7. The faculty. 8. Members of the reunion classes. 9. The Alumni. 10. Visitors.

Capt. W. A. Richardson will be in charge of the line of march as marshall and will be assisted by Arthur P. Mack.

Special music for the Sunday exercises will be rendered by the Tuskegee Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, directing.

Tuskegee On Wheels

At 2 o'clock this afternoon in a parade which wound its way through the campus and the town of Tuskegee, the several departments and divisions of the school were portrayed in numerous floats. "This is the greatest exhibition of its kind that has been here since President Theodore Roosevelt was guest of the Institute in 1905," said one enthusiastic faculty member, who assisted in the arrangements for the entertainment of the former president when he visited here 33 years ago. All departments and divisions were open during the afternoon and were thronged with visitors observing the work of the students.

The Tuskegee Band will give a concert in Adler Band Stand, White Hall Lawn, at 4:15 Sunday afternoon, Capt. F. L. Drye, conducting. Vesper services will be held in the Institute Chapel at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

6

Tuskegee, Ala., News
March 31, 1938

THE SUCCESS OF THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

It is safe to say that virtually no one in the crowded audience in the city auditorium Thursday night went away disappointed in the Tuskegee Choir. A great many persons had heard the choir before, and nearly everyone knew of its fame. Nevertheless, the organization more than measured up to expectations.

Under the direction of William L. Dawson Tuskegee Institute has built up one of the finest musical groups in America. In at least one respect the Tuskegee Choir is the most remarkable musical organization in the country: all of its singers are extremely young persons with little—or no— previous vocal training.

Most of them are from small towns and rural communities of Alabama and surrounding States. They have spent little time in musical study, yet as a group, and as individuals, they attract the enthusiastic attention of America's foremost music critics. Lawrence Tibbett once wrote that he seldom in his life heard such magnificient music as that produced by the Tuskegee group.

The choir is now making a tour of several Southern cities, and everywhere it is meeting with the same success that has characterized its Montgomery performance. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the organization's work. Primarily, of course, the pure enjoyment that affords to thousands of people is important. Moreover the Tuskegee Choir is a symbol of the fundamental culture of a region and of the heights that can be reached with the aid of a little enlightened guidance.—Advertiser.

COLUMBUS GA ENQUIRER
SATURDAY MARCH 26 1938

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The concert should have been heard by an audience that would have taxed the capacity of the auditorium. As it was the few hundred there gave an enthusiastic reception to the choir.

TUSKEGEE CHORUS SINGS HERE APRIL 27

The Tuskegee Institute Chorus of 107 voices will sing in Atlanta April 27, it was announced last night. The concert, scheduled for the city auditorium, will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

One of the most famous musical organizations in America, the group is under the direction of William L. Dawson. They have recently finished a series of programs for the National Broadcasting Company.

Constitution 4-10-38 Atlanta Ga.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 6, 1938

Tuskegee Choir Is Subject Of Comment By Mrs. Agnew

The Tuskegee Choir will again be presented in concert in Montgomery, when it will appear at the City Auditorium on Thursday evening, April 14, under the sponsorship of the ladies of the First Methodist Church, proceeds to be applied to the church building fund and to the agricultural building in Tuskegee.

Mrs. Walter D. Agnew, an authority on musical subjects in Montgomery, is enthusiastic in her appraisal of the choir.

She says: "The Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices is under the daily training of Prof. William L. Dawson, director of the music school of Tuskegee Institute. Prof. Dawson has risen to eminence as a musician and composer. The choir, under his careful training, has reached a high degree of perfection in its beautiful rendition of spirituals. The choir is following the advice of the Institute's founder, the late Booker T. Washington, who insisted that students in chapel 'sing the old songs.' There is no part of chapel exercises that gives more pleasure than the beautiful old negro melodies. I believe that there is no part of the service more truly spiritual, more elevating. Later, if graduates from Tuskegee Institute should adopt teaching as a profession, have the pupils sing them as you have sung them the beauty which dwells in these songs.'

"Time has proven the wisdom of Booker T. Washington. The spiritual has a spiritual quality which is most appealing and to hear the negroes sing these songs of their own, never fails to give an emotional thrill that is amazing.

"The sincerity of their singing is perhaps the secret of the choir's great s-u-c-c-e-s-s. The fact is the schools are striving to perpetuate and preserve for mankind these folk songs.

"As a concert group, the choir has proven its excellence and popularity in its extended professional tours over the country and everywhere it is heard with unabated enthusiasm."

Montgomery Ala Journal
April 7, 1938

Prof. T. C. Calloway Pays Tribute to Choir Of Tuskegee Institute

That professional musicians greatly enjoyed the recent concert of the Tuskegee chorus in Montgomery and are enthusiastic as to the return engagement on April 14 at the city auditorium is evident from a statement of Prof. T. C. Calloway, organist of the First Baptist church and one of the leading music authorities of the south. He says:

"I want to congratulate the First Methodist church in securing the Tuskegee institute singers for a return concert. This chorus is wonderful, and the beautiful blending of the voices in the harmonious melodies of the spirituals, and the works of the great masters, hold an audience spell-bound. No doubt another packed house will hear this second concert."

Many Montgomerians will join Professor Calloway in the above statement.

There has already been a large advance seat sale for the April concert.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
April 7, 1938

THE RETURN OF THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

The Methodist women of Montgomery deserve the congratulations and hearty thanks of the citizens of this community for making it possible again to hear the Tuskegee Choir.

A week from tonight the Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, is scheduled for a return engagement at the city auditorium. When it was here last month many persons were turned away because the auditorium was filled to capacity. Those who did hear the choir, and who applauded so enthusiastically, have also been instrumental in persuading the Methodist women to sponsor another program by the celebrated vocal organization.

It is not often that one has the pleasure of listening to greater music. The director is, of course, largely responsible for the group's success, and he is a notable composer himself. But the members of the choir are blessed with a glorious understanding of music and they sing with a certain passion that few other singers have ever been moved by.

Tuskegee Choir To Appear In Gate City April 27 At City Auditorium

Daily Worker
4-10-38
Atlanta Ga.

History will be made at night with the presentation here the evening of Wednesday, April 27, at 8:15 o'clock at the city auditorium of the Tuskegee Institute 107-voice chorus under the direction of William L. Dawson, one of the foremost authorities on Negro spirituals in the country.

Sponsoring the Tuskegee singers on their Atlanta appearance will be a host of influential white citizens. However, these leading folk will be supplemented in their efforts by a representative committee of outstanding colored citizens.

The Tuskegee choir, featured recently by the National Broadcasting Company in a series of Sunday broadcasts, has attained full claim to the distinction of being the greatest exponents of Negro spirituals and folk songs in the world—a claim, which, to this date, has gone unchallenged.

For mellowness, harmony, and psychic coordination, the Tuskegee group is unparralleled. Dawson's genius in getting so much teamwork and harmony out of the transient personnel under his command is an achievement which has won him the highest acclaim in legitimate music circles.

According to a leading Eastern music critic "if the late Booker T. Washington, founder of that history-making institution for the training of colored youth, could have heard the Tuskegee Institute choir as it sang the other night, he would have shaken beneath his clay and smiled approvingly." This statement graphically qualifies the ability of the Tuskegee choral ensemble and far from exaggerates its capacity for pleasing the most fastidious of listeners.

U. S. Acquiring Land For Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser
Montg. [illegible]

Condemnation proceedings have been instituted by the U. S. district attorney's office in Federal Court here to acquire [illegible] acres of land in Macon County, the property to be used in connection with an extensive project at Tuskegee Institute. The land, owned by M[illegible] C. A. DeBardelaben and others, will be used for reforestation, aid in flood control, prevention of forest fires and other purposes in connection with the Tuskegee Institute program.

[illegible] 3-7-38

H. B. Fuller, assistant U. S. district attorney, said a defective title to at least part of the land occasioned the filing of the petition for condemnation, which he characterized as a "friendly" action.

Tuskegee's Agricultural Department Greatest Of Its Kind In The World

School Farm Under Cultivation Consists of 600 Acres with 1800 Acres of Pasture—Staff of 27 Trained Leaders Directs Progress.

Courier
4-9-38
Pittsburgh Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Apr. 7—(ANP)—A fact not generally known throughout America is that Tuskegee Institute's Department of Agriculture is the greatest of its kind in the world, combines a greater acreage and has more live stock than any other single agency in the land.

The school has 600 acres of land under cultivation, 180 acres of pasture, 115 head of dairy cattle, 350 head of swine, 100 head of sheep, 25 head of milk goats, 44 head of horses and mules, modern farm machinery and a campus consisting of 125 acres of beautifully landscaped ground with which to support the theoretical training of students enrolled in the School of Agriculture, headed by Prof. J. R. Otis.

The Dairy consists of three major breeds of cows, an ice cream manufacturing unit, churns, and other facilities with which to give training in dairy industry and productoin on a level equal to that given in many of the well-equipped schools of the country.

The animal husbandry division has two major breeds of swine, one of sheep, and two of beef cattle. The horse and mule division consists of a variety of Percheron and coach horses, a 1,200 pound jack and other facilities which give the students the necessary livestock with which to demonstrate sound animal husbandry practices.

The poultry division has five major breeds of birds and a flock of 1,000 laying hens, a six thousand capacity Master Buckeye brooder and other facilities with which to adequately train students wishing to major in this field.

The School of Agriculture consists of a staff of 27 persons, 73 per cent of which have their Master's degree in the sciences which they represent. Two curricula are offered. These lead to (1) B. S. in Agricultural Education, (2) B. S. in Technical Agriculture with majors in Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry Husbandry, Crops and Soils and Landscape Gardening.

Comment Is Made On Concert To Be Given By Tuskegee Choir

Advertiser
Montgomery
4-14-38

The Tuskegee Choir will appear this evening in a repeated concert, sponsored by the ladies of the First Methodist Church, and the interest in the second concert is greater even than in its original appearance.

The director of the choir is Prof. W. L. Dawson, a musician of note and a composer of renown.

Montgomerians who heard the choir two weeks ago found it hard to understand that Prof. Dawson had taken young negroes, many from the fields, and in the short space of from one to four years, had made of the choir which they compose, one of the foremost folk organizations in the world of music.

The question is frequently put to Prof. Dawson and other members of Tuskegee Institute faculty: what are they really from the farms: are they going to make their living through musical careers?" The watchword of the late Booker T. Washington was "service," and he wanted a practical education for students at the Institute to be a first consideration.

Six of the men who will appear in the concert this evening plan to go into farm demonstration work, twelve of the young women, registered in the School of Home Economics, desire to teach that subject after graduation; ten wish to do home demonstration work and teach better home making to girls from farm homes, a half dozen plan to teach music in the public schools, about the same number look forward to doing orchestra and band work. One young woman dreams of going on the stage as a concert artist and another as an actress. The remainder of the group are about equally divided between prospective school teachers and tradesmen.

All are unanimous in their praise of benefits derived from singing, their pride in the choir organization, in their love of the spirituals and in their intention to keep alive appreciation of this rare heritage of the negro race.

Keen interest is centered in the appearance of the Tuskegee Choir in this city—the same organization that sang at the opening of Radio City, at the birthday celebration of the President's mother and at the White House.

The concert will begin at 8:15 o'clock. Spirituals will be almost the entire program. These being the final days of Holy Week observance, the audience will be deeply responsive to the singing.

A music lover who heard the program on March 24 said: "Surely there could be no more appropriate way to spend the evening, than in listening to these spirituals. Each one is a sermon in itself, reverently approached by the singers."

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4-7-38
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Education - 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Critic Finds Orchestral Fullness In Concert of Tuskegee's Choir

By MOZELLE HORTON YOUNG

The Tuskegee choir, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in their program of negro folk music at the city auditorium last night, did some of the best spiritual singing I have ever heard. This group of 100 negro boys and girls responded to every direction of their capable conductor, William L. Dawson, with true musicianship and an inherent feeling for the songs they sang.

Dawson proved himself a conductor and musician and composer (several of his own compositions were on the program) of remarkable talent.

The choir sang entirely unaccompanied throughout the program. Yet there was an orchestral fullness to their work, and a fine tonal balance. One of the finest things on the program was the last encore, the "Hallelujah Chorus," from Handel's "Messiah," which is difficult enough with full support of accompaniment.

The choir's program was for the most part made up of traditional negro spirituals and works by negro composers. The singing of the spirituals excelled. There is a certain tone quality, a certain strain, that only negro singers can embody in the singing of spirituals, and the Tuskegee choir possesses that requisite together with finely developed ensemble, which makes for perfect enjoyment. Some of the spirituals they sang were "Egypt Land," "Sing Low Sweet Chariot," "Don' What You Tol' Me to Do," "Balm in Gilead," and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray."

They sang two compositions of Cecil Burleigh, negro composer, "Go Down Moses," and "Deep River."

One of the highlights of the program was "Listen to the Lambs," by Nathaniel Dett, another negro composer, done with magnificent choral effects. They also sang Dett's "I'll Never Turn Back No More."

Three of Dawson's compositions found favor with the audience, both from the standpoint of their composition and from the standpoint of their excellent performance; "Ain'-a That Good News," "Soon-a Will Be Done," and "Oh, What a Beautiful City." "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," a song by W. L. James, who is a teacher in one of the Atlanta negro schools, won hearty acclaim.

Soloists on the program, each of whom had exceptionally beautiful voices, were Addie Mae Stabler, Rufus Curtis, Otis Wright and Verdell Carnegie.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 28, 1938

TuskegeeChoir Dedicates City Concert Hall

Throbbing negro spirituals and folk songs of a race which traditionally dispels its woes in music rresounded through the City Auditorium Wednesday night as the famed Tuskegee Choir presented a program serving to dedicate Atlanta's remodeled concert hall.

The first concert in the city's renovated Auditorium found a large audience on hand to applaud the negro boys and girls from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Under the forceful direction of William L. Dawson, the chorus of one hundred voices gave a varied and colorful program.

"Balm in Gilead," with Otis Wright as soloist, and "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," featuring the remarkable voice of Addie Mae Stabler, presented the vocal orchestra at its best. A male quintet interpreted "Old Man River" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" with fervor, while two other singers, Verdell Carnegie and Rufus Curtis, were heard in solo passages.

Other numbers on the program included "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," composed by W. L. James, Atlanta school-teacher; "Go Down Moses," "Listen to the Lambs," "I'll Never Turn Back no More," and "Egypt Land." What the choir lacked in harmony and balance in certain antiphonal passages it made up for in the breadth and richness of its full-voice singing.

LaGrange Ga News
April 27, 1938

Tuskegee Singers Are Heard By Capacity House Tuesday

By GEORGE S. JOHNSON

A packed house heard the concert rendered by the Tuskegee Choir of some seventy voices at the High school auditorium last night in a program sponsored by the LaGrange Lions Club.

The entire program from beginning to end was enthusiastically received. A "Sermon in Song" might well have been the title of the program so ably presented.

In William Dawson, the Tuskegee singers had a director who perhaps stands among few in the musical world. A better trained choir singing songs and hymns better adapted to their voices can be found in few places. The Tuskegee Choir has won renown the nation over. Musical critics in practically every county have loudly praised the outstanding director. Last night LaGrange shared this appreciation.

Recognition is today being given to the unique place that negro spirituals hold in the musical history of America. It was significant that the program here should have been given on Memorial Day harking back to the days when every plantation reverberated with the rhythmic cadences of "Go down Moses," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray." It was impressive that one of the largest audiences ever assembled in LaGrange should give the singers an enthusiastic and appreciative reception.

Addie Mae Stabler, soprano, singing "Oh, Poor Jesus,," "Listen to the Lamb," and "Couldnt Hear Nobody Pray" received prolonged applause. Otis Wright, tenor, singing "Balm in Gilread" feasted the music lovers with a splendid rendition of this traditional hymn. Verdell Carnegie won laurels with rendition of "Oh What a Wonderful City."

The choir left immediately after the performance for Atlanta to begin a tour of the southland, the home of their repetoire of song.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 28, 1938

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Soloists on the program, each of whom had exceptionally beautiful voices, were Addie Mae Stabler, Rufus Curtis, Otis Wright and Verdell Carnegie.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 28, 1938

Tuskegee Choir Acclaimed in Program Here

By HELEN KNOX SPAIN.

The Tuskegee Choir and Male Chorus, under the direction of William L. Dawson, in a program of negro music, Wednesday evening at the City Auditorium, were enthusiastically received by a large audience.

The 107 men and women, in uniforms of black and white, received such peals of applause that several of the programmed numbers were repeated and some six or eight extra encores were given.

PROGRAM NUMBERS

Opening with the group, "Go Down Moses," Burleigh; "I'll Never Turn Back No More," Dett; "He Shall Come Down Like Rain," Buck, sung by the choir, their other numbers were "Alleluia," Sibelius; "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," W. L. James; "Ain'-a That Good News?" Dawson; "Listen to the Lambs," Dett; "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," traditional; "Deep River," Burleigh; "Oh, What a Beautiful City!" Dawson.

A beautiful free tone, clear diction and refined, finished style of presentation marked the Tuskegee Choir's achievement in pure singing. Their phrase shading was quite exciting to the musical emotions.

FOUR SOLOISTS

Addie Mae Stabler, Rufus Curtis, Otis Wright and Verdell Carnegie were the soloists. Each afforded much pleasure in their sincere, artistic singing.

A male quintet did excellent singing in "Egypt Land," traditional; "Old Man River," Kern; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," traditional. Their encore was "I'se Lost My Taste for Chicken."

The male chorus sang with convincing appeal "Don' What You Tol' Me to Do," traditional; "Balm in Gilead," traditional; "Soon-a Will Be Done," Dawson.

It is hoped that this world-famous choir from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama will make an annual event of the Atlanta concert

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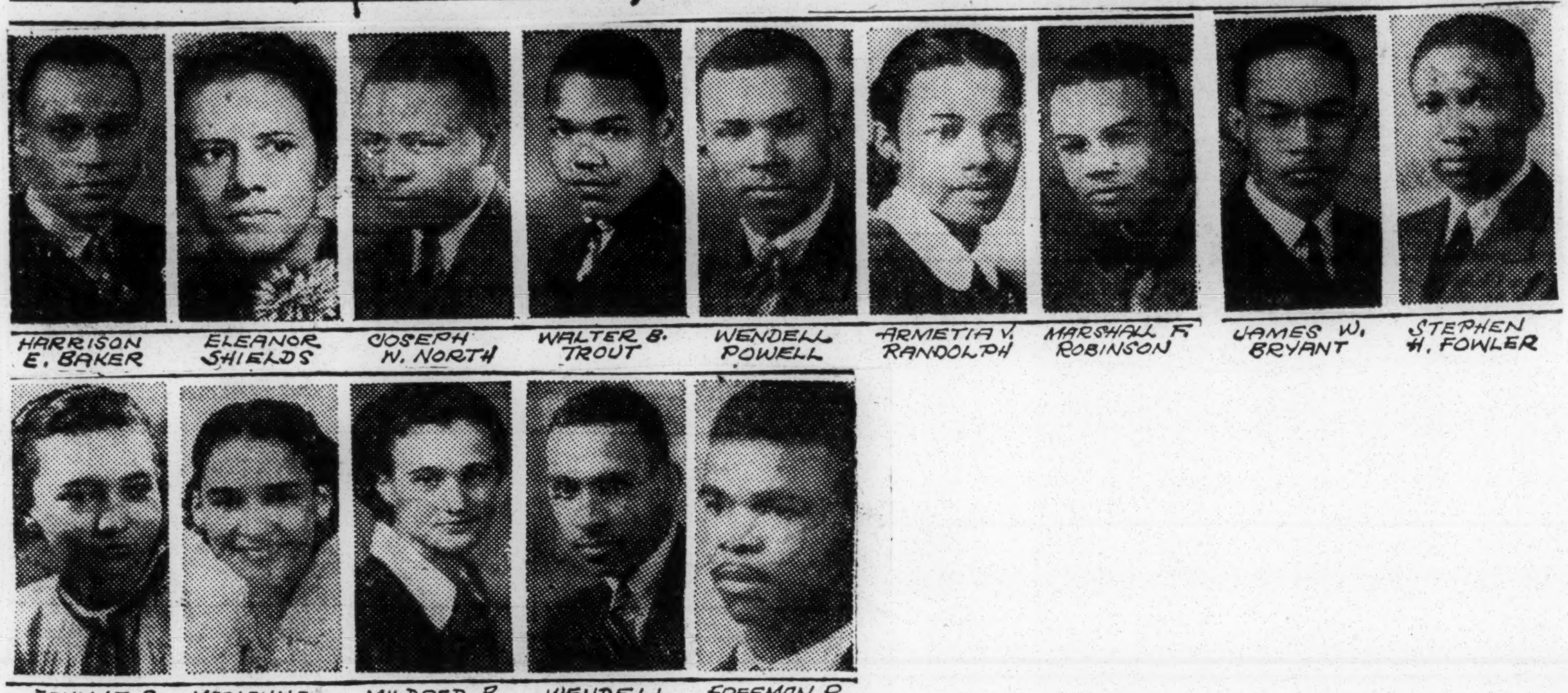
TUSKEGEE'S 1938 GRADUATING CLASS READY TO TAKE ON LIFE JOBS

Courier 5-7-38 Pittsburgh, Pa.



Fourteen of the sixteen members of the 1938 graduating class at Tuskegee Institute's School of Business are shown above, ready to take places in the economic set-up for which they have been adequately trained.

Jefferson, Ga., Herald
May 5, 1938

THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

Recently in Atlanta the choir of 107 voices from the Tuskegee, Ala., school for colored pupils gave a concert in the new Atlanta municipal auditorium.

This great choir went to New York for the opening of Radio City, expecting to be there for a few days, and after months of increasing popularity they finally had to turn away from flattering offers to go back to the school and complete their studies. No other choir of this size has ever had such a cordial reception on the radio.

Eugene Ormandy, director of the Philadephia Symphony orchestra, says, "The Tuskegee choir is one of the most outstanding of our time. Have enjoyed their singing both at Tuskegee and at opening of Radio City Music Hall. I cannot adequately express my sense of appreciation of this great choir."

Atlanta cooperated in bringing this great choir to Georgia as an effort to help in the southwide campaign to erect an agricultural building on the campus of this nationally famous institution, founded by Booker T. Washington, and everywhere held in highest esteem by educators and the public generally.

Education - 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
APRIL 17, 1938

The Tuskegee Choir Sings For Our Good

Tuskegee Institute is a leaven of good in the South. It is a sane influence upon race relations, and a stimulation to the improvement of the Negro without which the white residents of the South cannot advance.

Therefore any endeavor of Tuskegee Institute calls for the support of all persons in the South, and especially in Alabama. For we all will grow in peace and prosperity as Tuskegee expands its influence and the scope of its work.

In this realization, Birmingham welcomes the Tuskegee Choir in concert at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon. The program is in furtherance of the campaign to promote a larger Tuskegee, and especially to enlarge Tuskegee's work in behalf of improved agricultural conditions and facilities for Negroes. The program is one that appeals to our enlightened interest.

More than this, Birmingham is offered an opportunity to hear an internationally famous choir, conducted by a foremost Negro composer, a choir which has been heard repeatedly in national broadcasts as well as in concerts in the larger cities of the nation. Birmingham is given the chance to hear moving Negro spirituals and folk songs sung as they can be sung only by trained and earnest Negro singers.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
APRIL 18. 1938

TUSKEGEE CHOIR IN PERFORMANCE

Concert At Auditorium Has Wide Range Of Negro Compositions

Almost every shade of music from the throbbing beat of the African drum to the delicate trills of a fine soprano voice featured the music of the Tuskegee Choir when it appeared at the Municipal Auditorium yesterday in an Easter Sunday concert.

During the course of the 20 or more selections which delighted the audience, the numbers ranged from the wildly African rhythm of "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" to the mighty majesty of Handel's "Hallelujah," the selection which closed the choral offering.

The Tuskegee choir has earned a worldwide reputation as a musical organization and the performance here merely brought to Birmingham concrete proof of what the radio had hinted. The choir recently completed a series of 10 concerts on a national chain.

Cheered was Addie Mae Stabler, soprano soloist, for her singing as was the entire organization at times.

Among the highlights of the concert was the singing of three compositions by William L. Dawson conductor of the choir. The songs featured syncopation of the voices and were typical of the Negro vein of music. "Soon Ah Will Be Done with de Troubles of de World," perhaps was the most popular of the three.

The rendition of "Ole Man River" by a male quintet proved another favorite of the audience. The deep bass voices—characteristic of the Negro—were a feature of this number.

Other soloists were Verdell Carnegie, contralto; Otis Wright, tenor, and Jesse Chambliss, baritone. The choir will sing in Atlanta April 27 and from there begin a tour of the East

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ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
THURSDAY APRIL 28 1938

Tuskegee Choir Acclaimed in Program Here

By HELEN KNOX SPAIN.

The Tuskegee Choir and Male Chorus, under the direction of William L. Dawson, in a program of negro music Wednesday evening at the City Auditorium, were enthusiastically received by a large audience.

The 107 men and women, in uniforms of black and white, received such peals of applause that several of the programmed numbers were repeated and some six or eight extra encores were given.

PROGRAM NUMBERS

Opening with the group, "Go Down Moses," Burleigh; "I'll Never Turn Back No More," Dett; "He Shall Come Down Like Rain," Buck, sung by the choir, their other numbers were "Alleluia," Sibelius; "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," W. L. James; "Ain'-a That Good News?" Dawson; "Listen to the Lambs," Dett; "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," traditional; "Deep River," Burleigh; "Oh, What a Beautiful City!" Dawson.

A beautiful free tone, clear diction and refined, finished style of presentation marked the Tuskegee Choir's achievement in pure singing. Their phrase shading was quite exciting to the musical emotions.

FOUR SOLOISTS

Addie Mae Stabler, Rufus Curtis, Otis Wright and Verdell Carnegie were the soloists. Each afforded much pleasure in their sincere, artistic singing.

A male quintet did excellent singing in "Egypt Land," traditional; "Old Man River," Kern; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," traditional. Their encore was "I'se Lost My Taste for Chicken."

The male chorus sang with convincing appeal "Don' What You Tol' Me to Do," traditional; "Balm in Gilead," traditional; "Soon-a Will Be Done," Dawson.

It is hoped that this world-famous choir from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama will make an annual event of the Atlanta concert.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
THURSDAY APRIL 28 1938

TuskegeeChoir Dedicates City Concert Hall

Throbbing negro spirituals and folk songs of a race which traditionally dispels its woes in music resounded through the City Auditorium Wednesday night as the famed Tuskegee Choir presented a program serving to dedicate Atlanta's remodeled concert hall.

The first concert in the city's renovated Auditorium found a large audience on hand to applaud the negro boys and girls from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Under the forceful direction of William L. Dawson, the chorus of one hundred voices gave a varied and colorful program.

"Balm in Gilead," with Otis Wright as soloist, and "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," featuring the remarkable voice of Addie Mae Stabler, presented the vocal orchestra at its best. A male quintet interpreted "Old Man River" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" with fervor, while two other singers, Verdell Carnegie and Rufus Curtis, were heard in solo passages.

Other numbers on the program included "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," composed by W. L. James, Atlanta school-teacher; "Go Down Moses," "Listen to the Lambs," "I'll Never Turn Back no More," and "Egypt Land." What the choir lacked in harmony and balance in certain antiphonal passages it made up for in the breadth and richness of its full-voice singing.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
THURSDAY APRIL 28 1938

Critic Finds Orchestral Fullness In Concert of Tuskegee's Choir

By MOZELLE HORTON YOUNG

The Tuskegee choir, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in their program of negro folk music at the city auditorium last night, did some of the best spiritual singing I have ever heard. This group of 100 negro boys and girls responded to every direction of their capable conductor, William L. Dawson, with true musicianship and an inherent feeling for the songs they sang.

Dawson proved himself a conductor and musician and composer (several of his own compositions were on the program) of remarkable talent.

The choir sang entirely unaccompanied throughout the program. Yet there was an orchestral fullness to their work, and a fine tonal balance. One of the finest things on the program was the last encore, the "Hallelujah Chorus," from Handel's "Messiah," which is difficult enough with full support of accompaniment.

The choir's program was for the most part made up of traditional negro spirituals and works by negro composers. The singing of the spirituals excelled. There is a certain tone quality, a certain strain, that only negro singers can embody in the singing of spirituals, and the Tuskegee choir possesses that requisite together with finely developed ensemble, which makes for perfect enjoyment. Some of the spirituals they sang were "Egypt Land," "Sing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Don' What You Tol' Me to Do," "Balm in Gilead," and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray."

They sang two compositions of Cecil Burleigh, negro composer, "Go Down Moses," and "Deep River."

One of the highlights of the program was "Listen to the Lambs," by Nathaniel Dett, another negro composer, done with magnificent choral effects. They also sang Dett's "I'll Never Turn Back No More."

Three of Dawson's compositions found favor with the audience, both from the standpoint of their composition and from the standpoint of their excellent performance; "Ain'-a That Good News," "Soon-a Will Be Done," and "Oh, What a Beautiful City." "Oh, Po' Little Jesus," a song by W. L. James, who is a teacher in one of the Atlanta negro schools, won hearty acclaim.

Soloists on the program, each of whom had exceptionally beautiful voices, were Addie Mae Stabler, Rufus Curtis, Otis Wright and Verdell Carnegie.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 15, 1938

57th Year Celebrated At Tuskegee Institute

Pioneer Negro Educational Institution Founded by Booker T. Washington Today Hailed Throughout Southern States.

By Carroll Kilpatrick.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

Tuskegee, Ala.

IT was just 57 years ago that a young Virginia Negro, born in slavery a short time before the firing on Fort Sumter, came to Alabama and, with almost unbelievably meager support, established an educational institution that is today, in many ways, one of the most remarkable in the Nation. The Negro was Booker T. Washington, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is the living memorial to his genius. A two-day celebration of the founding of Tuskegee recently ended.

In 1881, when Booker Washington came to Tuskegee, Negro education in the South was in its infancy. And, to many, it was an unwelcome infant. Most of the capital in the early days was supplied by "outsiders," as, in fact, it still is At the direction of the institute. Due largely to the foresight of Booker Washington, came from Southerners of both races. Today every responsible Southerner accepts Tuskegee Institute as a vital part of the culture of the region.

Two years ago, at the time of the inauguration of Dr. F. D. Patterson as the third president of Tuskegee Mr. Grover C. Hall, the editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, started a campaign to raise a substantial sum of money to be used for the construction at Tuskegee of an agricultural hall as a gift from the white people of the South. The proposal has been enthusiastically indorsed in all the Southern States, and funds are rapidly accumulating.

Perhaps the significant part of the campaign is the part played by undergraduates at Tuskegee. Under the direction of William L. Dawson, the Negro composer, a choir was formed that has attracted national attention. This choir is now engaged in giving a series of concerts in Southern cities, and part of the income from the concerts goes to the fund. The choir receives its backing from white church or civic organizations, and the attendance is largely white.

* * * *

A MONTH ago the Tuskegee Choir made its first appearance this year in Montgomery. No auditorium in the city was large enough to accommodate all those who wanted to attend the concert, so the choir will make a return engagement this month. In Atlanta, Birmingham and many other cities the enthusiasm with which the choir is greeted is the same. Virtually no advertising is necessary to pack the largest auditoriums.

At the Founder's Day services here in Tuskegee Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees, made special mention of the work the choir is going, and applauded the director and singers for their extraordinary accomplishments.

On the program with Dr. Schieffelin was the president emeritus of Tuskegee and Dr. Washington's successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, who has been described by an Alabama editor as "one of the wisest men of his generation." Dr. Moton has recently recovered from a long illness, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the students at Tuskegee is indescribable. He is a rare and salty individual, who has contributed a life to the cause of Negro education.

It is largely due to Dr. Moton's leadership that Tuskegee can boast that never in the history of the institution has a graduate been convicted of any crime. This record, incidentally, is shared by the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery, and probably by other Negro institutions throughout the country, but by no white institution with which the writer is familiar.

These facts have had a profound effect upon the thinking of recalcitrant Southerners with regard to Negro education. The Southern leadership, which once was afraid of the "Negro question," is now working energetically for the furtherance of education among the minority race. Everyone knows that the Negro is definitely a part of the culture of the region.

* * * *

ANOTHER factor on the thinking factor of Southern whites has been the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver, the distinguished Tuskegee scientist, who is now in his eighties. He, more than any other individual among his race, has stirred the imagination of the white people in his area to the possibilities of the Negro. He is perhaps as well known for the sweetness of his character as for his work in the laboratory.

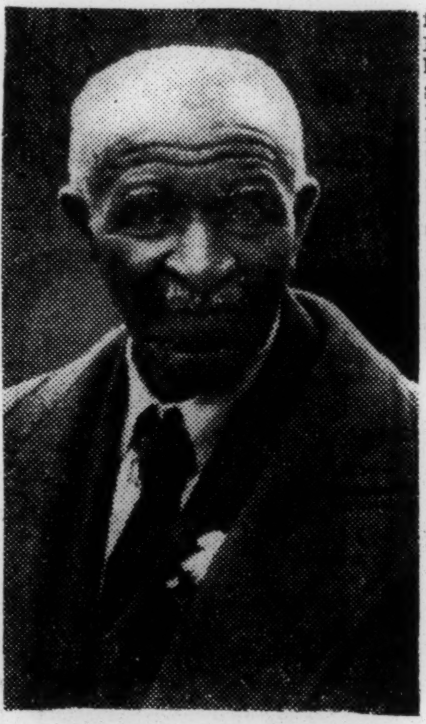
Still another factor is the determination and courage with which the leaders at Tuskegee have fought the depression. Dr. Moton and Dr. Paterson deserve great credit for the excellent financial condition of the institute. They have refused to sacrifice any of its essential functions; instead all through the depression expansion was underway of one kind or another. Today the institute boasts one of the finest faculties and best plants in the South.

But the leadership at Tuskegee, as indeed the leadership in nearly every Southern college or university, is concerned with the general migration of its more promising graduates to other sections of the country. Opportunities for the Negro seem greater in the Northern or Eastern cities, and while the educated Negro is sorely needed among his own people in the South too few remain.

Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board made reference to this fact in his Founder's Day address at Tuskegee. "Tuskegee and other educational institutions," Dr. Davis said, "are greatly concerned with the social and economic changes which are taking place in the world today, and which call for a re-study and readjustment of program.

"The picture is so dark that some of our best sociologists are saying that in 20 years the Negro will be an urban man. He will be through with farm life. It is up to us to do something about it and not let it happen . . . The independent self-reliant spirit of the farmer is needed today. Booker Washington did not wait for Government aid. Like a true pioneer, he led the way."

Dr. Davis then paid high tribute to the Virginia Negro who has come to be regarded as one of the region's great men. He said: "Booker Washington cut through old customs and procedures in education, and carried out a practical program to help the people where they were to take the next step forward. Having got started on the road to improvement, the second step and the third were easier, and soon the whole journey seemed within range of possibility for these people.



GEORGE W. CARVER.

"The spirit of Booker Washington the pioneer, is here today. Tuskegee is in touch with the country people and has their confidence. They know that times are hard; they don't understand why or what is needed to pull them out of the slough of despond, but they will not look to Tuskegee in vain. They never have . . ."

File

Graduation On At Tuskegee

Colorful Ceremony Is Keynote Of Institute Exercises

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. May 22.—"Where are the men and women of today, who will go out to chart unknown areas before the maps are made?" asked Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard University, Washington, in his baccalaureate address, Sunday afternoon, before 2,500 friends, alumni, parents and students assembled in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel for the opening program of the commencement week activities at the school which Booker T. Washington founded 57 years ago.

Hundreds of visitors, some coming for the first time, others on their annual pilgrimage through the campus to thrill to the music of the Institute Band, led by Capt. Frank L. Drye, and to the unforgettable sight of hundreds of neatly uniformed, well-drilled, forward-marching negro students.

Dr. Wesley directed attention to the charting of seas and the exploration of unknown areas by mankind from the dawn of the modern world. He said that man's geographical knowledge of his physical world had greatly expanded; a world once small had grown increasingly larger. From Prince Henry, the navigator, and Columbus, the discoverer, to Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart, the knowledge of physical seas had expanded. Vast areas of knoweldge remained unknown until individuals with the traits of the pioneers and explorers of the first age of exploration have crossed unknown barriers. The new world calls for this type of person.

The graduates were urged as they faced seas uncharted in their lives to adopt the qualities of the pioneers of the past. These were the affirmative minds which developed new visions for themselves, adequate equipment, which involved continuous preparation and the daring to measure their powers against the realities of the modern world.

The calls today he said were for engineers, designers, laboratory workers with new visions. Booker T. Washington, whose heirs were the graduates of today, had led the way in pioneering in the educational field.

Band Concert

At 4:15 White Hall lawn was a gay sight when Capt. Frank L. Drye raised his baton for the rendition of "Semper Fideles," by Sousa, which opened the band concert program. Among those who listened were seniors, hearing their last band concert at Tuskegee, proud parents, straining to see a son in the brass section or in the wood winds. "Yes, there was Johnny, who had never played anything but a Jew's harp at home, playing in the great Tuskegee Institute Band. It was worth the back breaking toil over the wash tub, the blistering sun in the fields . . ."

Senior Vespers

At seven o'clock the chapel was filled for Senior Vespers. At the last family gathering of the year President Patterson gave his parting message to the graduates and words of kindly admonition to the students leaving the campus for the Summer.

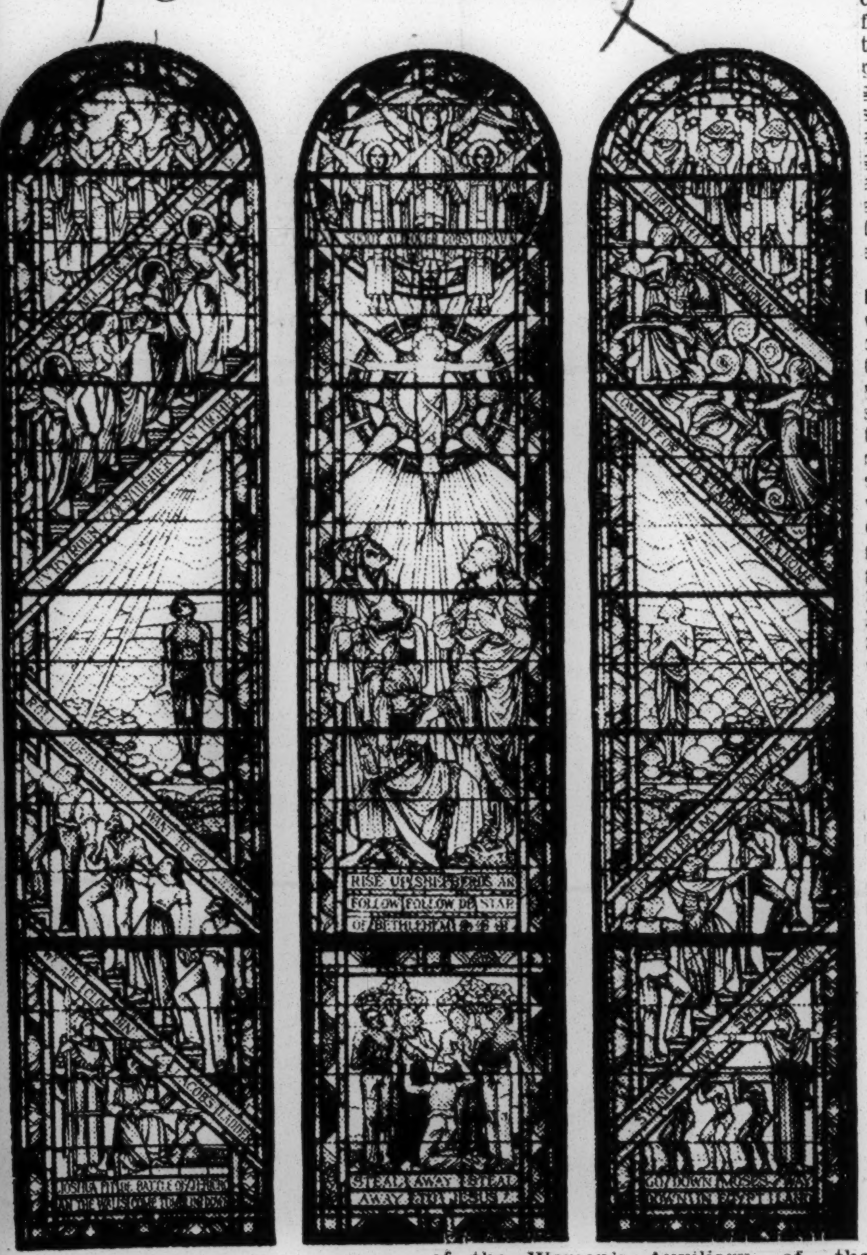
Exercises will continue throughout the week. The commencement address will be delivered in the Institute Chapel Thursday, May 26, at 2 p.m., by C. C. Spaulding.

Advertiser
5-23-38
Montgomery

Education — 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S'I
MAR. 20, 1938 M25

'Swing Low Sweet Chariot' Imaged In Translucent Glass



Choir From Tuskegee To Sing At City Hall On March 24

By BERTHA LOYS GILBERT

The Tuskegee Acapello Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson which will sing here at the City Hall March 24 under the sponsorship of the Women's Auxiliary of the First Methodist Church, is preserving the folk music of the Negro race perhaps as no other single factor and is perpetuating it in a manner which is invaluable from the standpoint both of its true origin and its artistic potentialities. Not only does the Tuskegee Choir sing the spirituals as no other choir, but a concrete movement to preserve them has been projected by the Negroes themselves, at the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee founded by Booker T. Washington over fifty years ago.

On entering the chapel on the campus one beholds above the chancel, in varying hues of scarlet, indigo, and yellow, the beautiful singing window where the immortal spirituals, for a time recorded only in the hearts that gave them birth, then on the printed page, are now in translucent glass. Here one not only hears them sung as no where else on earth, but at the same time sees in stained glass a record of the history and aspirations of the Negro in America and catches something of the profound meaning of these songs as an expression of a race.

The window was an inspiration of Dr. Robert R. Moton, whose idea was not that the well-known individuals of the race be portrayed in this window for contemplation of the young generation; but rather his inspiration was the representations of the ideals of the humblest exponents of the race—the forefathers who were sustained in bondage by religion and who looked for deliverance through a childlike faith in God. In the allegory of the chancel window Tuskegee Institute points the youth continually to this faith as the basis for his aspirations, progress, and conception of human brotherhood through Christ.

This window is distinctive as the only window in the world where the Negro spiritual is used as the art motif. The panels were designed and executed by the Lamb Studios of New York City, and are said to be the expression of a feeling of goodwill and helpfulness toward the Negro race, which has long been a tradition in the Lamb family. The window was installed at a cost of $12,000. The dedication ceremony, a few years ago, was planned to coincide with the appearance of the Green Pastures Company on the campus when the "Lawd God A'mighty" (Richard B. Harrison) was there, in person, to play the leading role in the dedicatory exercises together with the celebrated Institute Choir and the Green Pastures Chorus.

Visit to Tuskegee

On a recent visit to Tuskegee on entering the chapel my eyes fell on the beautifully colored window and there they fastened. The soft strains of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" from the organ as from a far-away choir became clearly audible as the famous Tuskegee Choir assembled in the loft just under the chancel window. As the melody drifted away, the director, Wililam L. Dawson, appeared and at his uplifted hand the choir began to sing "There's Balm in Gilead to Make the Wounded Whole, There's Balm in Gilead to Heal the Sinsick Soul." The plaintive beauty of the music and the assuring thought of the text was soul-stirring. The emotional experience of that moment I shall never forget. It was like a message from another world. The full import of each word was borne on the wings of song in perfect diction and, ranging from a whispering pianissimo to a resounding forte, the tones were indescribably beautiful.

This was no representation of the spirituals "in the rough" as sung in the cornfields. It was a refined product in choral form and truly art; yet the characteristic emotional quality, the abandon, the plaintive coloring and that peculiar timbre of the Negro's voice which make his singing compelling was not lost. It had the breath of life which makes music complete.

To whatever musical heights the Negro may attain the spirituals and the prepetuation of his own music will remain his unique and distinctive contribution to art. Will Rogers said after he had visited the Institute at Tuskegee, "No one has ever really heard Negro spirituals until he has heard the Tuskegee Choir."

The Window Interpreted

In the three main panels of the window eleven of the spirituals are imaged in impressive ascending designs, symbolizing the ascending thought of the race. The panel on the right represents the experiences, faith and aspirations of the fathers and mothers of the race as they sang their way out of bondage. The left panel pictures the faith and aspiration of the present generation while the middle panel is "that message which Tuskegee idealizes and would sound all around the world." "There is still another meaning," said G Lake Imes, formerly of the Institute faculty, "this window preserves for our memories the meaning of religion in the life of our people. . .It is religion and the church that have steadied, nurtured, and developed our people. . .and furnished a leadership inspired by its message to higher and better things."

Interpreting the allegories of each panel, Secretary Imes continued "In the window at the right beginning at the bottom, we see the figure of the Egyptian task master and beside him slaves bending with toil, symbolizing the burden of slavery through which our fathers and mothers passed. Under the weight of years they looked for deliverance toward heaven and so they sang, 'Swing Low Sweet Chariot, 'Coming for to Carry Me Home,' and there with faces upturned the second panel records our people ever struggling toward heaven.

"But while they go, in longing and anticipation they sing, 'Deep River My Home Is Over Jordan.' Behold in the third panel that meek figure waiting patiently by the swelling tide for the chariot to come and carry him 'over into campground.' Just above this panel are the horses and chariot as recorded in the sacred narrative With eyes still lifted toward the heavens they see the marvelous mystery of the great Judgment Day, when all men stand before the bar of God and they chant, 'My Lord, What a Mournin' When the Stars Begin to Fall.' Such were the struggles of our fathers and mothers in whom was the beginning of the spirituals," continued the narrator.

"Turn now to the window on the left," he said, "and there is engraven the aspirations and experiences of the younger generation of negroes . . . At the bottom is that thrilling story, 'Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho and de Walls Come Tumblin' Down' — the story of impetuous youth as it triumphs over difficulties, hardships, and disadvantages. They, too, are aspiring and more confidently they sing, in the next panel, 'We are Climbing Jacob's Ladder'—young folks climbing upward toward a higher life.

"The journey lengthens; the way is hard; he revives his hope with the faith of his fathers and his face, as he climbs, is still turned toward heaven as he sings, 'Roll, Jordan Roll—I Want to Go To Heaven When I die.' Above it the Biblical narrative is depicted, the dream of Jacob while he lay asleep —that Hebrew youth journeying from his father's house toward his mother's country and the heaven's opening revealed to him the throne of God with angels ascending and descending; and so, at the top, we see a group of angels, the spirit of youth, with trumpets, shouting 'Every Round Goes Higher and Higher.' As they near their journey's end they cheer themselves with another song, 'Oh Sing All the Way, Sing All the Way, Hear the Angels Singing!'

"In the middle window," said the speaker, continuing his interpretation of the symbolism, more definitely are the origins of the negro's religious life recorded. At the bottom is a panel symbolizing what we still love best to sing, 'Steal Away, Steal Away to Jesus.' In the center of the middle window is another panel larger than all the rest and fittingly placed in this chapel where so often the note has been sounded of the community of interest the bond of brotherhood, between all men, black, white, and yellow. Here the three Magi are depicetd, as the the three Magi are depicted, as the family, in adoration and worship before the Christ Child, in whom at length all shall be one, when at last there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

Six Art Forms Developed

Six distinct art forms have developed from the spirituals as pointed out by former Secretary Imes. First of all, the "made up" spirituals, just as the forefathers sang them. Then the choral form and art song as demonstrated by the Tuskegee Choir and such singers as Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson and Marion Anderson. Antonin Dvorak, the Bohemian, in his New World Symphony was perhaps the first to make definite use of themes from the spirituals for symphonic development. William L. Dawson, head of the Music Department at the Institute and director of the Tuskegee Choir, has recently composed a symphony based entirely on the spirituals. Ted Shawn has idealized the spirituals in the dance while the finest embodiment in poetry is said to be James Weldon Johnson's "God's Trombones." The spirituals have been effectively painted on canvas; and now, the latest tangible art form, in translucent glass —the Singing Window at Tuskegee — a thing of beauty, a symbolism of deep significance and a fitting memorial!

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S'R
MAR. 21, 1938 M25

THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR AND MONTGCMERY METHODISTS

The world-famous Tuskegee Choir, all colored, and members of the First Methodist Church, of Montgomery, all white, will soon demonstrate again the bond of fellowship which binds the better people of the Negro race and the better people of the white race, in all civilized communities, among which Montgomry takes high rank.

The Tuskegee Choir will give a performance at the city auditorium in Montgomery primarily for the benefit of the First Methodist Church whose members are interested in making certain essential improvments in the physical condition of the building.

There is something in this story that should appeal to the best in persons of all races and creeds here in the Deep South. Here two powerful races live side by side, neither getting in the other's way, both working for a more gracious, a more secure civilization. The two races adopt such means as this to renew their pledges of sympathy and good will, and to remind all and sundry once more of their mutual trust and dependence.

We are sorry that Senator Bilbo of Mississippi cannot be with us, in Montgomery, on the happy occasion just ahead, but Theodore, it appears, is so preoccupied with his plan to send thousands of American Negroes to Liberia that an an invitation to him would be a waste of a 3-cent postage stamp. We Southerners have already wasted the price of an empire, so why buy a postage stamp to invite the minor Senator from Mississippi to give his soul a break by joining with Montgomery in making this effort of Tuskegee Institute to aid the Methodists of Montgomery a success?

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S'R
MAR. 25, 1938 M28

Overflow Audience Applauds Tuskegee's Choir Lavishly

An overflow audience last night at the City Auditorium gave the Tuskegee Choir and Male Chorus one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever tendered a musical presentation in Montgomery. The audience burst into prolonged cheering more than once. Encore followed encore, and several times the choir repeated the choruses of particularly popular pieces.

An 18-year-old girl from Mobile, who was the chief soloist with the choir, was given repeated ovations. She is Addie Mae Stabler, now a junior at Tuskegee Institute, and undoubtedly destined for a notable career as a singer.

Otis Wright, another soloist, who is from Eldorado, Ark., won tremendous applause by his rendition of "Balm In Gilead." Henry Tucker, from Phenix City, and Verdell Carnegie from Albany, Ga., were the other soloists, and they too, displayed exceptional talent.

The Tuskegee Choir has already won worldwide acclaim; it demonstrated last night that no rust has been allowed to dull the quality of music that people have come to expect from it. William L. Dawson, the director, is in complete command of his singers, and they are perfectly trained. They are as much in harmony and time as a symphony orchestra, and at times one almost thinks that he is listening to a full symphony.

Perhaps the most beautiful number was the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Messiah, sung by the full choir.

"Deep River," by Burleigh, was as full of melody and beauty as one could ask. "Oh, What a Beautiful City," "Soon-a Will Be Done," "Ain-a That Good News" and "Seeking For a City" were compositions by Dawson, and they proved the ability as a composer of this famous negro.

C. K.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
April 6, 1938

Tuskegee Founder's Day

Tuskegee Institute recently celebrated Founder's Day, paying tribute to Booker T. Washington, the Alabama black man who more than any other man, white or black, helped raise the standards and prospects of the American Negro.

Booker T. Washington will long be remembered by members of his race and by white men who count him as a friend because he was a true friend of his own people. He would be proud of the progress made at Tuskegee Institute since his death.

Montgomery. Ala.. Advertiser
April 4, 1938

BOOKER WASHINGTON

Yesterday Tuskegee Institute observed Founder's Day, as an annual rite. Founder's Day is the great day in the life of Tuskegee Institute because that is the day that honor is paid to the name and memory of Booker T. Washington.

Booker Washington was one of the great prophets and leaders of his age. He knew the old South, he saw the new South born. He understood and loved both and sought to make his people love both. Booker Washington was not only the greatest Negro that ever lived, but he was one of the greatest of the South's post-war leaders of any gorup. He looked with compassion upon both races in the South. He sought to reconcile the two races to the life that they must lead as neighbors in the South. He pleaded with both to cast down their buckets where they were! What a moving speech he made on that theme at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895! How far-reaching has been the influence of Washington upon the thought and action of both races here in the South!

Tuskegee Institute today naturally is proud as it sumomns in retrospect its social and cultural achievements. It can point to thousands of young people of both sexes whom it has trained and sent into the vineyard. It can boast that no graduate of Tuskegee has ever yet been convicted of crime—we have heard a great deal about that. But its greater claim to recognition is that it has enriched the personalities of its students and enabled them to find themselves in a difficult world, and finding themselves become useful social agents.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S'R
MAR. 26, 1938 M29

THE SUCCESS OF THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

It is safe to say that virtually no one in the crowded audience in the city auditorium Thursday night went away disappointed in the Tuskegee Choir. A great many persons had heard the choir before, and nearly everyone knew of its fame. Nevertheless, the organization more than measured up to expectations.

Under the direction of William L. Dawson Tuskegee Institute has built up one of the finest musical groups in America. In at least one respect the Tuskegee Choir is the most remarkable musical organization in the country: all of its singers are extremely young persons with little—or no—previous vocal training.

Most of them are from small towns and rural communities of Alabama and surrounding States. They have spent little time in musical study, yet as a group, and as individuals, they attract the enthusiastic attention of America's foremost music critics. Lawrence Tibbett once wrote that he had seldom in his life heard such magnificent music as that produced by the Tuskegee group.

The choir is now making a tour of several Southern cities, and everywhere it is meeting with the same success that has characterized its Montgomery performance. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the organization's work. Primarily, of course, the pure enjoyment that it affords to thousands of people is important. Moreover the Tuskegee Choir is a symbol of the fundamental culture of a region and of the heights that can be reached with the aid of a little enlightened guidance.

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Advertiser
4-4-38
Montgomery
Ala

Education—1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

6

Moton Sees Change In Attitudes of Two Races

Journal and Guide

10-15-38

Norfolk, Va.

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Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of administration, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in introducing Dr. Moton said of him, "He is the number one man of his race, and is one of the number one men of all races."

REASON FOR OPTIMISM

Dr. Moton said: "This is a remarkable age in which we are living and we have made remarkable progress in race relations. There is no reason for discouragement or pessimism, but there is reason for optimism. The white man is more and more changing his attitude and outlook."

The virtues which all men and groups should possess were outlined by Dr. Moton. He said: "We must have patience, love for God and man, faith, courage and wisdom."

Dr. Moton declared that Negroes in this country were the better treated of all the minority groups in the world. He called attention to the recent atrocities of the Jews in Germany and Italy, and the more recent dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

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Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, advisor on Negro affairs of the NYA, was also present and asked that the Negro become more conscious of the programs of the governmently agencies.

Dr. Moton's Son Arrested for Reckless Driving

Afro-American

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The police docket showed that William H. Jackson of 1002½ W. Leigh Street went on Moton's bail for $300. Moton gave his age as 24; his occupation as doctor, and his place of residence as Cappahosic, Va.

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"While Reconstruction had its disadvantages, while there were many mistakes made by the Republicans and Democrats, all laws put on the statute books during that period were in the interest of progress.

"Public education in the South was begun through Reconstruction legislation," he continued. "Normal schools were built to provide teachers for our schools in practically every Southern State in those days. Insane hos- colored were built then other advantages were he group."

More Progress Today

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"I think with the rapid change in social ideas, people who are living today will see a different day. The colored people are making rapid improvements economically and in another century there will be no race problem."

Cites Reasons

He cited as his reasons for believing that the race problem is on the decline the fact that the race is becoming interested in land ownership, is progressing in business, and no longer a born-Republican.

"The best sign of progress were the elections of 1932 and 1936, when a larger number of my people voted the Democratic ticket," he said. "That was important and encouraging, because for years the Republican Party had our vote in the bag, but it is not there any more."

Dr. Moton further mentioned that the race is adjusting itself economically and socially to its situation as it regards other American groups. and other groups are also adjusting themselves to the presence of the colored people, he remarked. This, he believes, will solve the race problem.

To Publish Books

He spends most of his spare time preparing material for the publication of two books, "Spiritual Contribution the Negro Has Made to America and the World" and "My Twenty Years at Tuskegee."

His leisure moments otherwise are spent in fishing and in hunting. He receives on the average about a dozen pieces of mail daily, and he has consented to accept invitations to speak before educational groups.

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Dr. Moton is also thinking of accepting an invitation to visit South Africa, next year, in the interest of an African missionary group, he let it be known.

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Black Dispatch

11-5-38

Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Education - 1938
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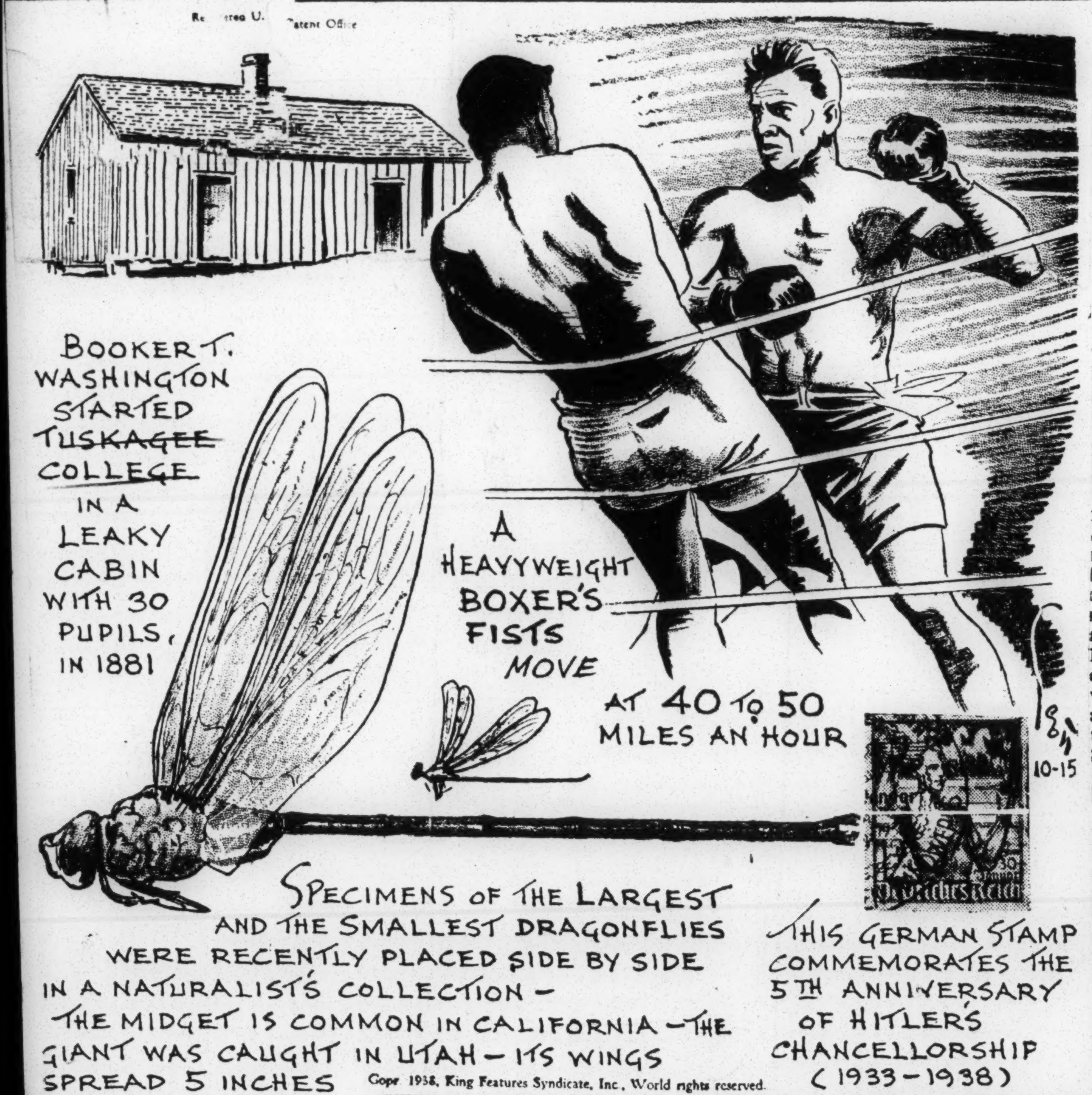
ASBURY PARK N J PRESS
SAT, OCTOBER 15 1938

SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK

By R. J. Scott

Registered U. S. Patent Office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THIS GERMAN STAMP COMMEMORATES THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S CHANCELLORSHIP (1933-1938)
Deutsches Reich
10-15

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Macon Ga. Telegraph
October 23, 1938

Tuskegee Dean Inspects SGCT

Georgia Methods Seen by Negro Educators

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)

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The group from Tuskegee visite the Campus laboratory school, th Denmark Laboratory school and th Ogeechee laboratory school in Bul lock county and made a study of th work of the Bulloch county super visor which is operated through th college.

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President Douglas Patterson of Tuskegee, who was scheduled to head the delegation from that college, was not able to make the trip due to illness.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
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Guest of Honor

Journal and Guide
10-29-38
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Dr. M. F. Spaulding, former head of the agricultural department of A. and T. College, and now serving on the faculty at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, was the guest of honor at a banquet for the alumni and friends of A. and T. College, at his Greensboro home, October 15. Immediately after the homecoming game between Union University and A. and T. College, alumni and friends began to crowd the lawn and front porch of the Spaulding home to greet him and extend their hearty welcome. Prof. T. A. Hamme, president of the A. and T. alumni association, acting as master of ceremonies, at the banquet, while Prof. John W. Jeffries of the A. and T. alumni executive committee, discharged the duties of toast master. Mrs. L. J. Spaulding, hostess, was ably assisted in serving the guests by Mrs. Carrie S. Wilson, home demonstration agent of Alamance County

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OFFICE OF THE DEAN
MEMORANDUM TO

November 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Davis:

The following corrections should be made in the press report of my Statesboro address:

"The Negro has learned all that he knows of Western Civilization from the White man."

"In spite of difficulties Negroes love America and are loyal to the South."

Very truly yours,
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ASBURY PARK N J PRESS
SAT, OCTOBER 15 1938

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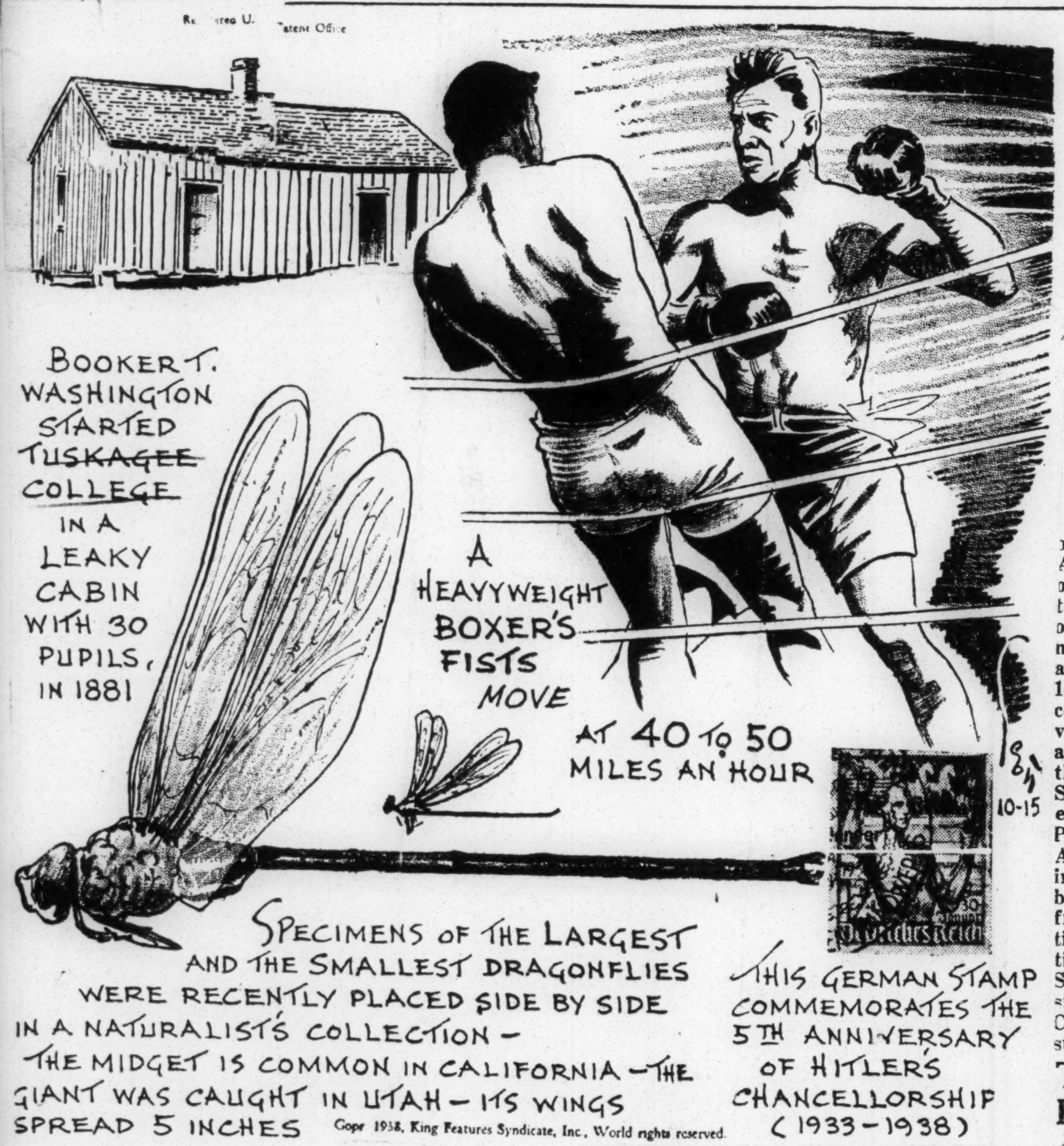
By R. J. Scott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MILLERTON, N. Y., NEWS
THURS AUGUST 11 1938 WEEKLY

Tuskegee Male Quintet To Give Concert Aug. 17

Famous Singers Will Present Negro Spirituals At Sharon Congregational Church Wednesday

The famous Tuskegee Institute Male Quintet will present a musical program at the First Congregational Church in Sharon next Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, at 8:15 o'clock. Their selections will include "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," "Ole Man River" and other favorite Negro melodies. These singers represent the famous Alabama institution for Negroes founded by the late Booker T. Washington.

The Tuskegee Institute Quintet is touring the East this summer, giving concerts in leading hotels and before important civic and religious groups. Besides their music they are carrying to the world the message of the scientific discoveries of George Washington Carver who for 40 years has been a noted Negro research chemist at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver has developed more than 100 commercial uses from the sweet potato, the peanut and the soy bean. He has extracted an oil from the peanut which he uses in curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis. His great ambition is to liberate the South from slavery to the one crop, cotton, by teaching the South the industrial possibilities of the common products of the Southern soil.

Rev. George D. Owen, pastor of the church, extends a cordial invitation to the music lovers of Sharon and vicinity to hear Negro spirituals by this group. A free-will offering will be lifted for the benefit of the work of the school.

My Day

BY
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Post
8-17-38
Birmingham Ala.

HYDE PARK, Tuesday.—I never mentioned, the other day, one of the most delightful things which has come my way this Summer. A quintet from the Tuskegee Institute had been singing across the river at Lake Mohonk and Lake Minnewaska, and they telephoned to inquire if they could come to sing for us. They arrived soon after luncheon and we all sat out on the lawn while they stood with their backs to the house and sang one Negro spiritual after another. Finally, at our request, they sang some of the more modern songs and ended with a comic number which brought forth peals of laughter.

We decided that they were the best quintet we had heard and that it was a joy to listen to people who were so beautifully trained and had such a natural gift. Afterwards, I was much interested in asking some of these young men what they were training themselves to do. Two are going into agriculture and plan to go back to their homes in the South where they will try to raise the standards on the farm so as to become successful farmers, instead of acheiving a meager living as in the past. One plans to be a teacher and another is studying theory of music and hopes to be both a music teacher and a composer.

The South has so many potential riches, but it always seems to me that many of its advantages go for nothing because of habits and customs which have grown up and been injurious to the land and people. The people who have been forced to the lowest standards of living and have a minimum of education and the lowest cash income are the Negroes and I think it has always been felt by the South that, in some mysterious way, this is an advantage. During the past few years some question has arisen in the minds of many Southern people as to whether a backward group is ever an advantage.

Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes and many other institutions with excellent training are making it possible for this colored group to change its conditions. It is a gradual change, but no less sure and it is felt that this will benefit the economic situation in the South as a whole.

My cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Forest Henderson, and their three children drove up from Greenwich, Conn., for lunch today and all were able to swim before they left a little after 4 o'clock.

Now a real Hudson River thunderstorm is upon us. It started with a wind that blew everything off the tables which was not actually weighted down. I found Miss Irene Orndorff, who has come to replace Miss Down, whom we saw regretfully go back to her home and her husband in Washington yesterday, gazing out of the window and saying: "This is the first storm I have seen on the Hudson River." evidently the shades of Henry Hudson and his men arose before her eyes. She is a great reader and I am sure is familiar with the legends of the Hudson River which we were told in our youth and which explain these sudden and violent storms.

POUGHKEEPSIE N Y EAGLE NEWS
SATURDAY AUGUST 13 1938

MRS. ROOSEVELT HEARS TUSKEGEE QUINTET SING

A private program was offered by the Tuskegee institute male quintet of Tuskegee, Ala., for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at her Hyde Park home yesterday afternoon. Negro spirituals and other songs comprised the program.

The quintet has been on a northern tour, having appeared in concerts at Lake Minnewaska and Lake Mohonk.

POUGHKEEPSIE N Y EVE STAR
FRIDAY AUGUST 12 1938

Mrs. Roosevelt Hears Tuskegee Singers

Southern Group Here on Tour

The Tuskegee institute male quintet from Alabama, one of the widely known vocal organizations of the Negro institute, presented a private program for Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt at her Hyde Park home at 2 o'clock this afternoon, singing a number of Negro spirituals and southern songs.

The group comprises Otis D Wright, first tenor, Charles Fox and Willis Brown, second tenors, Richard Montgomery, baritone, and Captain William E. Wiley, bass, and director Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary for the institute, is accompanist.

The quintet is on a northern tou and has been appearing in concert at Lake Minnewaska and Lake Mohonk. It departed from here for the Adirondacks. Mr. Chisholm, speaker for the group, talks on the work of the late Booker T. Washington, who established the institute, and carries the message of George Washington Carver, eminent southern scientist who has taught the south the industrial and economic possibilities from such crops as soy beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

Captain Wiley and Mr. Chisholm are graduates of the institute while the others are students.

Business Women of Tuskegee Take Trip to England

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Sept. 1 — Mrs. E. H. Gamlin proprietor of the Gamlin Grocery store, one of the oldest grocery businesses located at Tuskegee Institute, and Miss Albertine Johnson, secretary to Dr. E. H. Dibble manager, U. S. Veterans Facility Tuskegee, Alabama, sailed this week from New York on the Bremen for a vacation trip to England.

9-4-38

Mrs. Gamlin went to England to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. G. Errington Kerr, who have a residence at Chean Surrey, near London. Mrs Kerr was before her marriage Miss Gertrude Gamlin. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and of Fisk university. After her graduation from the university she served as secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association at Indianapolis.

Chicago, Ill.

Miss Johnson will make a study of Hospital Administration while abroad.

T. M. Campbell And Family Are Visitors Here

Daily World

Accompanied by his wife and three daughters, Mr. T. M. Campbell, field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was a visitor in the city Friday.

The occasion was a shopping tour for the feminine members of the Campbell family.

9-3-38

Miss Virginia Campbell, daughter of the agriculture expert, has been appointed physical education teacher at the David T. Howard Junior High School for the fall term, and plans were made for her location in the city.

Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Campbell, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, taught music and physical educaton at Washington school, Tuskegee for two summers and is a swimming protege of Coach Abbott.

Accompanying Virginia were her two sisters, Noel and Elizabeth and her mother, Mrs. Anna Campbell.

PITTSFIELD MASS EAGLE
SAT, AUGUST 20 1938

Tuskegee Quintet Will Sing Tomorrow

Negro Spirituals Will Be Presented at Methodist Church

The Tuskagee Institute Male Quintet will sing at the service tomorrow at 10.45, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

These singers represent the late Booker T. Washington. They have a national reputation for their interpretations of Negro spirituals. Last Monday they presented a program over a national radio hook-up.

Selections will include: "Steal Away to Jesus," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Deep River."

To Take Over New Duties At Tuskegee

9-10-38

CHATTANNOGA, Tenn., Sept. —(Special) — Accepting appointment as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Tuskegee Institute, W. E. Hogan, Director of Negro Vocational Training for the Chattanooga City Schools, has resigned that position and will report at Tuskegee immediately to take over the duties of his new post at the Institute where he will also serve as Assistant Chaplain.

Prior to taking a special course of study in Chicago last year, Hogan was Secretary of the James A. Henry Branch of the Y. M. C. A., located on East Ninth street here. On his return he was appointed Vocational Director. Under his leadership classes in service training of unskilled and semi-skilled mechanics were conducted for adults who were employed but who sought improvement in their respective fields of work. More than 350 were registered in these classes.

Hogan accepted the appointment at Tuskegee while at Northwestern university, where he has been studying for a Master's degree. He wired his resignation to City Education Commissioner T. H. McMillan.

Courier
9-20-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hears, Lauds Tuskegee Singers

Journal and Guide 9-3-38
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—The Tuskegee Institute Male Quintette, one of the widely known vocal organizations of the race, presented a private program for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a distinguished group of her friends at her Hyde Park home August 12, singing a number of Negro spirituals and Southern songs.

The group comprises Otis D. Wright, first tenor; Charles Fox and Willis M. Brown, second tenors; Richard Montgomery, baritone, and William E. Wiley, bass and director. Frank P. Chisolm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, is business manager for the quintette.

The quintette is on tour in the East and has been appearing in concerts at Lake Minnewaska and Lake Mohonk. From Lake Mohonk the quintette went to sing for Mrs. Roosevelt and her friends. It then departed for the Adirondack Mountains to fill a series of engagements.

Mr. Chisolm, speaker for the group, talks on the work and results of Tuskegee Institute, and with the quintette is carrying to the world the message of Dr. George Washington Carver, the eminent Negro research chemist who is teaching the South the industrial and economic possibilities of such crops as the peanut, the sweet potato and the soy bean.

Mr. Chisolm and Mr. Wiley are graduates of Tuskegee Institute while the other members of the group are studnts.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her column "My Day" conducted in the New York World-Telegram, had this to say concerning the singers:

"I never mentioned, the other day, one of the most delightful things which have come my way this summer. A quintet from the Tuskegee Institute had been singing across the river at Lake Mohank and Lake Minnewaska, and they telephoned to inquire if they could come to sing for us. They arrived soon after luncheon and we sat out on the lawn while they stood with their backs to the house and sang one Negro spiritual after another.

"Finally at our request, they sang some of the more modern songs and ended with a comic number which brought forth peals of laughter.

"We decided that they were the best quintet we had heard and that it was a joy to listen to people who were so beautifully trained and had such a natural gift. Afterward I was much interested in asking some of these young men what they were training themselves to do. Two are going into agriculture and plan to go back to their homes in the South, where they will try to raise the standards on the farm so as to become successful farmers instead of achieving only a meager living as in the past. One plans to be a teacher and another is studying theory of music and hopes to be both a music teacher and a composer.

"The South has so many potential riches, but it always seems to me that many of its advantages go for nothing because of habits and customs which have grown up and been injurious to the land and people.

"The people who have been forced to the lowest standards of living and have a minimum of education and the lowest cash income are the Negroes, and I think it has always been felt by the South that in some mysterious way, this is an advantage. During the last few years some question has arisen in the minds of many Southern people as to whether a backward group is ever an advantage.

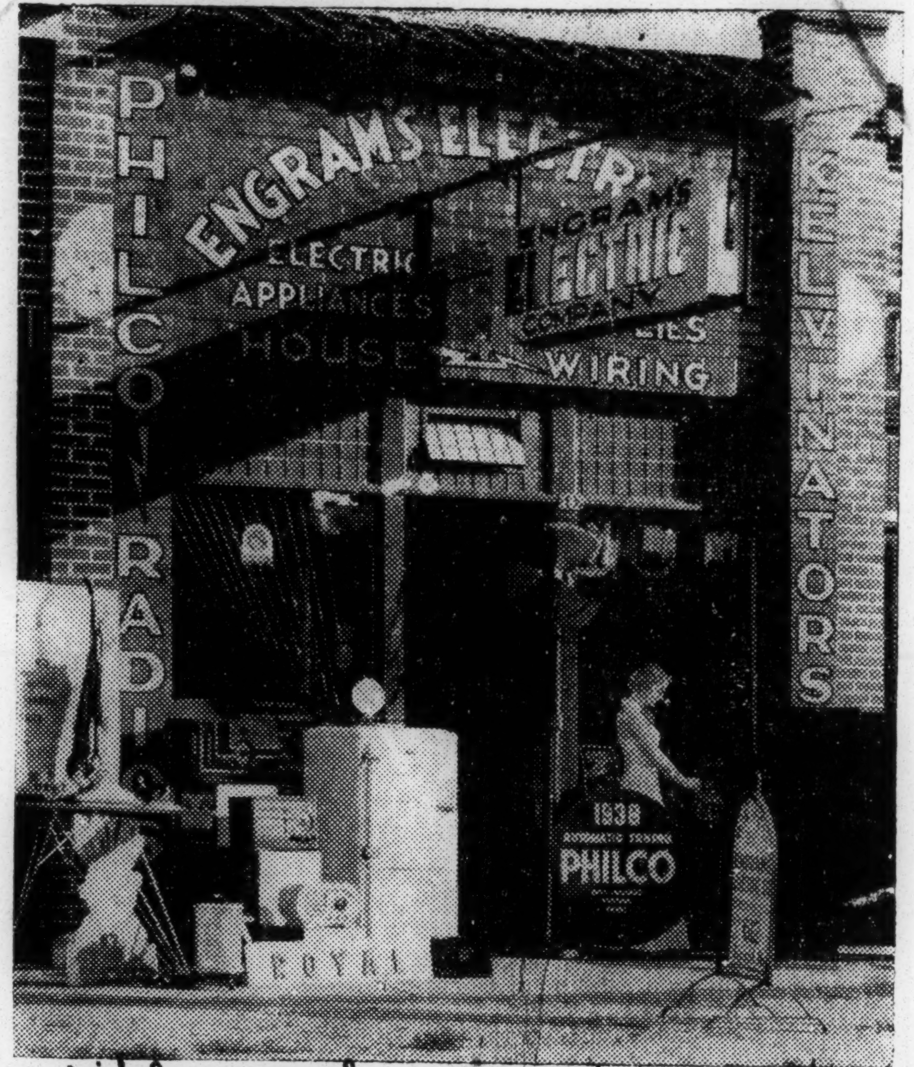
"Tuskegee and Hampton institutes and many other institutions with excellent training are making it possible for this colored group to change its conditions. It is a gradual change but no less sure, and it is felt that this will benefit the economic situation in the South as a whole."

NEWBURYPORT MASS NEWS
TUESDAY SEPT. 6 1938

TUSKEGEE QUINTET SINGS AT BELLEVILLE

Five colored youths, undergraduates of Tuskegee institute in Alabama. formed the quintet that provided special vocal selections at the morning service in Belleville Congregational church Sunday. The singers rendered nine numbers. Rev. J. William L. Graham preached the sermon of the day. The choir made its first appearance after the summer vacation.

Makes Use Of His B.S.



Daily World 10-7-38 Atlanta, Ga.

Many graduates who earn bachelor of science degrees, are puzzled about what field to enter later in life, but G. W. Engram of Daytona Beach, Fla., a '33 graduate of Tuskegee solved his own problem by opening this electrical appliance shop. He also teaches applied electricity at Bethune-Cookman college and the Campbell Street High School.

Education - 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

YONKERS N Y HER STATESMAN
MONDAY OCTOBER 3 1938

Woman's Forum

Here Is A Big Opportunity To Acquire Free Movies For Your Club

By **JOAN PARKS**

Why don't organized groups, holding regular meetings and constantly in need of programs, make additional use, this year, of the custom built programs available?

I have in mind, particularly, the movies that, free of charge, will be shown any place by the Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association. They surely carry messages and tell stories that every individual should know—particularly, I would say, mothers of children, or, in other words, parent-teacher groups, though the programs should have a great appeal to women's groups of any kind.

One of the pictures is a sound-slide on syphilis and is called "For All Our Sakes." It takes about 30 minutes to run. The others are on tuberculosis. These others can be shown only in places equipped with sound projectors. One of them "Let My People Live," dramatizes the aspects of tuberculosis as the disease affects the Negro race. It was filmed at Tuskegee Institute and features the famous Tuskegee choir of 100 voices. Rex Ingram, Negro actor, plays the leading role. "Behind the Shadows" also deals with tuberculosis and another, produced under the direction of the National Tuberculosis Association, deals with diagnostic procedures in connection with the disease. Each of these takes about 15 minutes.

The Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association will send Stephen Douglas of its staff to operate the machines and to answer any questions, while Dr. E. H. Marsh is also available for health talks to groups.

This is all a free service. Groups interested can call the Association at White Plains 1458 or can write for further information to the Association offices at 8 Church Street, White Plains.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 6, 1938

'n Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

In the development of educational facilities for the children of Alabama provision has been made for the Negroes through the establishment of public schools and colleges One of the notable institutions for higher education in the United States is Tuskegee Institute, but it is not the only one that has made a good record and continued operating through many years.

Talladega College, established in 1867, for Negro boys and girls, combines academic and theological education, domestic and manual training, and many of its students have gone out to useful lives.

The college was founded by the American Missionary Association and has been supported by private contributions throughout its existence. Originally located on an 800-acre tract of land at Talladega dormitories for both sexes, classrooms, chapel, music hall, industrial cottage for girls, shops and barns and other facilities were provided at the beginning. From time to time these have been added to until Talladega College is a well-equipped educational institution with a wide influence on its race in Alabama.

In addition to the usual courses taught in a college of this type, the curriculum includes theology, teacher training, music and bookkeeping, stenography and business management. It also encourages athletics.

Tuskegee Farm Project Okayed; Costs $100,000

Afro-American

RICHMOND — Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, en route from Washington, last week, declared that WPA officials have approved a $100,000 agricultural project at the institution.

10-13-38

He said the school needed an extension building for activities brought on by the crowded conditions in agriculture. The project was sponsored by the State of Alabama which will appropriate forty-five per cent of the amount.

Baltimore, Md.

Has New Program

The new training program for the hotel and food industry, which was endorsed by the Hotel Association has unlimited outlet for trained people, he stated.

The NYA has just offered fifty scholarships to students in that work, and the present enrollment has reached 100. The students receive a bachelor of science degree upon completion of the course in commerical dietetics.

About ninety-five per cent of the graduates in this course are placed after finishing school.

"With a definite officer who will get out and find jobs, students would be better placed," the school president said.

DEAN OF GIRLS

Miss Jane E. De Neal has been appointed dean of girls at Martin Luther Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. She is also the instructor in French, English and choral work.

10-22-38

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
December 31, 1938

Brunner Praises Tuskegee Institute

Prof. H. Emil Brunner, noted author and theologian of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, who is now a guest professor at Princeton University, was in Montgomery and Tuskegee yesterday. Following his visit to Tuskegee Institute in company with the Rev. I. W. Chalker, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, and his son, Dr. T. P. Chalker, Lakeland, Fla., Dr. Brunner was quoted as saying it was one of the greatest humanitarian institutions in the world.

In many ways, the noted theologian said, the work being done at Tuskegee parallels that of the great Zurich educator, Pestalozzi. He paid tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned Tuskegee chemist. "I was deeply impressed by his spirit," the visitor said after his chat with Dr. Carver.

Dr. Brunner stopped over here on a holiday trip through the South. He is author of many books published in seven languages. Several of the volumes published in German have been translated into English, including "Our Faith," "The Divine Imperative," "God and Man," "The Mediator," The Theology of Christ."

He is said to be a collaborator with the distinguished Karl Barth, whose transcendentalist theology has been regarded by some as revolutionary. The Hitler regime has met vigorous religious opposition because of its restrictions on publication of the works of both Barth and Brunner, Dr. Chalker, who is president of the Montgomery Ministerial Association, said.

Complete Arrangements For Tuskegee Concert

Tribune

1-5-39

Philadelphia, Pa.

Arrangements have been completed by the Tuskegee Alumni of Philadelphia and the M. M. Studios for the presentation of the First Annual Tuskegeean's Music Festival and Radio Revue at the Academy of Music on Christmas Monday evening, December 26th.

The Music Festival will introduce several leading musicians and radio-artists of the East and South. Immediately following the program will be a social ssession held in the Foyer of the Academy, featuring Harry Monroe's Orchestra, Wm. A. Cooley, Tiller Wheeler, Austin Loftland and several other radio artists.

Bishopville, S. C., Messenger
December 29, 1938

Booker T. Washington, III, grandson of the founder of the Tuskegee Institute, is now an instructor at the widely known Alabama educational institution for Negroes.

TUSKEGEE-WILBERFORCE GRID CLASSIC IS SETTING FOR MEMORABLE EVENTS OF CHICAGO

In Chicago, the annual grid classic has come to be much more than a mere football game, what with hundreds of visitors coming away from many sections of the country and scores of Chicago hostesses trying to outdo one another to entertain the guests. The schools also do their utmost to add to the gaiety and color of the occasion. Left: Miss Tuskegee, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, the Tuskegee mascot and Miss Classic. Top center: Officials of the visiting football teams are entertained by Ernie Henderson at his chicken shack. Bottom center: Drum majors and bandsmen. Right: Tuskegee band with mascot and five drum majors visit Mayor Kelly at City Hall.

Courier 10-22-38
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education – 1938
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Grad Gets Position

Daily World

G. W. ENGRAM

E. A. Crane, owner and manager of the Ritz Theater in Daytona Beach, Florida having failed to locate a Negro operator to operate his theater, was finally successful in securing one in the person of G. W. Engram who was recommended by Tuskegee Institute in September of 1933 to fill that position.

10-3-38

Mr. Engram passed the examination in Jacksonville with the average of 85 percent and was licensed to work in Jacksonville.

Atlanta, Ga.

He passed an examination in Daytona Beach for Electrical Contracting, and decided to open business for himself, rather than operate the sound equipment, thereby he beame the only Negro contractor as well as the first licensed electrical contractor in the city.

He taught applied electricity at Bethune-Cookman College and at the Campbell Street High School, proving to be an expert in his field and an asset to the Negro race.

The Engram's Electric Co. sells Kelvinators, Irons, Radios, Fans, Lamps, Vacuum Cleaners and Air Conditioning equipment.

For recreation, Mr. G. W. Engram, president of the company, plays basketball and tennis. He is coach of the city basketball teams, President of the Daytona Beach Tennis Club, secretary of the Florida Tennis Association and affiliated with the American Tennis Association, and a number of the Florida Recreation Association.

Dr. Moton Booker T.s Choice

(By Davis Lee, Publisher)

Wilmington, N. C.—If Booker T. Washington had lived to retire as head of Tuskegee, he would have recommended Dr Moton as his successor, Dr. R R. Taylor, who was vice president of Tuskegee, said in an interview here today.

Journal

Dr. Taylor who went to Tuskegee in 1892 as architect was forced to retire five years ago because of ill health. Asked how he met Mr. Washington, the veteran architect said when he graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology he obtained a job taking care of the mechanical work at a large hotel in Massachusetts. Doctrip to Massachusetts, in an eftor Washington heard about him being there and made the fort to persuade him to come to Tuskegee. Dr. Taylor wasn't interested in schoo work and of ofcourse didn't accept the offer Dr. Washington made two or three more trips which were unsuccessful.

At the time, Dr. Taylor said he had been offered a number of school jobs, but just wasn't interested in school work and had planned to go to Seattle. However, his mother took sick and he came home to look after her. While there he decided to take a run down to Tuskegee. Dr. Washington and the young architect be outlined his building program came interested.

In addition to becoming the architect for the school, Dr. Taylor became mechanical director and industrial supervisor. His work was so successful that he was made vice principal.

10-1-38

Whie at Tuskegee, he developed the campus, laid out the roads, locate dthe buildings, and did all of the designing and construction of the roads, located the buildings.

Dr. Taylor said that Dr. Carver came to Tuskegee about the same time that he did. However, the noted scientist came to teach agriculture but was a disappointment to Dr. Washington and himself. Dr. Carver appeared so impractical, the retired architect said, they later discovered that he was purely a scientist and not an agriculturist.

Va.

In referring to Booker T Washington's work at Tuskegee, Dr. Taylor compared him with Christ. "Dr. Washington carried the work to a certain place. When he died his work was finished. It needed younger persons to carry it further. Neither Dr. Washington or myself could fit into the program at Tuskegee now."

Dr. Taylor believes that Tuskegee has made a distinct contribution to the community and has influenced better living conditions for colored residents.

Because of his work at Tuskegee, in 1929 Dr. Taylor was invited by the Liberian Committee on Education, and the Secretary of Liberia Education to go to that country and select the land and design buildings for an industrial school modeled after Tuskegee. A 1,000 acre plot had been appropriated by the government for this school—the land to be selected anywhere Dr. Taylor decided. The site was selected at Kakata, Liberia, about 40 miles from Monrovia.

The buildings were designed, courses of study in industrial work suggested and the work started. Some of the buildings have already been by Mrs. Taylor. They spent completed.

Dr. Taylor was accompanied two months in Africa visiting various colonies.

Tuskegee's retired vice-president is a native of Wilmington, N. C., as is Mrs. Taylor. They recently returned to this recently returned to this city and bought a home. A few months ago the Taylors purchased several acres of land on Ocean Echo near the Atlantic Ocean. They cleared the land and built one of the most beautiful summer homes in this section with a pier that extends some several hundred feet into the river. The doctor has several boats, and spends most of his time fishing. This interview took place at Ocean Echo, his summer home.

Davis Succeeds Dr. Work at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)—Ralph N. Davis has succeeded Monroe N. Work as director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work, famous as a sociologist andeditor of the Negro year book, voluntarily requested retirement having reached the required number of years in service as well as age.

10-15-38

Va.

Mr. Davis has been for many years assistant to Dr. Work. He returne dto Tuskegee this fall after spending 18 months in graduate study at the University of Chicago where he is completing work for his doctorate.

At Work

Miss Ethel Banks, sophomore at work in the ceramic department of Tuskegee Institute. She is one of the student assistants to Isaac Hathaway, head of the department.

11-15-38

A partial list of articles produced in the department include: plates, cups, saucers, vases, lamps, toys, marbles, buttons of every description, and color, inkwells, jewelry boxes, paper weights, and book ends.

Va.

Ralph N. Davis Gets High Post

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Oct. 12—Ralph N. Davis has succeeded Monroe N. Work as director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work, famous as a sociologist and editor of the Negro year book voluntarily requested retirement having reached the required number of years in service as well as age.

10-15-38

It is understood that Mr. Work will utilize his freedom from routine responsibility to engage more fully into research here.

Mr. Davis has been for many years assistant to Dr. Work. He returned to Tuskegee this fall after spending 18 months in graduate study at the University of Chicago where he is completing work for his doctorate. This thesis is based upon study of the Negro newspaper.

TUSKEGEE'S FIRST LADY

Age 10-16-38

TUSKEGEE'S FIRST LADY, Mrs. F. D. Patterson, who with her husband, President F. D. Patterson, will lead a delegation of Tuskegee Tans to the gridiron battle between Tuskegee's Golden Tigers and Wilberforce's Bulldogs at Soldier Field Friday night at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Patterson is the daughter of the Institute's former president, Robert R. Moton.

Chicago Bee

Science Teachers To Meet In Tuskegee

Journal and Guide

10-22-38

Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Negro science teachers in colleges and high schools over the state of Alabama will gather at Tuskegee Institute, October 28 and 29 for the annual fall meeting, according to announcement of R. E. Tisdale, corresponding secretary of the Alabama Association of Science Teachers.

The organization, now in its second year, grew out of the recognition on the part of the teachers for the need of a more meaningful program in science instruction for Negro boys and girls. Looming large among the obstacles to such a program was the lack of funds for adequate laboratory facilities. This lack was a serious drawback to urban and rural teachers alike.

Practical aids in the solution of this problem have been demonstrated by Mr. Thomas H. McCormick, teacher of physics, school of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute through an exhibit of "Class-room made" equipment for teaching the fundamentals of physics as related to the students environment.

Professor H. L. Van Dyke, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama, president of the association has worked out a program for the meeting at Tuskegee October 28, 1938.

Girl From Union Springs Making Blase Old Broadway Take Notice

Well-Earned Fame Comes To Helen Claire In "Kiss The Boys Goodbye"

BY MARK BARRON

News

10-26-38

Birmingham

Ala

HELEN CLAIRE

NEW YORK—(AP)—Helen Claire basks in fame on Broadway but this soft spoken blond Alabama actress can look back today and remark that critics were a powerful long time finding out she was good. For eight years she has been trying to win footlight fame and now she has it in the new Broadway comedy hit, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

The New York critics were unanimous that she "shines brilliantly" and it is a noteworthy feat, indeed, to get all the critics to agree.

In this play, a subtle satirical farce about the Hollywood search for someone to play the role of Scarlett O'Hara, Miss Claire changes from the mood of honeysuckle to spitfire as the lecherous movie director attempts to rob her of her honor.

Miss Claire, born in Union Springs, Ala., couldn't have been better type cast but she won this role probably because she did what so many young actresses should do—but, they seldom do. She decided that actresses are not just born, that you have to learn to be one just as you have to learn any other trade.

So, after weathering a series of early rebuffs around Broadway casting offices, she went to Cincinnati where she spent a year playing stock with the Stuart Walker players.

Credit To Walker

"I give Mr. Walker a great deal of credit for what I know about acting," she said. "I think his method of making young actors think things out for themselves is so much more beneficial than blueprint direction."

As soon as she had this stock training, she came back to Broadway, and found her first opportunity as a radio and newsreel commentator on fashions. She still holds those jobs in addition to being "Cindy Lou."

Now, after those early years of Broadway struggle, Miss Claire lives in a penthouse near the Hudson River with her mother and her Negro maid, Magnolia.

Magnolia comes from Miss Claire's home town and she went to Tuskegee Institute.

There has been a great deal of talk and reports that Miss Claire was tested for the part of Scarlett O'Hara, the very role that she so devastatingly burlesques in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." That report isn't true, Miss Claire corrects. She was called for an audition of the role, but her radio engagements had her so engaged at that moment that, when she finally found time to do it, the movie company had moved on, and is still moving on, to other tests.

Good Memory

Fortunately for Miss Claire, Brock Pemberton, who produced "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," has a good memory. He saw her play a small role two years ago and when he read the Clare Boothe comedy, he instantly remembered her and thought she might be good as "Cindy Lou." He sent for her just as he sent for about four dozen other actresses and they all had to read in competition with one another. Miss Claire won the part, at last really established herself as one of Broadway's leading actresses, and, being a smart young woman, decided she would cling on to those newsreel and radio jobs that had been sustaining her, her mother and Magnolia during the years when the theatrical producers would not recognize her talent.

"A job in hand is worth two in a bush," Miss Claire philosophized, "and three jobs in one hand are worth the whole bush."

Education – 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

6

A RACE ADVANCES

Within less than a week, more than half a dozen stories have appeared in the news columns of the Georgia press which reflect the contributions of the negro race to the advancement of their own people and of the south. Much of this has stemmed from the dreams and accomplishments of one man—Booker T. Washington. The work of the many who have followed in his footsteps has builded an ever-growing monument to this leader of his race.

The Urban League column last Sunday revealed the discovery at Tuskegee Institute of a new method of preparing sassafras tea, which preliminary sales efforts indicate will lead to renewed popularity of the product. This flaked and shredded preparation already is giving employment to more than 30 persons at the institute with the growth of which Washington was so intimately associated. It is enlightening to see that the developer of this product, Harry Simms, credits his initiative in research to the admonition of his teacher, that his students "take the common things of life and make an uncommon application of them."

At West Point, Ga., Dr. George W. Carver, negro scientist whose 42 years of research at the institute has meant untold future riches to the south, will address a joint meeting of the Chattahoochee Valley Lions Club and the Rotary Club there next week. He will outline possibilities of crops for new industrial uses. He speaks with an authority probably unequaled in the south. From his laboratories have come dyes, breakfast foods, soap and toilet articles derived from the peanut; flour hailed as a substitute for wheat flour; synthetic rubber, tapioca and starches from the sweet potato; others from the common weeds and fibrous grasses.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, told the Atlanta Optimist Club the negro race "has made rapid gains—more rapid, it has been said, than that of any similar group in an equal time." Illiteracy, to quote but one of his examples, has dropped in 70 years from 90 to 16 per cent. Still too high a figure, but this is, happily, a condition of which the south is cognizant and which can be remedied.

Another outstanding contribution to civic life is found in the announcement of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Atlanta that the negro community will band together in efforts to clean up the city. Not only will co-operation be forthcoming during the official week of the drive, but it is planned to continue the work for several weeks beyond the official period in an effort to "make cleanliness a habit."

Such instances speak for themselves. The negro has for years made, in a quiet manner, distinct contributions to the growth of the south. His work has been an integral part of progress. It can be seen in the great University center which has grown in Atlanta, in the educational advances made generally. Over all looms the figure of modest Booker T. Washington, who lives on in the deeds of his associates and students.

Atlanta Constitution
3-11-38

TUSKEGEE IS HOST TO 1400 ALABAMA CHILDREN FOR DAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE March 4—The twenty-fourth annual boys' day celebration was observed here Tuesday with Tuskegee Institute serving as host to more than 1,400 boys from the 62 schools of Macon county.

Music interspersed a program of demonstrations by pupils of the New Rising Star school, Lewis Adams school, Washington public school, Tuskegee; Macon County Training school, Chambliss Children's house, and the Cotton Valley school, in which the lives of George Washington, Booker T. Washington, Abraham Lincoln and other distinguished Americans were eulogized.

Among the highlights of the day's session were the addresses by Supt. W. B. Riley, of the Macon county school; Mrs. Hubert Davis, attendance officer, Macon county schools and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute.

The morning session closed with a spelling contest in which representatives from the 62 county schools participated. The spelling championship went to the Magnolia school when Lafayette Renfro, sixth grade pupil, won, after his opponent was tripped on the word "weird." Daniel Miller of the New Rising Star school won second place; Warner Kennedy, Chambliss Children's house, stood third, and Clinton Wodall, of Brownville No. 1, was fourth.

Lee A. Jones, supervisor of Macon county Race schools, made the arrangements and handled the numerous details in connection with the boys' day program.

Defender
3-5-38
Chicago Ill

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 9, 1938

Tuskegee Choir Will Give Magnificent Sponsored Concert

Unusual interest attaches to the appearance in Montgomery of the Tuskegee Choir, on Thursday evening, March 24, at the City Auditorium.

The concert will be sponsored by the large and influential group comprising the membership of Woman's Auxiliary of the First Methodist Church and proceeds will be applied to the building fund of the Church and to the Agricultural Building in Tuskegee.

Mrs. Juliet Sellers Bricken is general chairman of the committee having charge of arrangements for the concert.

The Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices is the largest touring chorus in America.

Its concert debut was made at the unforgettable opening of Radio City in New York, a few years ago.

The renditions of the famous Negro spirituals thrilled the first night audience of nearly seven thousand, the audience including distinguished visitors, world renowned stage personalities, who filled the world's largest theater.

The choir's instantaneous success on that opening night resulted in the young singers being retained for four weeks at Radio City Music Hall. This engagement was followed by a concert at Carnegie Hall.

William L. Dawson, director of the Choir, is a composer and his symphony, the first ever written based entirely on Negro themes, is now in the hands of Leopold Stokowsky, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, for presentation in the early part of the coming season.

The program of the Choir is a presentation of Negro spirituals marked by the preservation of the unique Negro musical idiom. The conductor's dramatic arrangements of the more popular spirituals, for concert performance, have won widespread praise from music critics.

Besides the presentation of Negro folk music the choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the more formal choral arrangements of other Negro composers, along with the works of the great masters, Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy and also the folksongs of many nations.

It has been said that the Tuskegee Choir is probably the finest voice ensemble in the world today.

Stirling Bowen, in the Wall Street Journal, makes this comment on the directing of William L. Dawson: "In his style of directing William L. Dawson is partly prophet, partly plain old-fashioned deacon. With the aid of his strong and marvellously expressive hands he delivers a sermon in pantomime, with every number.

It is this program, by this highly trained ensemble of extraordinary talent that the Montgomery audience will have the privilege of hearing on March 24.

Nashville Tenn Banner
March 11, 1938

Ford's Visit to Tuskegee Stirs Talk of Endowment

Tuskegee, Ala., March 11—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, world's largest Negro institution of higher learning, buzzed today with comment on the visit of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer and the latest of a long line of outstanding citizens to visit the college and its famous scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

Ford came here as secretly as possible yesterday from his diversified farm project at Ways, Ga., but whether he left with intentions of endowing the college, as have many others, remains undisclosed.

The industrialist, of modest parentage, came to see Dr. Carver, born in slavery. Both are devoting their latter years to improving the economic standard of the Southern planter.

A year ago Carver marveled at the steel and brick of Ford's Dearborn, Mich., factories as a delegate to the National Farm Chermurgic Council. Yesterday it was the industrialist's time to marvel as he viewed exhibits showing how imitation marble could be made from wood shavings, paints from cow dung and clay, wood-like plastic from peanuts.

Ford's visit was a hurried one, in which he had no time to grant newspaper interviews because of a "hard day," but he spent more than half an hour listening to a personal concert given by Tuskegee's 100-voiced choir, recruited from the cotton fields, the ranks of common labor, the state's corps of bell hops and other professions.

"It's marvelous," said Ford. "The greatest choir I ever heard."

Two exhibits in Carver Memorial Museum, established last year as Dr. Carver completed forty years as chief of Tuskegee research and experiment, apparently attracted Ford.

They were the peanut plastics, because Ford uses a soybean plastic for horn buttons, coil boxes and gear-shift knobs, and that of ten different grades of peanut oils Carver has developed for after treatment of infantile paralysis.

Dr. Carver, black, full of years and bent, also showed Ford some of his paintings—landscapes done in "Curtis Brown," made by him and his assistant, A. W. Curtis, from the magnolia cone, the osage and orange, banana skins, and coffee grounds.

Dr. Carver, his shrill voice and humble frame, attracted almost as many handshakers as did Ford, as word spread they were making a personal tour of the campus.

A year ago Dr. Carver told an audience, commemorating his "forty years of creative research," that "the things not done are the things worth while." Today he went back to his modest laboratory; Ford to his model farm community.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 15, 1938

TUSKEGEE CLUB TO SING HERE

Choir Of 100 Voices To Be Heard At High School Friday, March 25

Under the sponsorship of the Columbus Exchange club, the great Tuskegee choir of 100 voices, which comes to this city Friday evening, March 25, will be heard at the High school auditorium.

There will be enough variety in the program to satisfy the most discriminating in musical knowledge, and those who attend the occasion will be treated to a rare "festival of music."

Those who have listened to the choir, both on the concert stage and on the air, have expressed deep appreciation for the programs, which have been arranged to satisfy various types and temperaments.

William L. Dawson, the conductor of the choir, is a musician of outstanding ability and he has been acclaimed one of the most popular conductors in musical circles. He was born in Anniston, Alabama, and ran away from home because his father did not like the idea of his son's being exposed to education. The boy entered Tuskegee Institute and did all sorts of hard labor until he won his assignment as office boy for the band director. From then on the career of William L. Dawson reads like a Horatio Alger story. Dawson became a member of the band and orchestra and before he was graduated he had reached the topmost round in the field of music at the Institute and had composed several musical selections of considerable merit. He rounded out his musical training in the best institutions in this country, and when Jennie C. Lee, his former teacher, was retired, he was called back to his Alma Mater to take charge of the choir in which he had once sung as a student. The Tuskegee school of music director is now regarded as one of the leading choir conductors in this country.

The group of young boys and girls who respond to his baton are students taken from all classes in the Institute, many without previous training, but who have voices of good quality and tone, which respond to the careful training given them by Conductor Dawson.

Lanett, Ala. Times
March 23, 1938

Negro Educators Visit Lanier High School In Lanett

The Tuskegee guests of the Lions club last Wednesday at the General Tyler hotel made a brief visit to the Lanier high school before leaving for Tuskegee.

Principal R. B. Dallas requested T. H. Kirby, superintendent of the Lanett city schools, to introduce Dr. F. D. Patterson, the president of Tuskegee Institute. After Dr. Patterson had spoken in glowing terms concerning the fine educational facilities that the school system afforded for the training of negro youth of Lanett, he introduced Dr. George Washington Carver, negro chemist of Tuskegee, to make the major contribution to the assembly. Dr. Carver quite effectively advised his audience to learn of the things about them.

The Tuskegee quartet sang three numbers to the delight of the audience.

Tuskegee Institute Choir To Again Give Sponsored Concert

4-3-38
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee announces that the women of the First Methodist Church will again sponsor a concert given by Tuskegee Choir.

The concert on March 24 was such an outstanding success that in response to a wide request, the event will be repeated and on April 14, at 8:15 in the evening, the great choir, of 100 voices will again be heard at the City Auditorium.

Prof. W. L. Dawson, director of the choir, suggests that the next program be built around requests for selections.

Some who attend will want to hear a certain spiritual, others will want, perhaps, a marching song; others, it may be would love to hear a selection from the opera. These requests are to be sent to Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, at her home at 136 Magnolia Curve. Montgomerians are still under the spell of the concert given on March 24, and doubtless there will be many selections mentioned as old favorites in this selected program.

Education — 1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

Chefs School

To Teach Chefs

Defender
4-30-38
Chicago Ill.

ROBERT SPICELY

Philadelphia expert in the culinary art who has broiled steaks for leading radio and movie stars will be instructor in the summer short course for in-service chefs and cooks at Tuskegee Institute June 10 to August 20.

Savannah, Ga., Press
June 16, 1938

GIVENS TO GIVE INSTRUCTION TUSKEGEE

T38

De Soto Hotel Head Waiter to Be at Washington School.

A. S. Givens, head waiter of the Hotel De Soto, will leave tomorrow for Alabama, where he will teach a special summer course in commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute.

Charles G. Day, vice president and manager of the Hotel De Soto, announced he had given his head waiter a leave of absence for the perior of the summer course at Tuskegee. Givens is to return about August 1.

His course, which is one of the practical ones of the school founded by Booker T. Washington, will be in the colored college's school of service and will be one of general value to cooks, waiters, head waitres and others connected with restaurant and hotel dining service. The chef with whom he will be associated in instructing the course comes from one of the leading Philadelphia hotels. Givens is a native of Aiken and was graduated from Claflin College, Orangeburg. He served in the finest hotels all over the country before coming to the De Soto about a year ago.

Alabama Hotelmen To Greet Boomer

Advertiser
10-27-38
Atlanta Ga.

A group of Alabama hotel managers will join Lucius M. Boomer managing director of the Waldorf-Astoria of New York City, at Tuskegee Monday for an inspection of the Institute's cooking school. Mr. Boomer is scheduled to leave New York by plane Sunday morning and to spend the following day at Tuskegee Institute.

The cooking school was established three years ago at the request of the Alabama Hotel Association. Students who entered the first year will complete their four-year course in 1940. Local hotel men said jobs await negroes who receive their cooking training at Tuskegee, with the Pullman Company especially eager to employ them.

In addition to the four-year course in cooking, Tuskegee gives a special in-service course every Summer for those who cannot attend the regular term. A number of the hotels over the State were reported to have sent cooks to Tuskegee this past Summer.

The Montgomery party to meet Mr. Boomer Monday is as follows: Leon Loeb, president of the Alabama Hotel Association and manager of the Greystone; Frank Buford, secretary of the State Association and manager of the Exchange; W. H. Moore, manager of the Jefferson Davis; Billy Moffat, manager of the Gay-Teague; Floyd Goolsby, manager, and N. J. Bell, Jr., of the Whitley.

Birmingham will be represented by Frank Hurley, president of the local association; Burt Orndorf, Tutwiler; Frank Woods, Redmont; E. E. Gambill, Bankhead, and Jesse Whatley, Thomas Jefferson Hotel.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
October 31, 1938

Tuskegee Cooks

(Tuscaloosa News)

Lucius M. Boomer, managing director of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, will come South next week for an inspection of the cooking school at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Boomer will be joined on the Tuskegee trip by a group of Alabama hotel men.

This cooking school was established three years ago at the request of the Alabama Hotel Association, and students who entered the first year will complete their four-year course in 1940. It is easy, therefore, to understand why hotel men all over the country are so anxiously awaiting the graduation of these first Tuskegee-trained cooks, and why such concerns as the Pullman Company are eager to grab them up.

Regardless of race, creed, color, sex or degree of servitude, a good cook is one of nature's noblemen—or noblewomen, as the case may be—and we do not think that we are exaggerating matters when we predict that the first batch of Tuskegee-trained cooks, coming out of college walls in 1940, will have as much effect upon the future course of this country as the presidential election of the same year. We have learned to expect anything in politics, the good as well as the atrocious, but we have not yet become inured to bad food, and nothing is so likely to assure the future happiness of this country, nothing so likely to soften the hearts of our people and ease their outlook on life as a parcel of first-rate cooks highly versed in the preparation of tempting viands.

Richmond, Va., News Leader
October 24, 1938

NEGROES' OPPORTUNITY.

4

The new program at Tuskegee, which JOHN R. PATTERSON has been explaining for some days in Richmond, is a most intelligent effort to capitalize the Negro's tested aptitude for cooking and thereby to give him a profitable new career.

At a time when cruel economic competition seems to leave the intelligent Negro no middle ground between common labor on the one hand and over-crowded professions on the other, a door of opportunity is opened. Foreign chefs no longer come to America in wonted numbers. Hotels, clubs and restaurants can procure an abundance of qualified "second cooks," but they face a definite shortage of chefs and kitchen managers.

Sensing this fact, Tuskegee since 1936 has sought to bring to the Institute young Negroes who have had some experience in dining room or kitchen and wish to equip themselves for advancement. Forty students took the Tuskegee course in "commercial diatetics" during 1936. This year the enrollment is 160. Ambitious students can supplement the course in diatetics with other work at Tuskegee that will lead to the B. S. degree.

The pay of a qualified chef-cook of the type Tuskegee can train at this time is twice that of the average Negro school teacher and more than the net income of the average Negro in the professions. Virtually all the graduates can find immediate and respected employment. The more diligent of them will rise quickly to be head men in hotel kitchens. For the Negro who is willing to forego short hours for a few years, in order to assure himself permanent and well-remunerated work, there is no equal opportunity in the South today.

Greensboro, N.C. News

TUESDAY OCTOBER 25 1938

Opportunity For Negroes.

For the last several days John R. Patterson has been explaining in Richmond, Va., a new program of the Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, which apparently constitutes a wise and intelligent effort to capitalize the negro's demonstrated aptitude for cooking in a way that will enable him to enter a new and profitable career.

Says the Richmond News-Leader: "At a time when cruel economic competition seems to leave the intelligent negro no middle ground between common labor on the one hand and over-crowded professions on the other, a door of opportunity is opened." The Richmond paper points out that foreign chefs no longer come to America in wonted numbers; that our hotels, clubs and restaurants can procure an abundance of qualified "second cooks," but they face a definite shortage of chefs and kitchen managers.

Sensing and appreciating these facts, Tuskegee since 1936 has sought to bring to the Institute young negroes who have some experience in dining room or kitchen and wish to equip themselves for advancement. In 1936 the number of students taking the course in "commercial dietetics" was 40, and this year the enrollment in that course is 160. It is explained that ambitious students can supplement the course in dietetics with other work at the Institute that will lead to the B. S. degree.

It would appear that a great opportunity is thus opened for the negro who is willing to study and work hard for a few years to assure himself permanent and well-remunerated work, for as the News-Leader further remarks: "The pay of a qualified chef-cook of the type Tuskegee can train at this time is twice that of the average negro school teacher and more than the net income of the average negro in the professions. Virtually all of the graduates can find immediate and respected employment. The more diligent of them will rise quickly to head men in hotel kitchens."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
October 21, 1938

Cooks Study At Tuskegee

Negro School Holds Course in Dietetics

8

Famous Southern cooking, developed largely by the skill of Negro cooks, is now being made into an exact science at Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro school at Tuskegee, Ala.

There, Negro culinary experts have been gathered, their kitchen art has been pooled, and a course of instruction which teaches Negroes the fine points of Southern cooking—the mention of which causes mouths to water all over the world—has been established.

Today a representative of Tuskegee Institute was in Richmond to interest hotel managers in sending their promising waiters and chefs to the school and to interest Negroes to take the course—called commercial dietetics—as their college major.

The representative, John R. Patterson, circulation manager of Service, Tuskegee Institute magazine, will remain here until Monday, talking with hotel men and interested Negroes.

"We at the institute," he said, "have become convinced that a wide field is open for Negroes in the kitchens of hotels and institutions. This course offers them an excellent opportunity to become proficient and to get ahead in this field."

Richmond, he pointed out, has already contributed to the commercial dietetics program.

In 1937, Robert Booker, head waiter at the Hotel John Marshall, instructed in a summer course of table waiting at Tuskegee. Another head waiter, well-known William Rush, of the Commonwealth ub, has helped by arousing interest in Richmond in the course.

The course at Tuskegee is a four-year one, leading to a B. S. degree and the designation of chef-cook for the graduates. Instruction is given in quantity cooking, institutional buying, meat cutting, vegetable preparation, pastry preparation, palatability of service, table service, hygiene and other phases of dietetics. In addition, the courses in liberal arts and the sciences are given.

In addition to the winter school there are summer courses, to which many hotels have sent employes for instruction.

The commercial dietetics course was inaugurated in 1936 with forty students. The enrollment has increased to 160 this session.

Roanoke, Va., World News
October 31, 1938

A Negro Opportunity

Speaking in Richmond last week, John R. Patterson outlined a new program of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which seeks to capitalize the Negro's well-known aptitude for cooking in a way that will open to him a new and profitable career. As explained by the *Richmond News Leader:* "At a time when cruel economic competition seems to leave the intelligent Negro no middle ground between common labor on the one hand and over-crowded professions on the other, a door of opportunity is opened.

It is explained that foreign chefs no longer come to this country in large numbers, not only because of immigration restrictions, but because many Americans have tired of foreign culinary methods and demand food with an indigenous flavor. Hotels, clubs and restaurants can secure an abundant supply of handy "second cooks," but are facing a definite shortage of competent chefs and kitchen managers.

Tuskegee saw this opportunity several years ago, and has been developing its courses. Since 1936, it has been seeking to bring to the Institute capable young Negroes, high school graduates, with some experience in food preparation, who wish to equip themselves for advancement. In 1936, the number of students taking the course in "commercial dietetics" was 40. This year the enrollment in that course is 160. Ambitious students can supplement the course in dietetics with other work of the Institute that will lead to the Bachelor of Science degree. It is the belief of the Tuskegee management that there is a great opportunity for the intelligent Negro, willing to prepare himself for a definite profession by some years of concentrated study, and that it will lead to permanent and well remunerated work.

The *News Leader* goes on to explain: "The pay of a qualified chef—cook of the type Tuskegee can train at this time is twice that of the average Negro school teacher, and more than the average net income of the average Negro in the professions. Virtually all of the graduates can find immediate and respected employment. The more diligent of them will rise quickly to head men in hotel kitchens."

Courses in home economics have been greatly improved in recent years at the Addison High School for Roanoke Negroes, as they have been at the Jefferson Senior High School for white pupils. The Tuskegee program looks to the opening up of a real profession, with professional standards of pay. Isn't there room right here in Roanoke for trained housekeepers and kitchen experts who could demand compensation in keeping with their expert knowledge and specialized training?

The untrained household worker gets pitifully poor wages as a rule. Is there room for really trained household workers, at pay commensurate with training and ability?

ROANOKE VA WORLD NEWS
MONDAY OCTOBER 31 1938

A Negro Opportunity

Speaking in Richmond last week, John R. Patterson outlined a new program of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which seeks to capitalize the Negro's well-known aptitude for cooking in a way that will open to him a new and profitable career. As explained by the *Richmond News Leader:* "At a time when cruel economic competition seems to leave the intelligent Negro no middle ground between common labor on the one hand and over-crowded professions on the other, a door of opportunity is opened.

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Commercial Dietetics- (chef school.)

Education-1938

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Hotel Leader Visits Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 26.—(AP)—Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association, led an inspection today of Tuskegee Institute's two-year-old program of training cooks and food-service personnel for hotel and institutional positions.

The Institute, world's largest negro college, has more than 100 students enrolled in its commercial dietetics course, studying everything from harmonizing salad colors to measuring butterfat content of milk and making dishes.

Many of the students are given semi-practical training in the Institute's huge cafeteria and kitchen, which feed approximately 1,700 students daily.

"I am very much impressed," Green, a New York operator, told Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president. "The course should be of great benefit to the students and to the hotel operators. It will meet a great need, particularly in the South."

The course is carried through the school kitchens, through its domestic science classes, its storage rooms, its dairying facilities, and into sanitation instructions.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
October 31, 1938

INSPECTION SLATED

Hotel Executive To Inspect Tuskegee's School For Training Chefs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala Oct. 30—(AP)—Officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced Sunday night Lucius Boomer, New York City hotel executive would inspect the school's course fo training hotel chefs Monday.

He plans to fly from New York to Montgomery, where he will be met by F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee's president, and taken by automobile to the school.

Officials said Boomer would be joined here by a party of hotel officials from Montgomery, Birmingham and Atlanta.

Chattanooga Tenn., Daily Times
October 31, 1938

HOTEL MAN TO INSPECT TUSKEGEE 'CHEF SCHOOL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct 30 (AP).—Officials of Tuskegee Norma and Industrial institute announced tonight Lucuis Boomer, New York City hotel executive, would inspect the school's course for training hotel chefs tomorrow.

He plans to fly from New York to Montgomery, Ala., where he will be met by F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee's president, and taken by automobile to the school.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S
OCT. 25, 1938 O29

Eastern Hotel Executive ~~To Visit~~ Cooks' School

Billy Moffat, Montgomery hotel manager said yesterday Lucius Boomer, managing director of New York's Waldorf-Astoria would visit Tuskegee Institute's School for ~~Cooks and Chefs Oct. 31.~~

Moffat said a group headed by Leon Loeb, Montgomery, president of the Alabama Hotel Association, and Frank Hurley, president of the Birmingham Hotel Men's Association, would meet Boomer at Tuskegee.

The institute will entertain them at a luncheon.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD
OCT. 25, 1938 O28

HOTEL MEN TO VISIT

Group To View Tuskegee School For Cooks And Chefs

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24—(AP)—Billy Moffat, Montgomery hotel manager, said Monday Lucius Boomer, managing director of one of New York's largest hotels, the Waldorf-Astoria, ~~would visit Tuskegee~~ Institute's school for cooks ~~and chefs Oct. 31.~~

Moffat said a group headed by Leon Loeb, Montgomery, president of the Alabama Hotel Association, and Frank Hurley, president of the Birmingham Hotel Men's Association, would meet Boomer at Tuskegee.

The institute will entertain them at a luncheon.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
OCT. 31, 1938 N2

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He plans to fly from New York to Montgomery, Ala., where he will be met by F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee's president, and taken by automobile to the school.

Officials said Boomer would be joined here by a party of hotel officials from Montgomery, Birmingham and Atlanta.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERT'S
OCT. 31, 1938 N3

~~New~~ York Hotel Executive, And Alabamians To Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Oct. 30—(Special)—Lucius M. Boomer, managing director of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, will arrive here early tomorrow to be the Institute's guest of honor for the day together with a group of leading Alabama hotelmen. Mr. Boomer will reach the Montgomery Municipal Airport at 5 a.m. by plane from New York. He will be met by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute who will bring him here by automobile.

At 10 a.m. the visitor from New York will be joined by a delegation of Alabama hotel executives headed by Manager Billy Moffett, of the Gay-Teague Hotel, Montgomery, and including among others Leon Loeb, manager of the Greystone Hotel, at Montgomery who is president of the Alabama Hotel Men's Association, also Frank Hurley, manager of the Molton Hotel, Birmingham and president of the Birmingham Hotel Men's Association.

The hotel executives will then make a tour of the Institute unit concerned in the teaching of courses in commercial dietetics, this unit including poultry yards, the bacteriology laboratory where milk is tested, the creamery and ice cream plants, and the Institute Grill. The hotel men will, however, spend most of their time devoted to this tour, in the Institute Cafeteria which is headquarters for the training course. While there they will see the cafeteria serve 1,000 students at their noonday meal. All the production work at the cafeteria is done by commercial dietetic students.

At 1 p.m. the visitors will go to Dorothy Hall for luncheon, which will be prepared by advanced students of the course. Special place cards provided for individual guests, will be lettered and decorated with pigments developed by the noted negro scientist Dr. George Washington Carver, of the Institute faculty, from Alabama clays. Peanuts will play an important part in the menu. At 2:30 the group will be presented to Dr. Carver, and pictures will be taken at the Booker T. Washington monument. At 3 p.m. Mr. Boomer and accompanying hotel executives will address the commercial dietetic students. Musical selections will be presented by the Tuskegee quartet. Mr. Boomer will return to New York tomorrow night.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. NEWS
OCT. 28, 1938 N1

Tuskegee Cooks

LUCIUS M. BOOMER, managing director of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, will come South next week for an inspection of the cooking school at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Boomer will be joined on the Tuskegee trip by a group of Alabama hotel men.

This cooking school was established three years ago at the request of the Alabama Hotel Association, and students who entered the first year will complete their four-year course in 1940. It is easy, therefore, to understand why hotel men all over the country are so anxiously awaiting the graduation of these first Tuskegee-trained cooks, and why such concerns as the Pullman Company are eager to grab them up.

Regardless of race, creed, color, sex or degree of servitude, a good cook is one of nature's noblemen—or noblewomen, as the case may be—and we do not think that we are exaggerating matters when we predict that the first batch of Tuskegee-trained cooks, coming out of the college walls in 1940, will have as much effect upon the future course of this country as the presidential election of the same year. We have learned to expect anything in politics, the good as well as the atrocious, but we have not yet become inured to bad food, and nothing is so likely to assure the future happiness of this country, nothing so likely to soften the hearts of our people and ease their outlook on life as a parcel of first-rate cooks highly versed in the preparation of tempting viands.

Alabama cooking has already acquired a name for itself, but these cooks from Tuskegee now have the power to bring it an international fame. No man or women would dare spend four years in the kitchen for the purpose of learning the fine arts of cooking unless he or she had a deep and moving concern in the matter, as well as a certain latent talent, and we are confident that every cook who weathers the four-year course at Tuskegee will be a master of the greatest of all arts. We look confidently to a future which will make a Tuskegee cook as treasured as a Stradivarius violin.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA. TIMES
OCT. 31, 1938 N3

HOTEL MEN PAY VISIT TO TUSKEGEE CLINIC

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 31 (AP)—A practical ~~demonstration of Tuskegee~~ Institute's course in com~~mercial dietetics~~ was to be given today for a group of visiting hotel men.

The group included Lucius M. Boomer, New York (Waldorf Astoria) hotel executive; Leon Loeb, Montgomery, president of the Alabama Hotel Men's Association: Frank Hurley, president of the Birmingham association, and others.

Tuskegee Institute president said the visitors would tour the unit concerned in the teaching of courses in dietetics, including poultry yard, bacteriological laboratory, creamery, ice cream plant and grill, then be taken to the cafeteria, headquarters for the course.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
Novemebr 10, 1938

WALDORF ASTORIA HEAD PRAISES TUSKEGEE INST.

The visit of Lucius Boomer President of the Waldorf Astoria and the chain of Savarin restaurants, New York City, marks an important milestone in the forward march of President F. D. Patterson and Tuskegee Institute in the new venture in college training started three years ago when the course in Commercial Dietetics was organized to train hotel chefs, cooks, dieticians and caterers.

President Boomer who flew to Tuskegee from New York last week to inspect the Tuskegee setup expressed himself as highly pleased with the method of instruction and the facilities for practical laboratory work.

Mr. Frank Harris, Mgr. of the Carr Hotel was among the luncheon guests.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
November 24, 1938

EXPERT TELLS BEGINNERS TO COOK AMERICAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Lucius Boomer, New York hotel and restaurant executive, told members of Tuskegee Institute's class in commercial dietetics not to try to be French cooks or Italian cooks.

"Be American cooks," Boomer advised the class during a visit to the famous Alabama Negro school.

"There is a great future in American cooking," he continued. "Americanize the menu; never use foreign terms if you can avoid it; make your dishes American."

Education - 1938

. Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Institute Choir Series of Broadcasts over N.B.C.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. WORLD
JAN. 4, 1938

J11

Tuskegee Institute Choir Will Sing Again Jan. 9

Program for Sunday, January 9, 1938, 1:30—2:00 P. M. EST—WEAF and NBC's Red Network.

"Massa Dear", a spiritual based on the famous andante molto movement of Dvorak's "New World Symphony", will be rendered for tht first time on the Tuskegee Institute choir program on Sunday January 9th over WEAF and NBC's red network.

It is the simple Negro's appeal to "De Lawd" to hear his prayer:

"Massa dear, Massa dear,
Oh look down awhile.
Winds am still,
Heaven am clear,
You can hear dis chile"

Also included is Harry T. Burleigh's well known "Dig My Grave."

The complete program follows:

Dig My Grave—Burleigh.

Oh, Rise, Shine—Traditional.

Jacob's Ladder—Traditional.

Massa Dear—Dvorak, (Male Quintet).

My Lord's Writing all de Time—Traditional, (Male Quintet).

Somebody's Knockin' at Your Door—Traditional.

O Mary Don't You Weep—Traditional.

Rocks in the Mountains Shall All Fade Away—Traditional.

Tuskegee Choir to Sing 'Hymn to the Trinity'

Call

NEW YORK.—Tschaikowski's famous "Hymn To The Trinity" will be sung for the first time by the Tuskegee institute choir of 100 voices Sunday, January 23, over WEAF and NBC's red network at 7:30 p.m. C.S.T. The complete program follows:

Wan' to go to Heaven When I Die	Traditional
Lily of the Valley	Traditional
Ride on, King	Traditional
O Moonlight Deep and Tender	Carl Busch
Hol' Out Yo' Light	Traditional
(Male Quintet)	
Sing Also That I Had the Wings of a Dove	Traditional
(Male Quintet)	
Hymn To The Trinity	Tschaikowsky
Good Lord, I Don't Done	Traditional

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 16, 1938

Robert Casedesus, French pianist, will be the guest soloist tonight with a symphony orchestra and chorus under the direction of **Fritz Reiner**, at 9 o'clock over the Columbia Broadcast System network.

Auber's Overture from "Masaniello," orchestra; Saint-Saens' Allegro from concerto in C Minor, Casadesus and orchestra; Chabrier's "Espana," orchestra; Bizet's Danse Bohemienne, from "Jolie Fille De Perth," orchestra; Debussy's "Arabesque," Granados' "Danse Espangnole," and Ravel's "Toccata," all by Casadesus; Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," and Storer's "Hymn For the City," orchestra, chorus and audience.

C. Aubrey Smith, at the age of 74, one of the busiest actors in Hollywood, will give a little of his personal history, when he speaks over the air tonight at 7:30 oclock over the NBC-Blue network as the guest of **Feg Murray** and his "Seein' Stars in Hollywood" program.

Lupe Velez, the fiery screen star, will be the guest of **Charley McCarthy** and **Edgar Bergen** tonight at 8 o'clock over the NBC-Red network. Others on the program include **Nelson Eddy**, **Don Ameche** and the **Stroud Twins**, and **Dorothy Lamour**, who has been on a one-week vacation, will return to the program tonight.

Thousands of trained, non-profesional musicians, who last year enthusiastically endorsed the **NBC Home Symphony** in its first season as an NBC feature, again will have an opportunity to play with a symphony orchestra when the series returns to the air today at 12:30 o'clock over the NBC-Red network. **Ernest La Prade**, who conducted last year, will have the baton again.

The 60-voice male chorus of the **Tuskegee Institute Choir** will be featured on the program today at 1:30 o'clock over NBC-WTAR, singing "Get On Board This Noble Vessel" and "When the Lord Sounds the Trumpet."

Burleigh's "Sinner, Please Don't Let This Harvest Pass," "New Born Again," "Hold the Wind," "I'm a-Rolling," "O Zion," "Get On Board This Noble Vessel," "When the Lord Sounds the Trumpet," and "Show Me the Way," all traditional.

Roanoke, Va., World News
January 17, 1938

Hundreds Hear Tuskegee Head

College Degree No Passport to Success, Dr. Patterson Asserts

Stressing the need for practicability in education, Dr. Fred Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, addressed the annual meeting of the William A. Hunton branch, Y. M. C. A., held yesterday afternoon at First Baptist church colored. His subject was "America's Challenge to the Negro."

There is special need for readjustment of the educational system to meet the needs of the various classes of people, he declared adding a warning, however, that "a college degree is not a passport to success."

"The breadlines are full of men with degrees," he said, and they are there, he asserted, because they have not learned to adjust themselves to society.

Hundreds of people packed the First Baptist church to hear Dr. Patterson's address while as many were turned away. The event marked the close of the association's tenth year of service in Roanoke.

The program also included several songs by George Johnson, internationally-known tenor, and the Norfolk and Western and Magic City choruses under the direction of A. G. Macklin and James Williams, respectively.

Invocation was offered by the Rev. James R. Johnson; the benediction by the Rev. P. S. Moseley. Brief remarks were made by the Rev. A. L. James, pastor of the church.

L. A. Lee, general secretary, in a comprehensive report on the work of the association, said that there was a gross total of 1,031 meetings covering the various phases of activities during the year with a gross attendance of 35,426 people.

Total receipts during the year, Community Fund and otherwise, amounted to $3,745.62 while disbursements amounted to $3,717.43. The association will close the year with a net balance of $8.31 after one more bill is paid.

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM
SUNDAY JANUARY 16 1938

The sixty-voice male chorus of the Tuskegee Institute Choir will be featured on the program today at 1.30 p. m. The male chorus will sing "Get On Board Dis Noble Vessel," and "When De Lord Sounds De Trumpet," which will be heard for the first time on the current series of concerts by this widely known vocal ensemble.

Have you heard that days used to be two hours longer—instead of 24? That some day we will have even longer days and nights than we have now? Do you know how we got our calendar — and about the changes in our present calendar which have been proposed? These are some of the questions which will figure in today's broadcast in the "Have You Heard?" dramatic series on WTAG at 9.45 a. m. under auspices of the Worcester Natural History Museum.

ASHEVILLE N C CITIZEN TIMES
SUNDAY JANUARY 16 1938

The sixty voice male chorus of the Tuskegee Institute Choir will be featured on the program this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock over Station WWNC. The male chorus will sing "Get On Board Dis Noble Vessel," and "When De Lord Sounds De Trumpet," which will be heard for the first time on the current series of concerts by this widely known vocal ensemble.

NEW YORK N Y HERALD TRIBUNE
SUNDAY JANUARY 16 1938

Tuskegee Institute Choir. This afternoon at 1:30, WEAF.

Sinner, Please Doan Let Dis Harves' Pass	Burleigh
New Born Again	Traditional
Hol' de Win'	Traditional
I'm a-Rollin'	Traditional
O Zion	Traditional
Get on Board Dis Noble Vessel	Traditional
Lost in the Night	Christiansen
When De Lord Sounds de Trumpet	Traditional
Show Me the Way	Traditional

WASHINGTON D C STAR
SUNDAY JANUARY 16 1938

Native American songs are a feature of an earlier vocal program in the day, the concert of the 60-voice male chorus of Tuskegee Institute Choir, WRC, at 1:30 p.m. In addition to "Get on Board Dis Noble Vessel" and "When de Lord Sounds de Trumpet," two items heard for the first time in the current series by this widely known group, the singers offer a rounded selection of spirituals. The program:

"Sinner, Please Doan Let Dis Harves' Pass"	Burleigh
"New Born Again"	Traditional
"Hol' de Win'"	Traditional
"Im-a Rollin'"	Traditional
"O Zion"	Traditional
"Get on Board Dis Noble Vessel." Male chorus.	Traditional
"Lost in the Night"	Christiansen
"When de Lord Sounds de Trumpet." Male chorus.	Traditional
"Show Me the Way"	Traditional

Tuskegee Choir to Leave Air

Afro American 2-19-38 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The Tuskegee Institute choir, which has been broadcasting every Sunday over NBC's red network at 1:30 p.m., E.S.T., may leave the airways before the end of the month, instead of just before summer vacations as originally scheduled.

According to present plans, the final concert this season will be on Sunday, February 27.

In a letter to the school's New York representatives, Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president, pointed out:

"We have about reached the conclusion that for the present the broadcasts should terminate at the end of February and that any subsequent arrangements may be considered on their merit.

"The choir has worked very hard and much time has been devoted to this work with the result that other activities have been neglected. With the coming Founder's Day program and other important school activities, we would like to be free for the remainder of the year to prepare for an engagement in these. At least a few weeks breathing spell would be appreciated by all concerned."

It is expected that Tuskegee's decision to curtail the scheduled number of broadcasts will be met with a storm of protest by friends, not only of the choir and school, but by thousands of music lovers who have deluged both the institution and the National Broadcasting System with enthusiastic fan mail since the series of concerts by the famed vocal ensemble were inaugurated October 10.

Tuskegee Choir Sings Last Time on Sunday

Closes Current Series Over Local NBC Outlet With Popular Spirituals

Amsterdam News

2-26-38

New York, N.Y.

Letters from music-lovers throughout America have been pouring into Tuskegee Institute since the announcement last week that the world-famous Tuskegee Institute Choir will close its current series of radio concerts on February 27.

It was learned definitely that the choir would close its nationally popular program on that date due to other obligations of the students. It featured during the last five months.

It was felt by school authorities that other singing engagements now scheduled would place too great a rehearsal burden on the student members of the choir.

Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee, explained that circumstances make it impossible to continue the heavy load which the choir students have gladly borne during the current season.

"At this time I would like all our friends to know that we expect to be back on the air again next season on a coast-to-coast chain."

The program for the final concert, to be rendered on February 27 over WEAF and N. B. C.'s Red network at 1:30 p.m. E. S. T., follows::

You Mus' Have That True Religion .... Traditional
Swing Low Sweet Chariot..Traditional
(Male Quintet)
Laudamus .... Owen
(Male Chorus)
Ain-a That Good News ...... Dawson
Deep River .... Burleigh
Soon-a Will Be Done .... Dawson
(Male Chorus)
Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray .... Traditional
Lead Me—Fare-you-well...Traditional

Tuskegee Choir To End Radio Broadcast Sunday

Age

2-26-38

New York, N.Y.

By JAS. EDMUND BOYACK

Hundreds of letters from music lovers throughout America have been pouring into Tuskegee Institute since the announcement last week that the world famous Tuskegee Institute Choir may close its current series of radio concerts on February 27.

It was learned definitely Monday that the choir would close its nationally popular program on that date due to other obligations of the students whose voices have thrilled millions in both America and foreign countries, during the last five months.

While enthusiastic radio listeners from all walks of life have voiced their regret at the sudden discontinuance of the Tuskegee Choir programs it was felt by school authorities that other singing engagements which are now scheduled would place too great a rehearsal burden on the student members of the choir.

In a statement, Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of the famed center of Negro culture explained that while he was deeply grateful to the thousands of listeners who expressed their appreciation of the choir's renditions of beloved Negro Spirituals as well as other great choral music, "circumstances make it impossible to continue the heavy load which the choir students have gladly born during the current season."

"At this time I would like all our friends to know that we expect to be back on the air again next season on a coast to coast chain."

"We presented the Tuskegee Institute Choir for the nation's entertainment as a contribution of the Negro race, as an expression of Negro culture and as an instrument of inter-racial goodwill. Little did we anticipate, however, how vast was the audience of both races which appreciates the folks songs of our people, and which wishes to hear them rendered by Negroes."

"After each concert both the Institute and the various stations of the National Broadcasting System were deluged by mail expressing wholehearted approval of the choir. We are now convinced that the series of concerts just closing represents an artistic triumph for our racial culture."

"In spite of reports that Negro Spirituals belong to another day and are not in keeping with the tempo of our times, the Tuskegee Choir has proved that Negro Spirituals are as popular today as they ever were. Particularly are they appreciated in foreign countries where listeners judged them solely on their musical qualities. We have actually made friends not only for Tuskegee Institute, but for the entire race in many countries in Europe and other parts of the globe where the choir was heard by short wave. This is especially gratifying because at Tuskegee Institute our rich racial artistic inheritance has always been revered and fostered."

"We also wish to take this opportunity to thank the National Broadcasting Company whose foresight and appreciation of Negro culture made possible the series of concerts by our choir. At great expense these underprivileged boys and girls, many of whom never visited a metropolis, were given the opportunity of entertaining millions of music lovers both here and abroad."

To William L. Dawson, nationally known composer-conductor must go the laurels for the high musical standard which the choir maintained throughout the series of concerts. One of the younger musical geniuses of the race, Dawson worked unremittently in training his student voices and in presenting Negro folk music at its highest artistic level. Many of his own compositions and arrangements of spirituals drew enthusiastic applause from discriminating music lovers and choir directors throughout the nation.

The first series of radio concerts by the Tuskegee Institute Choir has already been widely heralded in musical circles as a personal triumph for Mr. Dawson. Due to the fact that the announcer and engineer of the program had to come 150 miles by car each Sunday, the complete production was never rehearsed prior to going on the air, a performance which might be considered unique in the radio world.

Technical difficulties in Tuskegee's chapel added to Mr. Dawson's problem of presenting the finest Negro folk music for his worldwide audience each week.

Evidence of the high esteem which the choir quickly established with many choir directors is seen in the hundreds of requests for Mr. Dawson's special arrangements of well known spirituals as well as little unknown works.

Tuskegee Choir In Final Broadcast

Journal Guide

School Work To Halt Sunday Programs

2-26-38

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — The haunting strains of "Deep River, My Home is Over Jordan," the humming of which introduces the Tuskegee Institute Choir every Sunday at 1:30 p.m., EST over WEAF and NBC's red network, will be featured by special request on the choir's concert of February 27.

This will be the final concert of the season, according to President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, who announced last week that pressing school work necessitated the curtailment of the broadcast series for the remainder of the year.

Also featured on this concert will be the popular Welsh miner's song "Laudamus." The complete program follows:

You Must Have That True Religion, —Traditional
Swing Low Sweet Chariot. Traditional
(Male Quintet)
Laudamus .... Owen
(Male Chorus)
Ain'-a That Good News ...... Dawson
Deep River .... Burleigh
Soon-a Will Be Done .... Dawson
(Male Chorus)
Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray —Traditional

Education-1938

Vocational

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
May 1, 1938

Vocational Guidance Group Hears Morehouse Professor

Prof. W. R. Chivers Tells Meeting at Augusta High School That Jobs for Negro Boys and Girls Must Be Created by Their Own People—Teaching Idea Scored

Conducting the Vocational Guidance Institute at the Augusta High school Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Prof. W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College, Atlanta, divisional director of colored N. Y. A. work, told a group of principals and teachers of the city and county that jobs must be made for Negro boys and girls by their own people and that the boys and girls must be prepared to fill them.

Prof. Chivers scored the erroneous notion that the greatest thing in the world is to teach school, and the idea that teaching citizenship means only teaching cleanliness and home-making.

He urged that domestic science work must be made a practical method toward making money and for example recommended this training as an experiment in cafeteria management. "Boys," he said, "should be in domesctic science and they with girls should be taught, how to buy, how to sell, how to effect beauty in decoration and food preparation."

Questioning the wisdom of vocational agriculture in municipal communities, Prof. Chivers averred youth must be trained along lines which he can use and in which he can make money.

Pointing to the discouraging conditions which young people face in the world today, he ventured that the average principal doesn't know what his graduates are doing, with the exception of those who are making records in schools of higher learning. "Young people are quitting high schools today," he offered, "because they see no future in its training."

Listing the things which a vocational guidance program should do, he named, the securing of a library with wide reading on vocations; helping the child to do what he wants provided he has the ability, freeing women from the inhibitions and social prohibitions which have restrained them and letting them work, finding out what employment opportunities the community will afford."

Remarks also were made by Prof. Dean Mohr and at the close of the institute a luncheon was served to the group at the Del Mar Casino.

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
June 16, 1938

Negro Agriculture Teachers Assemble For State Meeting

Gather This Week At Chowan Beach for Annual Convention: Approximately 125 Present

Vocational agriculture teachers in the Negro schools of North Carolina are holding their annual conference at Chowan Beach, near Winton, this week. The encampment and get-to-gether began Tuesday, June 14, and will continue through Friday, June 12. Approximately 125 teachers of vocational agricluture, principals of colleges and county agents are in attendance.

Lectures and demonstrations are being held at Waters Training School, Winton, H. C. Freeland, principal.

All of the vocational agriculture teachers are working on committees that are planning the state program for Negroes which will be carried out by the Negro vocational agriculture departments in North Carolina for the coming year.

Among those who are appearing on the program are: Roy H. Thomas, state director of vocational agricultural education and W. N. Elam of the office of education; F. D. Bluford, president of H. and I. College; H .L. Trigg, state inspector of Negro high schools; J. I. Wolb, teacher of vocational agriculture and W. L. Fenn, director of agriculture, Hampton Institute, Va.

SCHOOLS STRESS FARM TRAINING IN NEW PROGRAM

By JULIANA LAMPKIN

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1—Richmond county's program of vocational education will be greater expended this year, S. D. Copeland, county school superintendent. announced recently.

Last year was the first time the system was introduced, and only one instructor was employed to serve the two rural high schools, one at Blythe and the other at Hephzibah.

Courier
9-3-38
Pittsburgh
Pa.

For the coming term, H. C. Wiliams has been appointed vocational agriculture teacher at the Blythe school and W. E. [illegible] at the Hephziban school. Both of these teachers will devote all their time to this work.

The vocational home economics courses are being offered to rural girls in both the Hephziban and Blythe schools.

Miss Martha Phillips will conduct the home economics classes at Blythe, while Mrs. Inez Jenkins will be in charge of that department at the Hephzibah school.

Both schools will have use of the community canning plant that have been erected at Blythe this summer.

"Before we put in the vocational agriculture courses, we had nothing to offer rural youths in the way of agriculture education," Mr. Copeland said.

"All of the students had to take the college preparatory course when many of them had not planned to enter college, but intended returning to the farm," he said.

Now, training in farm shop work, canning, the growing of proper crops, all are included in the vocational agriculture program.

Each student is required to conduct a practical project under the direction of the vocational agriculture teacher, thus gaining practical experience from the application of the material gathered in the classroom.

The vocational agriculture and home economics department are operated through cooperation of the school with the county agriculture office and Bright McConnell, county farm agent, and Miss Melba Sparks, county home demonstration agent.

Mr. Copeland listed five prime benefits that are being derived from the vocational agriculture courses. They are:

1—Provides the home with greater conveniences.

2—Production of better poultry and livestock.

3—Increases production of fruits, vegetables and nuts for home consumption and commercial purposes.

4—Scientific rotation of crops to build and conserve the soil.

5—Proper conservation of the forests.

Starkville, Miss., News
October 28, 1938

TRAINING GIVEN COLORED MAIDS

Starkville Public Schools Sponsor Courses For Local Servants

The Vocational classes for Negro maids in House Service and in Child Care held at the school here have met with marked response and interest, according to those in charge.

These classes are sponsored by the Starkville Public Schools and are held at the colored High School.

The class in Child Care is conducted each Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 3:30 under Francis Witherspoon, colored registered nurse. The class in House Service is lead by Emma Wicks, domestic science teacher at the colored high school and is held each Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 3:30.

There is no fee or charge for this work. It is hoped that all maids will be encouraged to attend and thereby improve their service. The instructors have just finished a unit on Health which emphasized the communicable diseases. This unit is being followed by units on "Grooming and Character of a Servant."

As the course progresses all phases of house service and child care will be studied. Maids may enter the course at any time. A certificate of attendance will be granted to any maid who completes a unit and a certificate of achievement is awarded those who complete all units. Make it possible for your maids to attend.

SCHOOLS STRESS FARM TRAINING IN NEW PROGRAM

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Eagle

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9-2-38

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4—Scientific rotation of crops to build and conserve the soil.

5—Proper conservation of the forests.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
October 28, 1938

NEGRO CLASS ORGANIZED TO STUDY BLUEPRINTS

A class in blueprint reading organized from the membership of the Chattanooga Colored Workers' council at the Masonic hall on East Ninth street, will hold its second meeting tonight at the Benevolent hall, East Eighth street at Douglas.

An enrollment of twenty-five was reported yesterday by J. Y. Woods, instructor, who has qualified under the local personnel set-up of the training division of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The workers are preparing to qualify for work on the College Hill Negro housing project recently approved by the government, on which work is scheduled to start at an early date.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 15, 1938

'Depression Youths' On Rolls Of U. S. Projects Are Few

AN "extremely small" number of local youths who graduated from elementary schools at the beginning of the depression are now employed on emergency work programs, according to a preliminary report released by the Works Progress Administration Division of Social Research.

The report, which covers a group of 300 elementary school graduates of 1929, is part of a survey of youth in the labor market, being carried on in cooperation with Birmingham public schools, according to Miss Olivia Swann, director.

The entire survey will include 5,489 youths selected at random from 1929, 1931 and 1933 graduates of Birmingham elementary schools. A total of 2,766 has been interviewed to date, 31.6 per cent Negro and 68.4 per cent white, Miss Swann said. Ages range from 18 to 25. The survey will be completed this Fall, Miss Swann said.

Other points shown in the preliminary study of the 300 elementary school graduates of 1929, reveal that unemployment is much greater among Negroes than among whites; more boys than girls have been employed in the past on some kind of emergency work program, such as NYA, WPA, CWA or CCC, with more Negroes than whites shown on such employment.

The preliminary figures released indicate that more than half of the elementary school graduates of both races went on and finished high school. Less than 10 per cent were shown to have finished college, however. The report showed very little difference in years of schooling for the employed and unemployed groups.

The report showed that more boys than girls finished college, but more outside courses were taken by girls, such as business and vocational courses. About one-third of the white youths and more than half of the Negroes had registered with the U. S. Public Employment Service, with the highest registration group shown as Negro males.

Object of the survey, according to Miss Swann, is to determine how the youth of today, particularly those who graduated during the depression years, have been able to adjust themselves in the labor market.

COLORED YOUTH ESCHEW PROFESSIONS FOR CAREERS IN TRADE AND SERVICE

Chicago, Sept. 8 (ANP)—Young Negroes are no longer planning to be just doctors, lawyers, dentists and school teachers, but they are even preparing for careers as cooks chauffeurs, brokers hotel managers and cartoonists, according to a summary of reports from 5,007 Negro high school boys reached by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity during its annual Guide Right week.

Globe
9-16-38
Nashville,
Tenn.

As first choice, teaching still leads, followed by medicine, civil service law and the mechanical trades. Other first preferences receiving considerable mention were music, business, engineering, art, architecture, journalism physical culture and coaching agriculture, the ministry, chemistry dentistry, insurance, social service and undertaking.

Aviation, accounting, cooking, house management, chauffeuring, banking, interior decorating, labor organizing, cartooning and real estate received occasional first places.

Interviews, roundtable discussions, forums, "pep" rallies, lectures in schools, conferences, and quasi-social activities were among the functions which brought counsellors of the Kappa fraternity and the students together, according to Atty. R. J. Reynolds, Topeka, Kan., in his report here to Atty. Theophilus M. Mann, grand polemarch of the fraternity.

In several cities, the school system officially cooperated in Guide Right and stressed it for all students, regardless of race or sex. Over 25,000 people attended Guide Right mass meetings. In making out "self-discovery" blanks, many of the boys admitted that they were having their first experience thinking seriously about their vocational aptitudes and their future.

Plans for enlarging the Guide Right program will be taken up in December when the 28th annual grand conclave of the fraternity will be held in Detroit.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 11, 1938

NIGHT SCHOOLS' COURSES VARIED

Vocational Classes Are Available At Three Institutions Here

Night schools offering a wide variety of subjects opened Monday night in Birmingham at Paul Hayne and Woodlawn High Schools for white students and at Industrial High School for Negroes, with a total enrollment of 509.

Students eligible must be more than 16 and not enrolled in a day school. Vocational classes are offered in cooperation with the State Board of Education.

Among vocational subjects offered to white students are bookkeeping, traffic management, commercial art, drafting, shop mathematics, machine shop, printing, radio, electricity, woodwork, electric welding, sheet metal work, foundry practice, auto theory, salesmanship, air conditioning and advertising. Woodlawn High School also offers business English, typing, shorthand and a course in home making.

Regular grade school subjects as well as beauty culture, choral singing, infant care and child nursing, cleaning and pressing, cooking, sewing, auto mechanics and business courses are open to Negroes at Industrial High School.

Woodlawn reported 31 students for the first night, Paul Hayne, 233, and Industrial High School, 245.

Education - 1938
Vocational

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 12, 1938

COUNTY BOARD ASKS DATA ON LOCAL SCHOOL

Wants Inventory of Vocational Work

CLEARWATER — The county school board decided yesterday to get complete details on operation of the Tomlinson Vocational school in St. Petersburg.

Finding past records have been inadequate, the board adopted a resolution calling upon W. W. Williams, principal of the school, to make a complete inventory of all equipment, giving the estimated value. He also will be asked to furnish data on the number of teachers, and number of persons being taught in the day and night schools.

On request of the principal, the board voted to employ a secretary at a salary of $70 a month who will keep the records and make monthly reports to the school board on attendance, teachers and subjects taught.

To Install Extinguishers

The board instructed Robert Yates, county maintenance superintendent, to replace the fire hose in some of the schools with modern fire extinguishers. Yates reported that the hose was dangerous since the high water pressure would be too much for small children to handle.

On request of J. D. Black, city commissioner of Oldsmar, the board voted to appropriate $300 to be used in buying a frame building and moving it to another site to provide a new building for negro school. The school is now held in an old church.

The company which Black represents, has agreed to give the county two large lots facing the main county road in the negro section.

The board may also take over the negro school in Dunedin, known as the Washington school, which was founded several years ago by the late Mrs. L. M. Chase. Mrs. Chase's daughter, Helen Chase Bassett of Cleveland, wrote the board from Cleveland offering to sell the building for a nominal sum providing the county would take it over and provide a course in home economics and manual training for the negroes.

Lincoln Bogue, attorney for the board, was requested to communicate with Mrs. Bassett.

To Change Bus Routes

Harry Gause, superintendent of transportation, was authorized to make a change in the bus routes in the south end of St. Petersburg to provide accommodation for some of the pupils.

Superintendent Yates, of the maintenance department, outlined a $1,830 WPA project for improving the grounds at the Davis (negro) academy in St. Petersburg. The sponsor will provide a five-foot fence around the school. A retaining wall will be built to stop the erosion of the grounds.

The board indicated the request for improvements at the Euclid school would be granted.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 2, 1938

SCHOOLS HOLD CLASSES TO AID NEGRO WORKERS

Seven classes for employed Negroes are meeting regularly twice each week under the direction of the city-wide Vocational school department, in a program to make workers more efficient on the job, and increase their chances of getting better jobs, according to Alexander Carney, Negro automobile mechanic instructor, who is serving as co-ordinator for the colored group.

Two classes in home service meet at the Phyllis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A., East Eighth street, and the Bethlehem Center on College street. They are being instructed by Alzata Wallace Blackburn, Howard High school teacher.

Classes at the Patten hotel and Read House conducted among the bellmen and other service workers are being held by Wilber Chaney and George Rorex. Eighteen men meet twice a week at the Benevolent hall, East Eighth at Douglas, to receive training in blue print and plan reading. This class was organized from a group of the Chattanooga Workers' council.

"Drillers' Problems" is the name of a class of TVA Negroes, organized under the head of a co-operative group, and fifteen women from various beauty shops are receiving training as beauticians under Lillian D. Robinson. Earl Quarles is in charge the drillers' class.

Vocational Education's Scope Is Broadened Out At Lanier

Advertiser
11-30-38
Montgomery, Ala.

Vocation education opportunities are being offered this year to Montgomery employers and employes on a wider scale than ever before, with a number of the public school teachers and special instructors in charge of the classes. Never before have so many courses been available here to the man or woman who has a job and is desirous of learning more of the technical side of his or her vocation or trade.

The classes cover numerous subjects in retail selling and diversified occupations. Because the courses are given those who are employer, practically all the class work is at night. The groups assemble in most staances two nights a week, either at the Baldwin Junior High School, Whitley Hotel, Chamber of Commerce, Sidney Lanier High School, or Maxwell Field.

Miss Margaret Lynch, a member of the Lanier faculty and teacher of distributive education, explained yesterday that this expanded program of better training in retail selling and in the diversified occupations group was sponsored and financed jointly by the State and Federal governments. The Federal aid is available under the George-Dean act, she asserted.

Miss Lynch commended many of the merchants of the city for their cooperation in the program by encouraging their clerks to take advantage of the better training opportunities. The merchants have also been cooperative, she stated, with the high school in its retail selling course. A number of juniors and seniors are employed a few hours each day in the stores, getting the practical training needed for pupils who do not plan to become teachers, but employes in stores and shops.

It was pointed out that only a minimum of 10 persons was required to form a class in any subject desired. Each employe or employer enrolled pays a registration fee of one dollar the money to be used for fuel and lights.

J. F. Ingram, Sidney Lanier teacher and president of the Montgomery County Teachers Association, is coordinator for the vocational education program. Several of the instructors are also teachers at Sidney Lanier.

Miss Lynch said the following classes are now being conducted: Retail selling problems, Monday and Wednesday nights at the Baldwin Junior High School; class for grocery store managers, Whitley Hotel, Wednesday night; class in suggested selling Chamber of Commerce Monday and Wednesday morning; science for barbers, Tuesday and Carpenters, Baldwin Junior, Tuesday and Thursday nights; shop matematics, Maxwell Field, Monday and Wednesday nights; business mathematics, Baldwin Junior, Tuesday and Thursday nights; aeronautical mechanical, two classes at Maxwell Field, Monday and Wednesday nights, and Tuesday and Thursday nights; drafting, Baldwin Junior, Monday and Wednesday nights; show card and sign painting, Baldwin Junior, Tuesday and Thursday nights; photography, Sidney Lanier, Tuesday and Thursday nights.

Eupora, Miss. Progress
November 3, 1938

MANY GIVE TO NEGRO SCHOOL

New Vocational Building Now Under Construction; Labor Furnished By NYA

The new vocational building at the colored school begins to take form. The frame work and sides are completed. It is now ready for a top, which, when put on will allow the working in spite of bad weather that may set in any day.

This structure has an outside dimension of 40 feet by 60 feet over all. The building includes one agricultural laboratory, 20 feet by 26 feet, a farm shop 20 feet by 34 feet to be used for vocational agriculture, a 10 by 12 foot reception room, a 20 by 18 foot kitchen, and a 20 feet by 30 feet laboratory for sewing.

The labor for this job is being supplied by the National Youth Administration, a federal organization, to give work and training to boys between the ages of 17 and 25 years.

The materials thus far have been given by the interested citizens of Eupora and vicinity, both white and colored.

A list of contributors and contributions follows:

Hooper-Edwards Chevrolet Co., $5.00; Taylor Bros., $5.00; C. P. Fortner, $2.50; Wise Bros., $2.50; B. Q. Watts, $2.50; J. R. Phillips, $2.00; Embry Drug Co., $2.00; S. E. Mitchell, $2.00; W. H. Lamb, $2.00; J. B. Middleton, $1.00; P. H. Dunning, $1.00; Dr. J. H. Curry, $1.00; G. E. Childs, $1.00; Sugg Implement Co., $1.00; D. A. Horton, $1.00; C. T. Cobb, $1.00; Floyd Gary, $1.00; S. A. Nash, $1.00; E. W. Lamb, $1.00; J. O. Sealy, $1.00; Dr. D. B. Lantrip, $1.00; W. C. Dunlap, $1.00; J. B. Johnston, $1.00; T. B. Pugh, $1.00; Dr. J. D. Turner, $1.00; L. W. Harpole, $1.00; E. A. Cochran, $1.00; O. O. Scott, .75; John C. Hodges, .50; Ralph Hightower, .50; Drew Lamb, .50; James Pittman, .50; A. W. Sugg, Jr., .50; E. L. Tackett, .25; Lucille Bennett, .25.

Colored

John Patterson, $5.00; G. W. Jordon, $5.00; O. D. Jones, $5.00; Maggie Ford, $5.00; Martha B. Turner, $5.00; Jessie M. Thomas, $5.00; C. C. Bailey, $5.00; Alberta Cooper, $5.00; O. E. Hubbard, $2.00; Otha D. Bays, $2.00; Joe Johnson, $2.00; Dan Jones, $2.00; C. L. White, $2.00; J. H. Quinn, $2.00; J. W. Hillard, $2.00; Bishop Hillard, $2.00; Lindsey Brantley, $2.00; Lee Johnson, $2.00; Annie Lee Aldridge, $2.00; Lee Johnson, $2.00

Frank Johnson, $2.00; Ted Ford, $2.00; Lester Foster, $2.00; W. C. Ford, Sr., $2.00; Felix Ford, $2.00; Henry May $1.00; Odean Johnson, $1.00; Noel Jamerson, $1.00; John Lidell, .50; Mary Brantley, .25.

Negro Education Expansion Urged

Telegraph

Training in Trades Needed in Georgia, Says Report

11-10-38
Macon, Ga.

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 AP—Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia recommended to the state board of regents today the state's program for training Negroes in trades should be encouraged, broadened and strengthened.

"It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood," his report said.

It dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, a two-year institution at Albany; and the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, a two-year school.

TEXAS NYA TRAINS YOUTH FOR FIRM GRIP ON LIFE

Daily World 10-24-38 Atlanta, Ga.

At Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, 50 girls assigned to the NYA Resident Project are receiving training in domestic service and homemaking and 50 boys are taking advantage of pre-employment training as handymen and in shop work. At top left is a view of the NYA Cooperative Dormitory for girls built by NYA boys. At top right, a group of NYA girls are learning how to prepare and serve a family meal. Lower left, two boys working in the College Wood Working Shop. Lower center, NYA boys are learning how to make and repair shoes. Lower right, shows one NYA boy being instructed in automobile maintenance.

HILL RECOMMENDS THAT NEGROES QUALIFY FOR TRADE TEACHING JOBS

Chicago [illegible] 10-22-38

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Oct 20—Negroes were urged this week by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, to file applications for examinations announced by the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education of the City of New York. The examinations are for licenses to teach technical subjects in vocational and technical high schools in New York City. Salaries range from $2,148 to $4,500 per year by annual increments of $156.

Education—1938
Vocational

COLORED YOUTH--
Not Properly Trained for Business=
Says Wilkinson

[illegible] 11-3-38 [illegible]

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 26—(C)—In an article just published by the Quarterly Journal, at the Florida A & M. college, Prof. G C Wilkinson first assistant superintendent of schools of Washington, D. C., says

"The educational system provided for Negroes in this country fails in an important particular, in not placing due emphasis upon commercial education for colored youth; in failing to provide for him that fundamental training in the study of actual business, the training that would inspire him with confidence, create for him a commercial atmosphere, and develop for him merchants, and manufacturers, and captains of industry.

"The training of our selected youth to increase the number of educated men and women of color in business and industry is important to the basal progress of the Negro people."

Tampa, Fla., Times
November 3, 1938

TRAINED LABOR JOBS ARE OPEN

Conley Advises Youths to Be Ready When Opportunity Presents Itself

There are job opportunities in any line of work for a person who is a little better than the average, according to C. A. Conley, principal of Brewster Vocational School.

In an address at the third annual district conference of National Youth Administration leaders at the Tampa Terrace Hotel today, Mr. Conley discussed vocational training and said a person who works and trains himself to do something well will have a job.

"There are no pioneer fields of work left, and there are no jobs clamoring to be filled," Mr. Conley declared. "So to get employment a person must be better trained and better prepared than the average person. The secret of success is to be ready when opportunity presents itself."

One Thing Well.

He said too many youths apply for a job and say they can do anything. These are the ones who do not get work, because employers desire men who can do one thing well.

The delegates heard reports on various NYA projects in the Tampa district by area supervisors and exchanged ideas at their session this morning. L. W. Burton, Palmetto area supervisor, told of the Bradenton Negro Community Center and W. H. Warner, Orlando, described community centers in Orlando. M. McCollum, Bushnell area supervisor, discussed cooperation with school boards, and Joe Schiro, Tampa area supervisor, talked on cooperation with quasi-public groups.

L. N. Noles, Sarasota construction supervisor, discussed training in trade shops, and T. C. Patterson, Bradenton construction supervisor, told of training on construction projects.

On Project Tour.

The conference adjourned at noon and this afternoon the delegates were to visit Tampa NYA projects and later were to go to Bradenton and Sarasota to inspect NYA work there.

Tomorrow's program will consist of technical discussions and Saturday morning H. O. Whitcomb, state architect, will speak. The conference, which opened yesterday, is attended by 75 leaders and will close Saturday.

Joe A. Youngblood, State NYA Director, announced at the session yesterday that a statewide NYA school of mechanical instruction will be opened at the Sulphur Springs CCC camp within the next 30 to 60 days. The school will provide practical training for 100 Florida boys, he said.

Cites Importance.

In the session yesterday afternoon, Dr. John H. Sherman, president of the University of Tampa, told the leaders that many youths, if forced into mechanical or physical work, may miss their calling, and pointed out that the NYA college aid program allows them to continue their higher education and allows them to seek their field of work in their studies.

Projects to be visited by the delegates this afternoon include the Negro sewing room on Morgan St., Negro classes in the St. Paul's Church, park department work in Plant Park, land improvement at the Gorrie School and on Bayshore Boulevard, Negro School at Port Tampa, resident project at the CCC camp, and the trade shop, sewing room, girls' classes and boys' classes at the district office, 100 1-2 E. Lafayette St.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
December 12, 1938

NEGRO NYA DIRECTOR TO VISIT SMITHFIELD

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of Negro National Youth Administration activities, will be the guest this afternoon of the Johnston County Training School at Smithfield. A special program, featuring the School's music activities, will be dedicated to the honor guest. The puplis is invited to attend. The program will begin at 3 p. m.

WPA Craftsmen Have New Outlet For Class Products

Journal and Guide
11-5-38
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Members of two WPA adult education classes in handicrafts were advised last week that a local cooperative store, owned and operated by members of the Consumers and Craftsmen's Guild of Harlem, Inc., at 314 West 145th Street, would cooperate with WPA students and others by providing a regular outlet for their handwork by direct purchase or exchange, or on a percentage basis.

This store was opened nearly two months ago to permit Harlem Craftsmen to market their products on a cooperative basis, direct to the consumers.

The two classes in handicrafts, referred to above, are located at the Union Baptist Church, 240 West 145th Street and Public School 139 140 West 140th Street.

The expressed aim of the guild is to create more employment in Harlem by the use of products of all kinds made in Harlem. They hope to eventually turn every home into a miniature factory and to set up cooperative outlet stores all over Harlem to sell these products direct to the consumers.

More than 100 different products are already being manufactured in the community, it is said, and some of these are now on display and for sale at the store, including men's ties, ladies hats, lingerie, dresses, blouses, children's wear, electric lamps, artificial flowers, colored dolls and novelties

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Colored Youth Not Properly Trained For Business, Says Wilkinson

[illegible]
10-27
Charlotte
[illegible]

Tallahassee, Fla.—(C)—In an article just published by the Quarterly Journal, at the Florida A. & M. College, Prof. G. C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools of Washington, D. C., says:

"The educational system provided for Negroes in this country fails in an important particular, in not placing due emphasis upon commercial education for colored youth, in failing to provide for him that fundamental training in the study of actual business, the training that would inspire him with confidence, create for him a commercial atmosphere, and develop for him merchants, and manufacturers, and captains of industry.

"The training of our selected youth to increase the number of educated men and women of color in business and industry is important to the basal progress of the Negro people. . ."

Greenville, S. C. News
December 17, 1938

VOCATIONAL JOBS ASKED BY PUPILS

Special Training Courses For Negroes Finished At Sterling

Pupils at Sterling negro high school yesterday completed a series of short courses to train them for vacation and spare-time employment.

Among the courses offered were yard cleaning, window washing and cleaning, floor cleaning and waxing delivery work and domestic service.

Many of the pupils took advantage of the courses, it was said by R. L. Hickson, principal of the school, who, with Vocational Instructor P. E. Steward, was in charge. The two will be at Sterling daily to receive telephone calls and assign pupils to jobs. Hickson said that only pupils with good records would be recommended.

Modern Youth Shuns Farm Life, Say College Heads

11-26-38

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Graduates of agricultural and industrial colleges are leaving the farm instead of returning to it, in the opinion of two land-grand college leaders in a survey of existing conditions as they affect Negro youth made among representatives to the conference of presidents of the schools held in Chicago last week.

"The farm as it is operated today offers little hope to anyone," said Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College. On the other hand, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. college, felt that farming on a small scale is a means of salvation for the college graduate, and if worked at diligently enough is one road to independence.

He said, "Working at something begin at the bottom, go to the farm and wrest a living from the soil." In comment on the attitude of modern young people, Dr. Lee continued.

Farm Offers Little Hope Says Dr. Davis

NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH

"Young men and women today are better fitted to make successful lives than were their fathers and mothers, but they are not serious enough; they expect too much, take too much for granted, and are too impatient with race restrictions."

President Davis thought the attitude of Negro youth today is just what one might expect, with the number of Negroes on relief and the scarcity of jobs to take care of college gradutes. He declared, "A relief status will rob any race of ambition, pride and constructive ability."

Dr. Lee feels that the Negro must get off relief or become doomed to permanent helplessness, but he does not believe that the 12,000,000 American Negroes will form a large part of the 12,000,000 persons whom experts say will always be unemployed in America.

Asked what should the Negro do to improve his position in the industrial world, Dr. Lee felt that the Negro should begin small industries of his own and go into farming.

INDUSTRY BECKONS

President Davis thought the Negro should become integrated in the entire American industrial picture.

As to the Young Negro and Communism, Dr. Lee asserted that Communism is a menace to Negro youth, but was further that he does not believe that it is gaining any converts among colored young people.

11-26-38

"Are any of your students qualified tradesman when they finish?" both men were asked. Dr. Lee replied that his students were qualified, and stated that opportunities were good for those who were thoroughly efficient. President Davis contended that workers become qualified tradesmen only through worthwhile job experience.

Savannah Ga. News
November 18, 1938

NEGRO TEACHERS ARE TO MEET IN CLAXTON

Awarding of Prizes Friday In Agriculture

The fourth fall group meeting of vocational agricultural negro teachers in Georgia will be held Friday at Claxton Junior High School, Claxton, at which Augustus Hill is teaching.

This meeting, the last of a series, under the supervision of Alva Tabor, supervisor of agricultural education in negro schools in Georgia, is designed to instruct teachers in developing individual teaching plans and seasonal forestry jobs.

Awarding of prizes will be made to schools having the two best reforestration projects. These prizes made possible through the state department of forestry will be given to H. G. Cooper, instructor, and the Early County Training School, Blakely and Benjamin Anderson, instructor, and the Brooks County Training School, Dixie, each receiving the first and second prize, respectively.

The trainees making the trip are: Roscoe Jones, George Hall, Paul Dixon, Joseph Flagg, Marion Heath John Jackson, James Luten, Charles Maddox, Nathaniel Morris, Rufus Spencer, Harvey Walden, Leon Young and Ralph Young. Accompanying the trainees to the Claxton meeting are F. Marcellus Staley, director of the agricultural department, W. McKinley King, teacher of forestry, and Z. T. Hubert, district extension agricultural agent.

Arlington, Ga., Courier
December 8, 1938

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ARLINGTON COLORED VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

By ROBERT YOUNG, Principal

The writer wishes to acquaint the people of this section about some of the facts concerning the Arlington Colored Vocational School.

The very first thing to know about this school is the type of teachers employed to teach the children of this community. There are four teachers in the Elementary Department, two holding a four college certificate, and two elementary certificates. There are four teachers in the High School Department, each holding a four year college Professional certificate. All af these teachers were selected from the best Negro colleges of our nation. The qualifications of the teachers in this school will major up to any school in the State.

The next thing that you should be interested to know about. is the type of training offered in this school. The teachers in the Elementary Department give much time in preparing the outline of studies for her pupils. In each teacher's class room one may see the kind of posters, and other signs on the walls, which relate to the subject matters of her classes, and the life related problems of the people of this community.

The High School Instructors who are very competent, in selecting materials, for their classes have placed on the wall of the class rooms many interesting posters, and other class room attractions. which help to stimulate interest, and to make the subject matter clearer to the students.

The Vocational Agricultural, and home Economics Departments play a great part in interesting boys and girls of other sections of the community, and adjoining counties to attend school here. The teachers of these Departments are trying to prepare boys and girls to be able to find employment when finishing school or to attend higher institutions of learning.

The school has a well balanced educational program. It should be interesting to know that there are eight members on the faculty of this school, and with an enrollment of 249 students. The average daily attendance for the first month was 197.65, and the second month 213.20. the highest average attendance (daily) in the history of the school. The student body has out grown the size of the school within the past two years. We do not have nothing like enough class room space for them. We will appreciate more space as soon as opportunity presents itself.

There are many other interesting facts that may be mentioned in this article, but from time to time we will bring more facts to the public concerning the progress of our school.

It is my whole desire as principal of this school to interest every citizen of the community in supporting this school , so that it may take its rank among other schools of the State. This you can do by helping me when I call upon you.

Education-1938
Vocational

THE SOUTH TODAY

2-27-38

Southern Youth

By JACK ROBERTSON

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Editor's Note: Jack Robertson is director of the American Youth Commission's study in Dallas. He was secretary of a school for high school graduates sponsored by the Dallas Civic Federation and is a graduate of the University of Texas.

Youth is ordinarily considered as the dynamic element of society, pressing for social change and held in check only by the conservatism of age. Recently Dorothy Thompson reiterated this contention with a finality born of conviction, and pointed to it as a phenomenon to be found in all countries. But how true is it? 2-27-38

Both the opportunity and the necessity for examining the validity of this popular conception came when the American Youth Commission, established to study the needs of all youth and "develop a comprehensive program for their care and education," projected a series of field studies which carried trained and experienced interviewers into direct contact with thousands of young men and women between 16 and 25 from every class and stratum.

Southern Youth Surveys

In Dallas we held over 4,600 of these interviews, and statistics collected in other Southern cities would indicate that the conditions they reveal are common to the region. In addition to determining educational attainments and interests, employment, occupations, home background and uses of leisure time, we attempted to discover that contributions, if any, these young people were prepared to make the social thought and action of their time.

Action in case of war was one of the issues discussed—and no one can deny its timeliness, in view of the growth of conflict in the world, or its pertinence, since youths would form the bulwark of the fighting force in case the United States became embroiled. We sought to understand basic attitudes through the responses and interpretation of responses to the question:

"If you were eligible for enlistment and the United States declared war, what would you do?" The answers ranged from those expressing an eagerness to volunteer to those expressing a resolute determination not to participate. The percentage of various responses is shown below:

Would volunteer	42.9 per cent
Would await draft	35.9 per cent
Would seek exemption or non-combatve service	6.0 per cent
Would refuse to go ...	5.5 per cent
No opinion	9.7 per cent
Total	100.0 per cent

* * *

Variety of Opinions Given

Often two youths gave the same response for very different reasons, as may be shown by a comparison of the outburst from a 20-year-old high school graduate: "I'd volunteer immediately. Getting into a war would beat sitting around doing nothing like I am now," and the more reasoned reply of a college graduate, likewise unemployed: "I'd volunteer immediately, but this doesn't say I'm for war. Everyone says that they won't fight for 'big business' but I doubt if I'd know what I was fighting for and I don't believe I have the moral courage to refuse to go."

JACK ROBERTSON

The despairing attitude of the first youth, illustrated in his willingness to accept war as a cure for unemployment, and the feeling of inability to act in accordance with his convictions expressed by the second youth, were found repeatedly in the interviews. Political analysts tells us that it is this first type which springs to the banners of the Fascist demagogue and the second whose feeling of helplessness makes Fascism possible.

Whether this be true or not, the attitudes of these youths may be still further clarified by their responses to another issue. This really consisted of two questions: Do you believe that the general level of wages is high enough? If not, by what means could it be raised? Here again is a question which seems to bear closely upon the situation of the whole group, for almost all these youths are directly or indirectly dependent upon wage earnings. Yet 12.4 per cent could answer only: "I do not know," a proportion which was approximately the same for members of all classes regardless of differences in education."

Apathetic Youth

Again, we see a considerable proportion of youths to whom the path of social action is totally obscured, their convictions ending in helplessness, for 33.8 per cent responded that although wages were too low, they did not know how they could be raised. The most favored means of controlling wages, approved by 21.8 per cent of the total group, was government regulation, an opinion at least partially derived from experience with the NRA, for almost everyone mentioning the recovery act did so favorably, often adding that when it ended their hours had been increased from eight to 12 per day. This willingness or desire for government action was examined more closely in a later question, and despite the fact that our traditions speak of "government of and by the people," we could not help being impressed by the extent to which government was held to be a thing apart from the youths themselves and not subject to any opinion or action of their own. This feeling seemed equally applicable to government in all its forms: national, state or local. Perhaps this attitude is best suggested through the use of the pronoun we so often heard: "They (meaning the government) should do so-and-so."

* * *

Next in numbers to the group who believe in government control were those who expressed the conviction that wage increase could best be left to employers (8.9 per cent), against which was posed a still smaller number, 5.5 per cent, who espoused collective bargaining by labor activity as the most desirable means of achieving wage increases. Here, too, was an opportunity for an expression from those who believed that profound economic changes were necessary to achieve the end they held desirable. This group was more noticeable by its absence than is presence, for less than 1 per cent expressed a conviction that a new economic system built along either co-operative or government ownership lines was the best means of attaining higher wage incomes. Against all of these were posed the 12.1 per cent who confidently answered that wages were not too low.

The various responses and the relative size of all the groups is summarized below:

	Per cent
Wages are not too low	12.1
No opinion	12.4
Too low—do not know how to raise them	33.8
Too low—should be raised by government regulation	21.8
Too low—should be left to employers	8.9
Too low — should be raised through collective bargaining	5.5
Too low—should be remedied by new economic system	.9
Too low—should be raised by other means	4.6
	100.0

It is significant that those believing that wages are not too low and those that have no opinion total only 24.5 per cent, and that 75.5 per cent hold the conviction that wages are too low. But here unanimity stops, for only slightly more than one-fifth agree on any one method as the best to raise wages, and those who advocate collective bargaining or a new economic system total together less than 6.5 per cent.

Unqualified Generalizations

Perhaps these examples are sufficient to show how diverse are the opinions of those who constitute this age group. Obvious as that diversity appears, the number of unqualified generalizations made about youth, even by persons who, like Miss Thompson, have achieved reputation as careful observers, proves that in application, at least, this diversity is often ignored.

Our investigation also indicates that the traditional way of doing things, whether it involves the government's right to conscript service in time of war, or the employer's right to determine the wages of his employes, does not have the enthusiastic support of; and, likewise, does not seem in any serious danger of being challenged effectively by any significant proportion of this youth group. Even where there is no reason to believe that it will lead to any form of activity. If war, wages, unemployment, race relations, education and the functioning of government constitute in any measure the problems of our day, then we feel we can report without contradiction that the great majority of youth do not see these issues clearly defined, nor have they at their command the information necessary for reasoned judgment, nor the means nor the desire to play an active part one way or the other in the resolution of these issues.

* * *

Danger of Passive Youth

Youth, instead of constituting the dynamic element of society, plays rather the role of unhappy but passive acceptance. Apathy and not activity is the predominant characteristic, and timidity is more general than boldness. It is this willingness to accept with docility whatever fate may bring that constitutes a danger to our society.

As a final commentary on the whole relationship between youth and the larger society, including not only the problems presented by that society but its institutions, there has been no better expression than the words of Howard Bell, writing the conclusion to a study conducted in Maryland, similar but more intensive than our own.

"If there is anything in the nature of the present situation for sober adults to view with alarm, it is not that youth will rise in revolt against the programs and policies of antiquated institutions that are intended to serve them, but that they will, with a supine meekness, continue to accept these programs and policies exactly as they inherit them.

"At a time when there is so much talk about the dangers of reactionary oldsters, it might be an excellent idea to give a little thought to the dangers of developing a generation of apathetic youth. In the old a smug conservatism may be a menace, but, in the young, a listless apathy can quite easily become a national calamity."

Wilmington N C News
March 15, 1938

Fourteen Negrós Sought For Vocational Training

Dr. F. W. Avant, negro physician, said yesterday he is searching for fourteen negroes, seven boys and seven girls, to take vocational training at the expense of the United States government.

Dr. Avant said the NYA will pay tuition, board and lodging and $5 monthly spending money for the students at the state normal college for negroes in Fayetteville. Those applying must be between the ages of 15 and 21 years.

Subjects to be taught will include such vocational work as farming, brickmasonry and carpentry, with other subjects at the option of the student.

Those interested should apply to Dr. Avant at 815 Red Cross street for medical examinations. The term at the Fayetteville school begins on March 21.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 27, 1938

Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

During the past week, negroes of Atlanta turned the searchlight of critical thinking on the vocational needs of the group. The occasion for such an emphasis was the Sixth Vocational Opportunity Campaign of the National Urban League.

The campaign was sponsored by the Atlanta Vocational Guidance Council, composed of a younger group of negroes who are making a scientific approach to the problems of vocational guidance. Members of the council have secured graduate and professional training, along this particular line, in some of the outstanding universities of this country. Columbia, Chicago, Northwestern, Boston and the New York School of Social Work. These persons are holding positions in Atlanta schools and social service agencies. In the council the following are represented: Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark University, Morris Brown College, Booker T. Washington High school, David T. Howard High school, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta Urban League, Butler Street Branch Y. M. C. A., the Community Employment Service, N. Y. A. negro division, Y. W. C. A., Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. and the Georgia State Employment Service.

Vocational Guidance.

The emphasis expressed through the various program activities was the articulation of vocational guidance with occupational opportunities. Studies made by members of the Atlanta Vocational Guidance Council on the occupational status of negroes were used effectively in the campaign. For instance, a survey of the occupational status of negroes in Georgia, based on 354 of last year's graduates from eight colleges, six senior colleges and two junior colleges was presented by Professor Walter Chivers. His report showed that 65 per cent of the graduates are teaching; 230 in the south, and of this number 177 are teaching in the state of Georgia. The remainder are either in graduate school, business, unemployed or in other forms of employment.

Need of Change.

Professor Chivers contended that there is a need of changing the philosophy of negro schools of higher education in preparing students to meet the world situation intelligently. Colleges are telling students that the world is waiting for them with open arms but, after the college doors are closed, the graduates are disillusioned, discouraged, and eventually accept the underpaid school teaching jobs in rural communities.

Professor Chivers, further, contended that the present situation is a challenge to negro business and held that negro business should do something for negro youth or negroes should boycott negro business. As a positive means of meeting the displacement of negro workers, he suggested that negro business men provide a research fund for studies showing where negroes are spending their money and amounts spent. The data would be used as a basis of appealing to employers for the employment of negroes. "The day has come when it is 'root pig or die'."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 4, 1938

Negro High School Boys To Have Vocational Cours

A vocational training program fo negro high school boys will be starte Wednesday for the third year, S. C Sheehy, negro instructor, said yester day.

The plan, which enables boys t attend school for half the day an work the other half, has proved suc cessful, he said, and predicted a: increased enrollment for the nev term

The boys receive instruction an training on the job and get enougl pay to help them pay carfare an actual expenses.

Sheehy said one of the most desir able features of the program is that i not only teaches boys to earn a liv ng, but also keeps them off the street away from undesirable associates.

Some of the permanent position btained through the training are andy man, bus-boy, service statior elper, chauffeuring and grove work ers. Boys who have graduated have een able to get steady employment n nearly every case.

VOCATIONAL WEEK AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C

[illegible]

4-9-38

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

4-9-38

By WITTIE ANNA BIGGINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Vocational Week schedule at Howard University under the direction of the Women's League and the Women's Vocational Educational Conference, [illegible] through lectures, conferences, demonstrations, tours and exhibitions every possible phase of vocational training now open to young women throughout the country.

Field of Journalism

Mrs. Mamye Osby Brown Editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La., delivered three lectures on various phases in the field of journalism. She reviewed the lives of women now actively engaged in editorial work, feature writing and advertising, and called attention to the many types of writing a woman can do, also proof reading, stenographic and secretarial openings on the newspaper staffs today.

Other Vocational Fields

Mrs. P. B. Moore, instructor in Dietetics, Howard University, spoke on Vocational Opportunities for Home Economic Graduates and Social Work. Mrs. Dorothy Inborden Miller, Director of Home Economics in Washington City Schools is presenting Vocational Opportunties in that field while Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, is speaking on Vocational Opportunities in the Field of Homemaking.

Library and Dental Hygiene

One of the most rapidly developing fields of vocational service is the school, college, and public library to be discussed by Prof. Walter G. Daniel, Chief Librarian of Howard University, and his staff of 12 librarians as Vocational Opportunities in Library Science.

Dr. Jackson Davis, Professor in the College of Dentistry will present "Vocational Opportunities in Dental Hygiene," probably the newest field of vocational opportunities for women. Dr. Virginia Alexander, Founder and owner of the Aspirante Health Home of Philadelphia, is offering a summary on the medical field through the subject "The Lure of Courageous Living.

Art and Journalistic Exhibition

Under the direction of Dean Banks and Miss [illegible] Brooker, Director of [illegible] Hall, an exhibition of art and journalism is one of the most outstanding features of the Vocational Week's program.

Clay models, paintings and drawings by students of the university and dental models from the college of Dentistry comprise much of of the exhibition, while magazines and newspapers circulated by Negro publishers complete the display

Of the 153 Negro newspapers now being circulated, Howard University is using in its display 85 of these publications, outstanding among which is the Atlanta Daily World, of Atlanta, Georgia,—the Nation's only Colored Daily—which is arousing much enthusiasm and interest; also of importance are the two semi-weeklies, Memphis (Tenn.) World and Birmingham (Ala.) World and 26 weekly papers —all of which are publications of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, Atlanta, Ga.

Student publications from Fisk University, Spelman College, and Tuskegee lead in the field of college journalism, while the Urban League, Ratcliffe College and the United States Bureau of Education supply much informative vocational literature.

Guest Speakers and Visitors

Among those in attendance at the Vocational Week's programs, bringing additional messages of interest are Lieutenant Oxley, Assistant in the United States Department of Labor; Mrs. O'Conner, who formerly resided on the ground on which Frazier Hall of Howard University is now erected, Mrs. Hardwick, second Director of Women's Dormitories of Howard University; Mrs. Francis of Nashville, Tenn., wife of the late Dr. Francis, Minister to Liberia; the sister of Editor Mamye Osby Brown, New Orleans, La. Miss Ruth Prather White, Baltimore, Md., former graduate of Howard University, soloist for this week, and many others.

Professor Holds Race Education Is Responsibility

Defender

9-17-38

Chicago, Ill.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 16—Stating that the nation forced liberation of the slaves and then left the task of educating them to the very communities that were economically impoverished in the process, Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of Louisiana state university's sociology department, says that he believes that the Federal government should take over the responsibility of educating Race citizens.

"Negroes as a race," Dr. Smith said, "are sadly lacking in the skills, habits, techniques and attitudes necessary for successful independent existence as free men."

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Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
November 9, 1938

Training In Trades Open To Negro Urged By Cocking

ATLANTA —(AP)— Georgia State College at Savannah should take the lead in efforts to meet the needs of training in trades open to the negro, Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia has recommended to the state board of regents.

The dean of the Peabody school of education presented a voluminous report on higher education of negroes in Georgia.

The regents adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for the report and designated a committee to outline a course of action.

The report dealt particularly with the college at Savannah, a four-year institution; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, two-year institution at Albany, and the State Teachers and Agricultural college at Forsyth, likewise a two-year school.

Dr. Cocking recommended that Georgia continue to maintain three public colleges for negroes.

He said Georgia state's program for training in the trades should be encouraged, broadened and strengthened. It should continue to prepare both elementary and secondary teachers, he said, and develop additional short courses to meet the needs of the adult population in the surrounding area which it serves.

"It should continue a practical agricultural program with particular and definite application to the peculiar agricultural needs in its neighborhood," the Cocking report said. "The development of a program as thus outlined would involve training running from short courses of few weeks duration to a complete college education of four years in length."

Asserting there was no reflection upon present personnel of any of the three schools, Dr. Cocking suggested that "the quality of the administrative and teaching personnel of the negro colleges be improved as rapidly as possible."

Georgia State College led in 1938 enrollment with 447 students, Georgia Normal and Agricultural was second with 141 and State Teachers and Agricultural was third with 71.

Charlotte, N. C., Times
December 22, 1938

NYA Youths Build Negro School House In Mallard Creek

Siloame Colored Grammar School and Community House Completed; Replaces Ancient Cabin.

The NYA construction crew of Mecklenburg county has just completed the Siloame Negro grammar school and community building and a half-mile road leading to it in the Mallard Creek section.

The new one-room structure replaces an old shackly cabin, well over 50 years old and made of ax-hewn beams put together with pegs. A crew of 34 youths between the ages of 18 and 25 under E. L. Foard, construction foreman, started on the new building the latter part of last August.

Every bit of the work on the school house and the road was done by these boys. The crew was divided into two shifts, each of which worked every other week. Each boy worked seventy hours a month as provided by the law governing NYA. The object of this division of NYA is to train unskilled youths who have finished high school in the different trades until they may be classified as skilled labor, and to give them some means of subsistence while they learn.

On this project through actual experience the boys were instructed in excavation, brick masonry, carpentry, roofing, painting, and road building. The materials for the project were furnished by the Mecklenburg County Board of Education, except the gravel for the half-mile road which was furnished by the State highway department.

The building has a concrete and brick foundation and is made of weather boarding. It has a large classroom with big glass windows, two cloakrooms, a kitchen which is made convenient to the classroom by removing sections of blackboards. The school has one teacher for the seven grades and 35 pupils. The negroes of the community hope to furnish the kitchen by holding socials in the building.

The NYA boys built a retaining wall at the back of the building with drains just above it to keep water from washing down the hill across the school yard. L. Z. Hicks, who has been head of the boys' division of NYA in the county since last summer, said that his groups of workers are going to co-operate with County Farm Agent Phililps in building community houses similar to the Siloame school throughout the county.

Mr. Foard's crew is now making reinforced precast concrete picnic tables and benches and ping pong tables which they will put up in the parks of Charlotte. In November one crew placed white mailbox posts with creosoted bottoms throughout the county.

About 130 boys are working at present with this division of the NYA in Mecklenburg county. Most of these boys have been from Charlotte, Mr. Hicks said, but he is working with Mrs. Hovis, of the Farm Security Administration, to get more youths from the county at large. The boys are being taught and given actual experience in various kinds of construction and office work. Most of the group is classified as unskilled and get 23 cents an hour and are not permitted to work over 70 hours a month. Those who get into the intermediate and skilled classifications get a few cents more.

The girls' division of the NYA apprenticeship project is under Mrs. Murray Atkins and includes workers in the sewing room on Fourth street, across from the city hall, and office workers in various departments of the county government.

Every NYA worker is given a careful check every three months. Mr. Hicks said that from his division five boys had received permanent employment during the past month.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
October 11, 1938

FAIRFIELD VOCATIONAL CLASSES OPEN TONIGHT

Free vocational classes provided for white and Negro ~~pupils~~ by the Fairfield Board of Education will begin at 7:30 p. m. today.

Classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock for all persons over 16 years of age who are not enrolled in day school.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
November 9, 1938

Vocational Classes for Negro Workers Planned

Ten classes in vocational education for adult negroes will be started here under the direction of a negro supervisor, it was announced yesterday by J. M. Thompson, director of vocational education for Hillsborough county schools.

M. S. Thomas, negro, a teacher in the state department of vocational education, has been sent here and will organize the classes at Booker T. Washington school, with the assistance of Paul Sheehy.

A 30-hour training course for teachers will be started this week and all prospective negro teachers are urged to enroll.

Among the classes to be given are those for handymen and yardmen, bus boys, service station attendants, private chauffeurs, grove workers, commercial cooks, tailors, building tradesmen, janitors and nurses and maids.

Education - 1938
Vocational

State Supervisors of Home Economics and Teacher-Training Institutes

Home Economics Teachers Convene

Journal and Guide
4-9-38
Norfolk, Va.

Representatives of Many Schools Attend

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With representatives from schools all over the south present the annual conference of State Supervisors of Home Economics and Representatives of Teacher-Training Institutions for Negroes was held in Julia Caldwell Frazier Hall of Howard University here March 30 to April 2.

Mrs. Louise Simpson Sewell, acting head of the department of home economics, Howard University, presided at the afternoon session March 30, and the delegates heard a ringing welcome address by President Mordecai W. Johnson.

Among the states and institutions represented were the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Arkansas A. and M. College, Delaware State College; Florida A. and M. College, Georgia State College, Dillard and Southern Universities, Louisiana; Winston-Salem Teachers College, Morgan College, Cheyney State Teachers College, South Carolina State College, Tennessee A. and I. College, Lane College, Prairie View State College, Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, Bluefield State College and West Virginia State College.

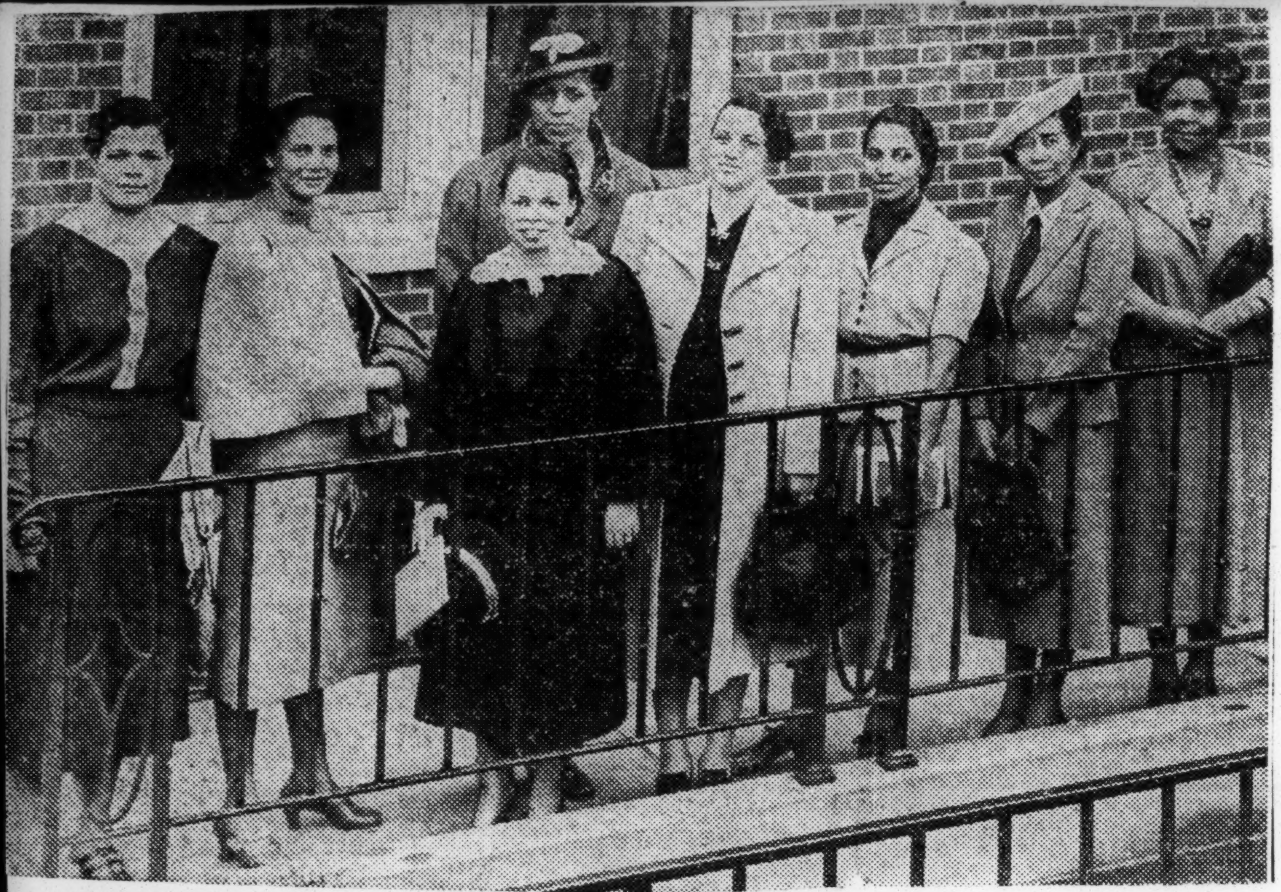
The conference session was called by Miss Susan M. Burson, Federal Agent, Home Economics Education, of the Office of Education.

On Wednesday evening, March 30, the department of home economics, Howard University, sponsored a reception in honor of the visiting delegates who numbered more than sixtv.

Called To Washington By Government

Journal and Guide 4-9-38
Norfolk, Va.

These state supervisors of home economics and representatives of teacher-training institutions from all over the southland met at Howard University Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week at the invitation of the U. S. Department of Interior



Pictured left to right at top are Miss A. B. Dickson, Georgia State College; Mrs. Sadie Washington, Langston University, Okla.; Miss Allie Miller, Delaware State College; Miss Bennie Mae Ware, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Mattie Pegues, S. C State College; Mrs. Grace Moton, Kentucky State College Mrs. Hattie Carter, Morgan College; Miss Leonouliah Gandy Langston University; Miss Elnora Owen, Virginia State College; Mrs. M. G. Wyatt, Delaware State College; Mrs. Bodden, Arkansas district supervisor; Miss Hattie Fisher, Arkansas A. and M. College; Mrs Esther Tate Holly, Georgia State Normal; Mrs. E. Holmes, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell Bennett College. Center row Miss Marian J. Gardiner, S. C State College; Mrs. Lucy James Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Alice Harris, Cheyney State Teachers College, Pa.; Mrs. Eula M Peebles, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Miss Elizabeth May, Prairie View College, Texas; Miss B. Taylor, Prairie View College; Miss Diania S. Dent, West Virginia State College; Miss O. W. Pearson, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Ruth P. Griggs, Princess Anne Academy, Md., Mrs. Louise Sewell, Howard University. Bottom row, Mrs. Rebecca Netterville, Southern University, La.; Miss Pearl Johnson, Florida A. and M. College; Mrs. Lucille E. Jackson, N. C. College; Miss Ethel Griggs, Florida A. and M. College; Mrs. Grace Harris, itinerant teacher, Virginia; Miss Lydia Jetton, Bennett College, N. C.; Miss Mary Neugent, Virginia State College; and Mrs. Clark critic teacher, Hampton Institute. (Scurlock Photos).